AN

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE

HEBREW PATRIARCHS AND PRINCES,

OF

EMPERORS, KINGS, AND GREAT CAPTAINS,

OF THE

GODS AND HEROES OF PAGAN ANTIQUITY,

OF THE

POPES, HOLY FATHERS, CELEBRATED BISHOPS, AND CARDINALS;

ALSO

HISTORIANS, POETS, ORATORS, DIVINES, LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, &c.

WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL WORKS, AND THE BEST EDITIONS OF THEM;

LEARNED WOMEN, PAINTERS, &c.

AND ALL PERSONS IN GENERAL WHO HAVE BEEN ILLUSTRIOUS, OR FAMOUS, IN ANY AGE OR NATION:

POINTING OUT WHATEVER IS MOST REMARKABLE, AND MOST INTERESTING, IN SACRED OR IN PROFANE HISTORY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF

MONSIEUR THE ABBE' LADVOCAT,

DOCTOR, LIBRARIAN, AND ORLEANS PROFESSOR IN THE SORBONNE.

BY CATHARINE COLLIGNON.

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BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL DICTIONARY.

DABONDANCE (Jehan) a notary at Pont St. Esprit, author of a *Mystere à Personnages* on the Passion; distinguished from that of John Michel by *Quod secundum legem debet mori.* It appears to have been printed at *Lyons*, 4to. and 8vo. but is not the less scarce for these two sizes. Dabondance composed two others; *L'Adoration des trois Rois*; *La Farce de la Cornette*; but they have remained in MS.

DAC (John) a skilful German painter, born, 1556, at Cologn. After improving himself in Italy, he returned to Germany, where he painted several pictures for the emperor Rodolphus, who loaded him with wealth and honour.

DACIER (Andrew) son of an advocate of Castres, where he was born, April 6, 1651. He studied at Saumur, under Taneguy le Fevre, who was then engaged in the education of his daughter. M. Dacier no sooner became acquainted with the rising genius and amiable qualities of this young lady, than he conceived a violent affection for her, and their love of study was the source of that mutual tenderness which continued unimpaired during an union of forty years. They abjured the protestant religion two years after their marriage. The duc de Montausier, hearing of M. Dacier's merit, put him in the list of those who were to write commentaries *for the use of the Dauphin*; upon which occasion he published *Pompeius Festus*, with learned notes, which gained him great reputation. He was admitted of the academy of inscriptions, 1695; of the French academy, in the place of M. de Harlai, archbishop of Paris; and afterwards appointed perpetual secretary to the latter academy. The History of Louis XIV. from Medals, being finished, M. Dacier was chosen to present it to his Majesty, who, being informed how great a share he had in the performance, rewarded him with a pension of 2000 livres, and made him keeper of the books in the royal cabinet. He died September 18, 1722, aged 71. M. Dacier's manners, sentiments, and conduct, were a complete model of the ancient philosophy, which he greatly admired, and which he perfected by the rules and principles of Christianity. His chief works are, a translation of Horace, with remarks, the best edition is 1709, 10 vol. 12mo.; a translation of some of Plato's *Dialogues*; a translation of *Plutarch's Lives*, 1721 to 1734, 9 vol. 4to.: there is an edition of them, *Amsterdam*, 1724, 10 vol. 12mo. with portraits, more esteemed than that since published at Paris, 14 vol. 12mo.; Observations on Longinus, which M. Boileau has thought worthy of being inserted in his edition of that rhetorician. M. Dacier was also engaged in *Theocritus* and *Sophocles*, and has translated *Aristotle's Poetics*, 4to. *Holland*, 12mo.; *Marcus Antoninus*; the Life of *Pythagoras*; the *Manual of Epictetus*.

BRITISH MUSEUM

DACIER (Anne) daughter of Tanegui le Fevre, Greek professor at Saumur, one of the most learned persons of her age. She discovered a genius for the sciences very early, which her father cultivated with great attention and pleasure. After his death she went to Paris, where her character was already known; she was at that time preparing the edition of *Callimachus*; and having shown some parts to M. Huet, and other learned men about the court, they admired the work so much, that the duc de Montausier proposed to her the publication of various Latin authors, for the use of the dauphin. Mademoiselle le Fevre at first excused herself; but the duke having visited her, she consented, and undertook the edition of *Florus*, which appeared in 1674. Her reputation being spread throughout Europe, Christina, queen of Sweden, complimented her by count Conygsmark; upon which she sent the queen her edition of Florus, accompanied by a Latin letter. Christina returned a very obliging answer, and sent a second letter, some time after, to persuade her to quit the protestant religion, and even made considerable offers, if she chose to reside at the court of Sweden. Mademoiselle le Fevre married M. Dacier, 1683, and immediately informed the duke de Montausier, and M. Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, with the design she had formed, some time before, of entering the Catholic church. But M. Dacier, not being yet convinced of the necessity of this change, they retired to Castres, 1684, for the purpose of examining the points of controversy between Protestants and Catholics. After a serious examination, they determined in favour of the latter, and made their public abjuration, 1685. Louis XIV. being acquainted with their great merit, gave them both, afterwards, solid proofs of his esteem. They had a son and two daughters; the former, a very promising child, died 1694. One of the daughters took the veil in the abbey of Longchamp: the other, who was a pattern of every virtue and accomplishment that can adorn the sex, died at 18: her mother has immortalized her name in the preface to the translation of the Iliad. M. Dacier was very infirm the two last years of her life: she died, August 17, 1720, aged 69, much esteemed for her genius and great learning, but much more for her virtue, firmness, equanimity, and generosity. Besides the *Florus*, *Aurelius Victor*, *Eutropius*, *Dictys Cretensis*, which this lady published *ad usum Delphini*, she published an excellent translation of *Terence*, with remarks; a translation of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssy*, with remarks; a translation of *Anacreon*, with the Greek text, and the translation in verse by Lafosse, *Amsterdam*, 1716, 8vo. a translation of part of *Plautus*, 3 vol. 12mo. and of *Aristophanes*, 12mo. M. Dacier had also made some remarks on the Holy Scriptures, and was frequently importuned to make them public; to which she always replied, *A woman should read the Scriptures, and meditate upon them, in order to regulate her conduct by their doctrine; but she should keep silence, according to the precept of St. Paul.*

DACTYLI, IDÆI, CORYBANTES, or CURETES; called *Dactyli*, because they were ten in number; *Idæi*, because they dwelt at the foot of mount Ida; *Corybantes*, from the frantic transports with which they celebrated their feasts; and *Curetes*, because they were natives of Crete. Some were sons of the Sun or Mercury, others of Saturn and Alcyope. They were Cybele's priests, employed to nurse Jupiter, and by their shouts and dances prevented the infant's cries from being heard by Saturn, who sought for him, in order to devour him.

DAGOBERT I. king of France, son of Clotaire II. and Bertrude. He was king of Austrasia, 622; and, after his father's death, succeeded to the kingdoms of Neustria, Burgundy, and Aquitaine, 628. Dagobert made the Gascons submit, loaded his people with taxes, and indulged a violent passion for women, having three at once called queens, besides his concubines. He died, 638, at Epinay, and was interred at St. Denis, which he had founded six years before, leaving Clovis II. by *Nantilde*, and Sigebert, who was king of Austrasia, by *Ragnetrude*. In Dagobert's reign, the mayors of the palace began to extend their authority beyond the offices which they held in the houshold of the prince; and this

authority

authority kept increasing under his successors.

DAGOBERT II. *the Younger*, king of Austrasia, son of Sigisbert III. ought to have succeeded his father, who died 656, but was shut up in a monastery by Grimoald, mayor of the palace, who afterwards took him out, sent him to Ireland, and placed Childebert on the throne. Clovis II. put Grimoald to death, drove away Childebert; and, upon a false rumour that Dagobert was dead, gave Austrasia to Clotaire III.; afterwards to Childeric. Dagobert married Matilda in Ireland, had several children by her, and reascended the throne of Austrasia, 673, upon the death of Childeric. He declared war against Thierri, king of France, and was murdered, during his march, by Ebroïn, mayor of the palace. Dagobert was a very pious prince, founded several monasteries, and governed his people peaceably.

DAGOBERT III. king of France, son of Childebert, ascended the throne, 711., and died January 17, 715.

DAGOUMER (William) an eminent professor of philosophy at the college of Harcourt in Paris, and rector of the university in that city. He died 1745, leaving a course of philosophy in Latin, 1757, 6 vol. 12mo. Dagoumer is described in Gil Blas by the name of Guiliomer.

D'AGUESSAU (Henry Francis) born November 27, 1668, at Limoges, son of Henry d'Aguessau, counsellor of state, and Claire le Picart de Perigny. His father, who was almost his only tutor, inspired him with so ardent a love for the sciences, that he might be said to have united them all. His knowledge of French was not confined to the use of it; he thoroughly understood its principles, with those also of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and the other oriental languages; as also Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and English; and often said, *that it was an amusement to learn a language.* Reading the ancient poets was what he called, *his youthful passion.* All his pleasures were then in the society of the two great French poets, Racine and Boileau; and he indulged in no other. He wrote very fine verses himself; a talent which he preserved to his latest years, and which, though he endeavoured to conceal it, might be discovered from his prose, which had the noble warmth and harmony of poetry. D'Aguesseau first displayed his abilities in the office of king's advocate at the Chatelet, which he entered upon at the age of 21, but held it only a few months, being called to fill a third office of advocate-general to the parliament, which was just established; and appeared there with so much *eclat*, that the celebrated Denis Talon, then president *à mortier*, said, that *he wished to finish as this young man began.*— Louis XIV. appointed him procureur-general when but 32, from the account which the first president, Harlay, had given of his merit. The extensive duties of this office employed his whole attention, and he discharged them all with equal superiority of talents. He always represented, with as much candour as respect, whatever he thought himself obliged to represent by the duties of his office; and, at the end of Louis the Fourteenth's reign, was supposed in danger of disgrace, in consequence of refusing to give a decision for a declaration in favour of the constitution *Unigenitus.* At the beginning of the regency, he was honoured with the greatest confidence by M. the duke of Orleans, even in state affairs; and succeeded M. the chancellor Voisin, 1717, but soon found storms to encounter. His first disgrace happened at the end of January 1718, because he opposed the system of law. M. the Regent sent to demand the seals, and ordered him to retire to his estate at Fresnes. In 1720, he received an unsolicited order to return, and the seals were restored to him. They were taken away a second time, and he retired to Fresnes, February 1722, from whence he did not return till August 1727; nor were the seals given him again till 1737. M. d'Aguesseau availed himself of this leisure to encrease his knowledge, and direct his children's studies. The views of this great man respecting legislation, corresponded with the elevation and maturity of his judgment; they tended to establish an entire uniformity in the execution of all the ancient laws, without changing their foundation, with the addition of whatever might be wanting to perfect them. He consulted

sulted the principal magistrates of the companies, and several persons of the council, on every particular; arranged their opinions himself, revised frequently what he had arranged, and consulted other eminent magistrates and lawyers before he finished the work. Thus was every law the fruit of mature deliberation; and the longer the examination by which it had been preceded, with so much the greater confidence was it received. The ordinances respecting donations, testaments, and substitutions; those on the prosecution of forgery, and on evocations, and the regulations of the judges, the regulations of the council of 1738; the union which he made of the royal courts established in the same cities, to lessen the degrees of jurisdiction; and several declarations on the functions of different companies, were the effects of these labours. He also engaged in the reformation and authorization of some customs; all which did not interfere with the constant business of his place. In the course of 1750, chancellor d'Aguesseau found himself frequently compelled by painful infirmities to remit his usual toils, and determined to give up a place which he thought it his duty to keep no longer than he could execute every part of his office. He accordingly wrote to the king, desiring leave to send his resignation, which he dictated himself, and signed the act of it, on the day that he completed his eighty-second year, having been chancellor near 34 years. He delivered it next day to the count de Saint-Florentin, secretary of state; and his two sons, attended by this minister, returned the seals to his Majesty, who continued to him the honours of that dignity, with a pension of 100,000 livres, which this excellent man did not possess long. His whole attention, from that time, was to support himself under encreasing pains, by repeating passages from the Holy Scriptures, which were ever present to his mind, having never passed a day, from his childhood, without reading them. He died February 9, 1751. He married Anne le Fevre d'Ormesson, 1694, who died at Auteuil, Decem. 1, 1735, and was buried, near to her, in the church-yard of that parish, by his own desire, that he might imitate, even in death, the Christian humility of a wife who was every way worthy of him. Their epitaphs may be seen at the foot of a cross, which their children have placed near their tomb, the marble of which was given by the king. The Discourses of chancellor d'Aguesseau were published 1756, 2 vol. 12mo. and a collection of his works has appeared in 8 vol. 4to.

DAILLE' (John) *Dallæus*, born January 6, 1594, at Chatelleraut. He went to reside with du Plessis Mornay, who was governor of that place, 1612, to inspect the education of his two grandsons, with whom he made the tour of Italy in 1619, and became acquainted with *Fra. Paoli* at Venice. He was received minister 1623, and exercised that office in the family of du Plessis Mornay, who died soon after. Daillé revised his Memoirs, and printed them 1624. The year following he was appointed minister at Saumur, and, in 1626, at Charenton, where he spent the rest of his life, and was so highly esteemed by those of his communion, for his merit and integrity, as to be entrusted with their most important affairs. He died at Paris, April 15, 1670, aged 77, leaving only one son, named Adrian, who died 1690. Daillé left a great number of works, most of them in Latin; the principal are, *De usu patrum*, 1646, 4to. in which he asserts, that the authority of the fathers is not sufficient for settling disputes in religion. This work is considered by the Protestants as a masterpiece. The Latin edition is more complete than the French one. *De Confessione*, 4to. *De Confirmatione et extremâ Unctione*, 4to. *De Cultu Religioso*, 4to. &c. He also left several works in French; among which are above 20 volumes of Sermons.

DAIN (Oliver le) barber, and afterwards minister of state, to Louis XI. son of a peasant, born at Thielt in Flanders, near Courtray. His family name was *le Diable*, but he changed it to *le Dain*, or *le Daim*, and went into France. He there became barber to Louis XI. and, having gained that monarch's favour, possessed several important governments, acquired considerable estates, and took the title of comte de Meulan, a lordship which

Louis

Louis XI. had given him, for the service of a *Maille d'or*. His ill conduct, insolence, and vanity, made him universally hated. He undertook to reduce the city of Ghent, 1472; but the inhabitants laughed at him; and at his return he made his soldiers enter Tournay by surprize. After Louis XI died, *le Dain* was tried at the beginning of Charles the eight's reign, for debauching a woman under pretence of saving her husband's life, whom he afterwards barbarously ordered to be strangled; he was condemned and hanged on a gibbet, 1484; thus ended this insolent minister of state.

DALE, v. VANDALE.

DALECHAMPS (James) a learned physician of the 16th century, born at Caen, who practised at Lyons, and died there, 1588. He was well acquainted with the belles lettres; and published *a History of Plants*, in Latin, *Lyons*, 1587, 2 vol. fol. It has been translated into French by John Desmoulins, *Lyons*, 1653, 2 vol. fol.; *Notes on Pliny's Natural History*, 1587, fol.; *A Translation of Athenæus*, 1652, 2 vol. fol. and other works.

DALIBRAI (Charles Vion) son of an auditor of the accounts. He quitted the army to devote himself to poetry, published a collection of poems, 1647, 8vo. and another 1653, 8vo. and was author of some dramatic pieces. He died 1654.

DALIN (Olaus) son of a curate, who rose by his learning to the offices of preceptor to prince Gustavus, councellor to the chancery, knight of the golden star, and chancellor of the court. He died 1763. He was employed by government to write the history of Sweden; and continued it to the death of Charles IX. 1611. Dalin left some poems in the Swedish language, into which he translated Montesquieu's *Decline of the Roman empire*.

DALMATIUS (St.) a celebrated archimandrite of the monastery of Constantinople, who discovered great zeal against Nestorius, and was appointed by the fathers of the council of Ephesus, 430, to act in their name at Constantinople. He died soon after, aged above 80.

DAMASCENUS, v. ST. JOHN DAMASCENUS.

DAMASCIUS, a stoic philosopher in the 6th century, born at Damascus in Syria. He was the disciple of Simplicius, and Elamitus, and lived in the time of Justinian. Damascius composed a work in four books, *On extraordinary and wonderful things*; *the Life of Isidorus*; and *a Philosophical History*, none of which have come down to us.

DAMASUS, a celebrated pope, born at Guimaraens in Spain, who succeeded Liberius, 366. Ursinus, or Ursicinus, opposed his election, and caused himself to be ordained bishop of Rome, which raised a sedition, in which many of the faithful were murdered. Ursinus was sent into exile by order of the emperor, but returned to Italy, 381, and excited fresh troubles there. The Italian bishops however condemned him the same year, in the council of Aquileia, and he was banished for ever by the emperor Gratian, at their request; thus Damasus remained in peaceful possession of his seat at Rome. He held several councils, condemned Ursaces, Valens, and Auxentius; took the part of Paulinus against Meletius, excommunicated Apolinarius, Vitalus, and Timotheus; and declared himself against the Luciferians. Damasus had an illustrious secretary in St. Jerome. He governed the church of Rome with great glory eighteen years, and died 384. Some of his letters remain, *Rome*, 1754, fol. with his life, in the library of the fathers, and in the *Epist. Rom. Pont.* of Coustant, fol. he also left some Latin verses, which may be found in Maitaire's *Corpus Poetarum*. This pope is said to have introduced the custom of singing *Hallelujah* in the church.

DAMASUS II. before called *Poppo*, elected pope on the death of Clement II. He died 23 days after, at Palestrina, and the antipope Benedict IX. continued to occupy the see of Rome.

DAMHOUDERE (Josse de) a learned lawyer; born 1507, at Bruges; who rose by his merit to the highest posts of the law in the low countries, under Charles V. and Philip II. He wrote *Praxis Civilis*, fol.; *De Pupillis et Tutoribus*, fol. &c. He died 1581, aged 74.

DAMIANISTS, v. CLARE.

DAMIEN (Peter) v. PETER DAMIEN.

DAMIEN (Pere) a Dominican, born at Bergamo, who had the art of inlaying

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ing wood in so beautiful a manner, as to equal the finest painting; a proof of which may be seen in the inlaid work of the benches in the choir of the Dominican church at Bergamo; the figures on which are so skilfully executed, as to deceive the eye, and appear as if done by the pencil. Pere Damien has excelled every other artist in this kind of work.

DAMIEN (Robert Francis) born 1714, at Arras, was for some time a soldier, and afterwards servant among the Jesuits. He left them 1738, to marry; was a servant in different houses at Paris; poisoned one of his masters with a clyster, and concluded by stealing 240 Louis. Remorse unsettled his mind, and he harangued fanatically on the affairs of the Low countries, whither he had retired. His evil genius led him at last to Versailles, where he was so rash as to lift his sacrilegious hand against the king, Jan. 5, 1757, as he was getting into a coach. The knife raised the skin from top to bottom, but did not penetrate the cavity of his breast. Damien was siezed upon the spot, tried by the grand chamber of parliament, assisted by the peers, and condemned to suffer like the infamous assassins of Henry IV. He bore these dreadful tortures during an hour and an half, with tolerable patience; the horses pulled fifty minutes, but could not dismember him, for they were obliged to cut the joints. He was alive after his thighs were off, nor did his wretched soul depart till they were cutting off his arms; March 28, 1757. If he had any accomplices he did not discover them; his trial was printed 1757, 4to. and 4 vol. 12mo. Take care that the table of contents is not wanting.

DAMMARTIN (Anthony de Chabanes comte de) a captain under Charles VII. who refusing to assassinate a person that had displeased the dauphin, was shut up in the bastile by that prince when he became king. Dammartin however made his escape a year after, joined *the league for the public good*, and died 1488, aged 77. His son left only daughters. v. VERGY.

DAMNORIX, a famous Gaul, brother of Divitiacus, who took great pains to shake off the Roman yoke, being as averse to that people, as his brother was devoted to them. Cæsar pardoned him at the request of Divitiacus, as well as the Æduans who had revolted with him.

DAMO, daughter of Pythagoras, lived 500 A. C. Her father left her his works, and the secrets of his philosophy, on condition of not divulging any of them, which she observed but too well, though she might have relieved her poverty by accepting the money offered for the discovery. It was also in obedience to her father that she remained a virgin.

DAMOCLES, a flatterer at the court of Dionysius the tyrant; who affecting to admire his happiness, Dionysius invited him to a splendid feast, and caused a naked sword suspended by a small thread, to be hung over his head, during the repast. Damocles alarmed at this danger, changed his opinion, and desired the tyrant to let him continue in his original situation, the mediocrity of which secured him from the vicissitudes of high stations.

DAMON, a celebrated Pythagorean philosopher, about 400 A. C. who lived in so strict a friendship with Pythias, that when Dionysius the tyrant had condemned one of them to die, and had permitted Damon to go and settle his family affairs, Pythias staid as his surety. Damon returned exactly at the hour appointed by Dionysius; who admiring the fidelity of these two friends, pardoned them, and desired to be admitted a partner in their friendship.

DAMPIER (William) known by his voyages round the world, which he published in English, 1699. They have been printed in French, Amsterdam, 1701, to 1712, and at Rouen, 1715, 5 vol. 12mo.

DAMPIERRE (John) *Dampretus*, a native of Blois; an eminent advocate of the council, afterwards a Religious of Fontevrauld, or rather a Cordelier. He gained great reputation by his Latin poems, and was considered as one of the best advocates of that time. Dampierre died 1550, at Orleans, where he was director to a convent of Nuns. His friend, Germain Audebert, a learned and pious man, has collected his poems in tom. 1, of *Deliciæ Poetarum Gallicorum*.

DAMVILLE, v. MONTMORENCY.

DAN, i. e. *Judgment*, son of Jacob, and Bilhah; born about 1747, A. C. He was head of a warlike tribe, from whence Samson descended, and died at the age of 127.

DANAE, daughter of Acrisius and Euridice. Her father shut her up in a brazen tower, according to the fable, being told by the oracle that he should be slain by his daughter's child. But Jupiter, being in love with Danae, gained access to her by transforming himself into a shower of gold; that is, by corrupting the guards with money. She had a son in consequence of it, called Perseus, who afterwards killed Acrisius.

DANAUS, king of Argos, an Egyptian according to some authors, and brother of Ramesses. After reigning nine years jointly with his brother, he was forced to seek an asylum in the country of Argos, which kingdom he got possession of about 1510 A. C. Danaus gave his fifty daughters in marriage to fifty of his nephews; but having been told by the oracle, according to the fable, that one of his sons in law should dethrone him, ordered each of his daughters to kill her husband on the wedding night. These cruel women all obeyed him but Hypermnestra, who saved the life of Lynceus; and he succeeded Danaus. Her sisters were condemned in hell to draw water into a tub full of holes.

DANCHET (Anthony) born 1671, at Riom, went young to Paris, and was appointed professor of rhetoric at Chartres, when only 19. He returned to Paris at the end of four years, and settled at the college du Plessis, where he had the care of some pupils. Danchet afterwards devoted himself to the theatre; for which he continued to write ballets, operas, and tragedies all his life. He was admitted into the academy of inscriptions, 1706, and of the French academy, 1712; and had a place in the king's library. He died at Paris, February 21, 1748, much esteemed by the public, as a man of integrity. His works were collected, and published at Paris, 1751, 4 vol. 12mo.

D'ANCOURT (Florent Carton Sieur) born November 1, 1661, at Fontainbleau, was received advocate of the parliament of Paris; but his passion for Theresa le Noir, a young actress, whom he married 1680, giving him a turn for the stage, he became an actor, and comic author. He retired to his estate of Courcelle-le-Roi, in Berry, 1718, and died there, December 6, 1725, aged 64, leaving two daughters married. D'Ancourt wrote a great number of comedies in a gay, lively, agreeable style: the most complete edition of his works is 1760, 12 vol. 12mo. with the music.

DANDINI (Jerome) a Jesuit, born at Cesena, of the same family as the cardinal of that name; the first of his order who taught philosophy at Paris. He was teacher and provincial in his society, sent by Clement VIII. as nuncio to the Maronites, 1596; and on his return died at Forli, November 26, 1634, aged 83. His principal work is an account of his journey, translated into French with remarks by Richard Simon, *Hague*, 1684, 12mo. He also published a commentary on Aristotle's treatise *de Animâ*, entitled, *Ethica Sacra*, fol. Cesena, 1651.

DANDINI (Hercules Francis) count, and eminent professor of law at Padua; born 1691. He left several works, the principal of which are, *Otium Aricinum, sive de urbanis officiis Dialogi*; *Erminii ac Merani Dialogus, in quo Erminius ad filium suum erudiendum institutionem parat*; *De forensi scribendi ratione culta atque perspicua*; *De Servitutibus Prædiorum interpretationes per Epistolas, &c.* He died 1747.

DANDOLO (Henry) a celebrated doge of Venice, elected, though old and blind; and admired for his prudence, courage, and skill in public affairs. He received the princes of the crusade with great magnificence, 1201, put himself at the head of the Venetian fleet notwithstanding his great age, and contributed much to the taking of Constantinople, 1203. Dandolo refused to be made emperor of that city, and caused earl Baldouin to be elected; but claimed for himself a great part of the Archipelago, several ports in Terra Firma, and half Constantinople as sovereign; thus leaving the honour to the French, he kept what was useful to his country. He died 1205. There have been several other doges in this family; which has produced many persons of merit.

DANDRIEU (John Francis) a French musician,

musician, distinguished by his performance on the organ, and harpsichord. He died 1740, at Paris. He left three books of harpsichord lessons, and one of pieces for the organ; with a *Suite de Noëles*, all esteemed.

DANEAU (Lambert) *Danæus*, a learned Calvinist minister, born at Orleans, who was among the disciples of the famous Anne du Bourg, and taught divinity at Leyden. He died 1596, at Castres, aged 66. He left commentaries on St. Matthew, 8vo.; on St. Mark, 8vo.; *Geographie Poetique*, and other theological works, *Geneva*, 1583, fol.; *Treatise des Bacchanales, ou Mardi Gras*, 1582, 8vo.; *De Veneficis*, 8vo.; *Aphorismi Politici et Militares*, Leyden, 1638, 12mo.

DANE'S (Peter) one of the most learned men of the 16th century, a native of Paris, pupil of Budeus, and John Lascaris, and first professor at the Royal College; afterwards curate of St. Josse in Paris; preceptor and confessor to Francis II. Being sent to the council of Trent, he made a speech in 1546, which was much admired. Nicholas Pseaume, bishop of Verdun, speaking very freely one day in the council, the bishop of Orvietta looking at the French, said to them with a sarcastic smile, *Gallus cantat, (the Cock crows,) Utinam*, replied Danés, *ad istud Gallicinium Petrus resipisceret! (I wish that Peter would repent at this Cock's crowing.)* Peter Danés had been appointed bishop of Lavaur, 1556, and died at Paris, April 23, 1577, aged 80. His life has been written by M. Danés, doctor and professor of the Sorbonne, and counsellor to the parliament of Paris; who also published his *Opuscula*, 1731, 4to.

DANET (Peter) abbot of St. Nicholas de Verdun, after having been curate of St. Croix, and St. Martin at Paris. He was among those chosen by the duke de Montausier to explain the authors for the Dauphin's use; and Phœdrus fell to his share, which he published with an interpretation, and Latin notes. He died at Paris, 1709, leaving a dictionary, French and Latin, and another Latin and French, 4to. of which he had before published an essay under the title of *Radices Linguæ Latinæ*, 8vo. and other works. His Latin dictionary is more valued than his French one. A Latin dictionary of Grecian and Roman antiquities, 4to. 1698, *ad usum Delphini*.

DANGEAU (Louis Courcillon de) an eminent French academician, born January 1643. He was well skilled in Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spanish, and carefully studied history, geography, genealogy, heraldry, and the French grammar. Dangeau was very intimate with the abbé de Choisy, and held several benefices. He died Jan. 1, 1723, at Paris. He left *Quatre Dialogues sur l'Immortalité de l'Ame; sur l'Existence de Dieu, sur la Providence, et sur la Religion*, Paris, 1684, 12mo. These four dialogues are excellent; they were written with the abbé de Choisy. *Reflexions sur toutes les parties de la Grammaire*, 1684, 12mo.; *Nouvelle Methode de Geographie Historique*, 1706, 2 vol. fol.; *Les Principes du Blason, en 14 Planches*, 1715, 4to.; *Jeu Historique des Rois de France, pour l'usage des Enfans*, this resembles the game of Goose, and there is a small book to explain it, *De l'Election de l'Empereur*, 1738, 8vo. several other treatises on various parts of grammar, and orthography, 8vo. &c.

DANGEAU (Philip Courcillon de) brother of the preceding, born 1638. His personal and mental accomplishments advanced him at the court of Louis XIV. and his taste for the belles lettres gained him admission into the French academy, and that of the sciences. He was counsellor of state *d'Epee*, knight of the king's orders, grand master of the military order of St. Lazare, and mount Carmel. He died 1720, at Paris, leaving some memoirs in MS. which are not to be entirely depended upon.

DANHAVER, or DANHAWER (John Conrad) an eminent Lutheran divine, born 1603, at Brisgaw. He was appointed professor of eloquence at Strasburg 1629, had several other honourable offices in that city; was preacher at the cathedral, and dean of the Chapter. He died there, 1666. His works are numerous; the following have been most noticed: *Collegium Psychologicum circa Aristot. de animâ*, Arg. 1630, 8vo.; *Idea boni interpretis et malitiosi calumniatoris*, 1670, 8vo; *Idea boni disputatoris et malitiosi sophistæ*, 8vo.; *Hodomoria Spiritûs Papæi*; *Hodomoria Spiritûs Calviniani*; *De Spiritûs Sancti processione*,

processione, 4to.; *De Christi persona, officio et beneficiis*, 8vo.; *De Voto Jephtæ*, 8vo.; *Præadamitæ*, 8vo.; &c. Danhaver's life was almost wholly spent in opposing the union between the Lutherans and Calvinists.

DANIEL, fourth of the greater prophets, born in Judea, of the tribe of Juda, about the 25th year of king Josiah. He was carried captive to Babylon after Jerusalem had been taken, 606 A. C. and destined, with other young Hebrew lords, to the service of Nebuchadnezzar. The king appointed masters to instruct them in the Chaldean language, and sciences; and gave orders that they should be served with the choicest meats from his table; but they, fearing to eat any food forbidden by the law of Moses, entreated the king's officers to give them only vegetables. Daniel pleased Nebuchadnezzar so much by his wise conduct, that he appointed him to very high offices. This prophet is commonly supposed to be the youth who at twelve years old proved the chaste Susanna's innocence; though the learned are not all agreed that the Daniel, by whom the elders were confounded, is the same as the prophet. However that may be, Daniel explained Nebuchadnezzar's dream of the mystical image, which signified the duration of the four great monarchies; upon which he was appointed ruler of the province of Babylon. He refused to worship the golden image; explained to Belshazzar the characters which were written by a hand on the wall of his banquetting room; and was cast into a lion's den in the reign of Darius, the Mede, but received no harm notwithstanding the fierceness of those animals. Daniel died towards the end of Cyrus' reign, aged about 88. Part of his prophecies are written in Hebrew, part in Chaldaic, and part in Greek; and are so clear, that the enemies of the faith have thought that he only wrote what had already happened. The most celebrated among them is that respecting the 70 weeks, at the end of which Messiah should be put to death.

DANIEL (Arnaud) a gentleman, and celebrated provençal poet of the 12th century, born at Tarascon, whom Petrarch and Dante mention with great encomiums. He died 1189.

DANIEL (Gabriel) a celebrated Jesuit, one of the best French historians; born February 8, 1649, at Rouen. He taught the belles lettres, philosophy, and theology, among the Jesuits, and was superior of the professed house at Paris, where he died June 23, 1728. His works are very numerous, well written in French, the principal are, *Hist. de France*, 10 vol. 4to. reprinted 1755, 17 vol. 4to. of which he also published an abridgement in 9 vol. 12mo. reprinted in 12 vol. The history of the early reigns is better than that of the latter ones. The history of Henry IV. is the worst written; it is filled with trifles, which every moment betray the Jesuit under the mask of the historian. *Hist. de la Milice Françoise*, 1721, 2 vol. 4to.; *Reponse aux Lettres Provinciales*, 12mo.; *Lettres au Pere Alexandre Dominicain, sur la Doctrine des Thomistes et la probabilité*, 8vo.; *Voyage du Monde de Descartes*, 12mo.; *Nouvelle difficultés touchant la connoissance des Betes*; *Treatise Thealogique touchant l'efficacité de la Grace*, 2 vol. and other small works; a collection of which has been published, 3 vol. 4to.

DANIEL (Peter) an advocate of Orleans, bailiff of the civil power at the abbey of St. Benôit-sur-Loire, one of the most learned men in the 16th century. He collected a valuable library of MSS.; published the *Aulularia* of Plautus, and the commentaries of *Servius* on Virgil, &c. He died 1603, at Paris. His library was purchased by Paul Petau, and James Bongars; part of it was sent afterwards to Stockholm, and the other to the Vatican.

DANIEL *di Volterra*, v. VOLTERRA.

DANTE *Alighieri*, one of the earliest and most celebrated Italian poets; born 1265, of a good family at Florence. He was carefully instructed in the belles lettres, under Brunetti, one of the best scholars of that time; and devoted the first fruits of his muse to love. Dante possessed an uncommon genius and talents for poetry; happy would it have been for him if he had engaged in no other pursuit; but being appointed one of the governors of Florence, his ambition involved him in the party he joined. Charles de Valois was sent by pope Boniface VIII. in 1301, to restore peace in Florence, which city was divided by two factions;

tions; one of the *Blacks*, and the other of the *Whites*; and no method was thought more likely to effect it than driving out the *Whites*. Dante, who was of this faction, found himself among the banished: his house was pulled down, and his estates pillaged. This he wished to revenge, even at the expence of his country; and made use of every means to expose it to a bloody war; but died in exile at Ravenna, 1321, aged 56. He had been three times married, but left only one son, who was an advocate at Verona, and left posterity. Several of Dante's poems remain, the greatest part written during his banishment; they are full of severe satires, but discover much wit and genius. They have been printed with notes by Christopher Landini, and Alexander Velutelli: the principal among them is *the Poem of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise*. The first was printed 1472, fol. but the best edition is Venice, 1757, 5 vol. 4to. fig. and the most elegant, *Paris*, 1768, 2 vol. 12mo. It has been translated into French by Granger, *Paris*, 1596, and 1597, 3 vol. 12mo. An excellent French translation of the *Inferno* appeared 1776, 8vo. with the Italian on one side, which will be followed by the *Purgatorio, et Paradisio*. His other printed works are *De Monarchia Mundi*, Venice, 1744, 8vo. in which he maintains that kings are not dependent on the pope for their temporalities; *Il convivio*, Firense, 1480, 8vo.; *Prose*, 1723, 4to. Dante's life has been written by Boccacio, *Florence*, 1576, 8vo. scarce. v. BOCCACIO.

DANTE (John Baptiste) an excellent mathematician of the 15th century, born at Perugia, called *the modern Dædalus*, because he invented artificial wings, and flew with them. He tried this experiment several times with success, over the Thrasymene lake; but attempting to exhibit himself to the city of Perugia on the marriage of Bartholomew d'Alviano, and soaring very high when he had flown over the place, the wire by which he guided one of his wings broke, and he fell upon the church of our lady, and fractured his thigh; it was set by skilful surgeons, and he was afterwards professor of mathematics at Venice; where he died aged 40.

DANTE (Peter Vincent) an eminent architect and mathematician, of the *Rainaldi* family; born at Perugia, who was so much distinguished by his genius, his taste for the belles lettres, and his delicate poetry, as to be called *Dante*. He invented several machines, and wrote a commentary on *Sacro Bosco's* sphere. He died 1512. Julius Dante, his son, and Theodora Dante, his daughter, acquired also great reputation by their skill in architecture, and mathematics; and composed several works.

DANTE (Vincent) son of Julius, and grandson of Peter Vincent Dante; a very ingenious mathematician, and celebrated sculptor; who wrote the lives of those who have excelled in that art; and other works. He made the statue of pope Julius III. at Perugia, which is esteemed a masterpiece. Dante was also so skilful a painter, that Philip II. king of Spain, offered him large pensions to finish the Escurial, but he declined undertaking the voyage on account of ill health. He died 1576, at Perugia, aged 46. His brother Ignatius Dante, was also a very ingenious man; he entered among the Dominicans, and Gregory XIII. made him bishop of Alatri, as a reward for his merit.

DANTECOURT (John Baptist) an ingenious regular canon of St. Genevieve, born June 24, 1643, at Paris. He was appointed chancellor of that university 1680, and curate of St. Etienne-du-Mont, in the same city, 1694; this curacy he resigned 1710, and retiring to the abbey of St. Genevieve, died there, April 5, 1718. He left two *Factums* for the precedency of his order over the Benedictines at the states of Burgundy; and a book entitled, *Defense de l'Eglise*; against the minister Claude's book, called, *Defense de la Reformation*.

D'ANTINE, v. ANTINE.

DANZ, or DANTZ (John Andrew) an eminent Lutheran divine, born Feb. 1, 1654 at Sandhusen, a village near Gotha. Danz made himself universally beloved and esteemed by the learned, and settled at Jena, where he was at first professor of oriental languages, then of divinity. He died of an apoplexy December 20, 1727, leaving several works much esteemed, upon the languages,

languages, Hebrew, antiquities, and sacred criticism; in which he excelled. The principal are, excellent Hebrew, and Chaldee grammars; *Sinceritas Sacræ Scripturæ veteris Testamenti triumphans*, Jena, 1713, 4to.; translations of several Rabinical works; many of his dissertations may be found in the *Thesaurus Philologicus*.

DAPHNE, daughter of the river Peneus, according to the fable, who, flying from the pursuit of her lover, Apollo, was changed into a laurel.

DAPPERS (Olfert) a learned physician of Amsterdam; who died 1690. He became famous by his descriptions of Asia, Africa, and America, written in Flemish, which are much esteemed, though Dappers never saw the countries he writes about. His description of Africa has been translated into French, *Amsterdam*, 1686, fol. as also that of the Archipelago, 1703, fol.

DARDANUS, son of Jupiter and Electra. He founded the kingdom of Troy in Phrygia, about 1480 A. C. v. ARTEMISIA.

DARES, a Trojan priest, celebrated by Homer, said to have written a history of the Trojan war in Greek, but that which bears the name of Dares is a spurious work. It has been translated into French by Postel, *Paris*, 1553, 16to. The best edition is by madame Dacier, 1684, 4to. and *Amsterdam*, 1702, 2 vol. 8vo. the first is *Milan*, 1477, 4to.

D'ARGONNE, v. ARGONNE.

DARIUS *the Mede*, king of Babylon, by whom Daniel was cast into the lions' den, and afterwards raised to the highest dignities. This Darius is, according to some authors, the same with Cyaxares II. son of Astyages, and uncle on the mother's side to Cyrus.

DARIUS I. king of Persia, son of Hystaspes, a celebrated conqueror, one of the seven noble Persians who dethroned the pretended Smerdis, and destroyed the tyranny of the Magi. He ascended the throne, 522 A. C. his groom having contrived that his horse should be the first that neighed. Darius took Samos, and gave the government of it to Syloson brother of Polycrates He protected Zerubbabel, and permitted him to rebuild the temple, 514 A. C. and even contributed towards the cost of that sacred edifice. Darius took Babylon, which had rebelled, after a siege of 20 months, by the policy of Zopyrus; declared war against the Scythians, and built a bridge over the Thracian Bosphorus, 508 A. C. to pass into Scythia, but this undertaking proving unfortunate, he was compelled to return into Persia. He left his general, Megabyses, in Europe, who subdued Thrace, and some countries in the neighbourhood of Greece. This progress alarming the Greeks, they prepared for a war against Persia; it began 504 A. C. and the city of Sardis was taken and entirely destroyed, except the citadel. Some time after, the Athenians having forsaken the Ionians, Cyprus was retaken by Darius' generals, and the Ionians defeated in a great battle near Miletus, which city they took and destroyed, and became masters of all Ionia. Darius, elated by these victories, sent Mardonius against the Greeks, with both land and naval forces; but that general being unsuccessful, he put Datés and Artaphernes in his place. They were at first more fortunate, but their army consisting of above 300,000 men, was entirely defeated at the famous battle of Marathon, 490 A. C. where they lost 200,000 men, besides a great number of ships. This memorable victory was gained by 10,000 Athenians and 1,000 Platæans commanded by Miltiades. Darius afterwards punished the rebellious Egyptians, and was making fresh preparations against the Greeks when he died, 485 A. C. after reigning 36 years. His epitaph expresses *that he was a great drinker*. He had before his death appointed his son Xerxes to succeed him, to the exclusion of Artabazares, his eldest son, because Xerxes was born after Darius was elected king.

DARIUS II. surnamed *Ochus*, or *Nothus*, i. e. *bastard*, his mother being the mistress of Artaxerxes *Longimanus*. He ascended the throne of Persia after the death of Xerxes, who was murdered by Sogdianus, 423 A. C. Darius married Parisatis, a cruel princess, and had by her Arsaces, otherwise Artaxerxes *Mnemon*, who succeeded him; Amestris, Cyrus *the younger*, &c. He engaged in some wars by his generals, and his son Cyrus. He died 405 A. C.

DARIUS III. *Codomanus*, last king

of Persia, famous for his misfortunes. He was son of Arsamis and Sysigambis, and raised to the throne 336 A. C. by Bagoas, an eunuch, who had poisoned Arses, youngest son of Artaxerxes Ochus. This wretch, being afterwards dissatisfied with his choice, would have poisoned Darius; but that prince punished all his crimes by forcing him to swallow the poison himself. It was this Darius whom Alexander defeated in three famous battles. The first was at the passage of the Granicus, 334 A. C. the second, near the Straits of Mount Taurus, near Ajazzo, where Darius lost his mother, wife, and children: the third, near the city of Arbela, October 1, 330 A. C. eleven days after the remarkable eclipse of the moon mentioned by Pliny and Ptolomy. Darius, flying to Media, was murdered by Bessus, governor of Bactria, in the 6th year of his reign. The Persian monarchy ended in this unfortunate prince, 230 years after its foundation by Cyrus.

DARTIS (John) a learned lawyer, born 1572, at Cahors, who, after studying there, at Rhodez, and Toulouse, went to Paris with the president de Verdun, and succeeded Nicholas Oudin as professor of law, 1618. He was afterwards professor of common law at the Royal College, and died April 2, 1651. It appears from his works, which were published 1656, fol. that he was well acquainted with the ancient church discipline.

DATAMES, a common soldier among the guards of Artaxerxes *Mnemon.* who was made general, and commanded his armies with great courage and prudence; but some envious persons having injured him in the king's opinion, he raised a rebellion in Cappadocia, defeated Artabases, general of Artaxerxes forces, 362 A. C. and was killed some time after.

DATHAN, v. AARON.

DATI (Augustine) professor of belles lettres at Urbino, and Sienna, his native place, of which he was secretary; as was also Nicholas his son, who published his father's works. They have been collected in one vol. fol. Sienna, 1503, and Venice, 1516. Augustine died 1478, aged 58; and Nicholas, 1498. His principal works are, a treatise *on the Immortality of the Soul*, and a *History of Sienna*, from 1447 to 1457, from which his son retrenched several passages, to avoid giving offence to certain families.

DATI (Carlo) a learned professor of belles lettres at Florence, his native place, member of the academy *della Crusca*. He published a panegyric on Louis XIV. in Italian, 1669, 4to. and had before published some poems in praise of that prince. His principal work is *the Lives of the ancient Painters*, 1667, 4to. He died 1675.

DAU (Gerard) an ingenious painter of Leyden, Rembrant's pupil, who excelled principally in figures *in small*, and *chiaro scuro*. Though the size of his pictures seldom exceeded a foot, he asked six and eight hundred livres for them, fixing the price according to the time they had taken up, and valuing every hour at twenty pence.

DAVANZATI (Bernard) a Florentine, famous for his Italian translation of Tacitus, *Venice*, 1658, 4to. and *Paris*, 1760, 2 vol. 12mo. He has used some old and obsolete Tuscan words, which render his version, in many parts, unintelligible even to the Italians. *Coltivazione delle viti*, Firenze, 1604, 4to. and 1734, 4to. *Scisma d'Inghilterra, con altre operette*, Padua, 1754, 8vo. He died 1606, aged 77.

DAUBENTON (William) a Jesuit, born at Auxerre, counsellor to Philip V. king of Spain, with whom he was so much in favour, that the courtiers, growing jealous, procured his dismission in 1706. The king, however, recalled him, 1716, to resume the office of confessor, which he held till 1723, in which year he died, aged 75. He composed several Funeral Orations, and a life of St. Francis Regis.

DAUDE' (Peter) of Marvejots, died 1754, aged 74. He translated *Gordon's Reflexions on Tacitus*, Amsterdam, 1751, 3 vol. 12mo. and wrote *Vie de M. de Cervantes*, 1740, 12mo.

DAUDERSTAT (Samuel) a learned Lutheran divine, minister at Frisenguen at the end of the 17th century. He wrote, among other works, a book in 4to. *Leipsic*, 1663, on the Eastern Antichrist, which he explains of Gog and Magog.

DAUDIFFRET, v. AUDIFFRET.

DAVENANT (John) an eminent English divine, born in London, doc-

tor

tor and professor of divinity at Cambridge, afterwards bishop of Salisbury. He was a man of great moderation, who earnestly endeavoured to unite all the different sects of Christians, as appears from his book, entitled, *Adhortatio ad Communionem inter Evangelicas Ecclesias.* Being deputed by the church of England to the synod of Dort, he declared in favour of universal grace, and maintained, with doctor Ward, that Jesus Christ suffered for all mankind. He died, 1640, at Cambridge. His principal works, besides that above mentioned, are the following: *Prælectiones de judice controversiarum*, Cantabr. 1631. fol. *Comment. in Epist. ad Coloss.* fol.; *Liber de Servitutibus: Determinatio quæstionum Theologicarum quinquaginta*, &c. fol.

DAVENANT, or D'AVENANT (Sir William) born 1606 at Oxford, son of a vintner. He wrote some theatrical pieces, which were so much approved, that the author was appointed poet-laureat on the death of Jonson, 1637. Being accused of an attempt to raise the army against the parliament 1641, he was arrested, but gave bail, and retired into France. On his return to England, William, marquis of Newcastle, made him lieutenant-general of artillery, and the king knighted him, 1643, during the siege of Gloucester. The affairs of that prince proving unfortunate, Davenant went again into France, and turned Catholic. The queen sent him back to England 1646, that he might persuade the king to abolish episcopacy; but being unable to prevail, he returned to Paris. Some time after he formed a plan for carrying a number of manufacturers from France to Virginia, particularly weavers, and obtained licences from the French king; but his vessel being taken by the company's ships, he was sent as a prisoner to the isle of Wight, 1650, and to the Tower of London, 1651. He was set at liberty through the interest of Milton, and some other persons. Nor was Milton's kindness ill bestowed; for, at the restoration of Charles II. he obtained his pardon by Davenant's solicitation. Thus were these two great poets indebted to each other for their lives. After the unhappy death of Charles I. tragedies and comedies being prohibited, Sir William Davenant contrived to establish an Italian opera, and, by means of that musical drama, laid the foundation of the English theatre, which he brought to perfection after the restoration. He died, April 7, 1668, aged 63, leaving tragedies, tragi-comedies, masks, comedies, and a poem entitled *Gondibert*, &c. All his works were printed together, 1673, fol. He was one of Dryden's intimate friends, and wrote with him

DAVENANT (Charles) eldest son of the preceding, born 1656. After having studied at Oxford, he was admitted doctor of civil law at Cambridge or Dublin, and acquired great reputation, particularly by his political works. He died 1712, leaving *Circe*, a tragedy, or rather an opera, which was much admired, and the following political tracts: *Essays on the Means of defraying the Expences of the War*, London, 1695, 8vo.; *Treatise on the Public Revenues and Commerce of England*, London, 1698, 2 vol. 4to.; *Essays on the probable Means of making a People gainers by the Balance of Trade*, 1699, 8vo.; *Treatise on Concessions and Re-unions*, London, 1700, 8vo.; *Essays on the Balance of Power, the Right of making War and concluding Peace, and Alliances*; *Universal Monarchy*, &c. London, 1701, 8vo.; *Essays on Peace within, and War without*, London, 1704, 8vo. *The Portrait of a modern Whig*, and *Reflexions on the Constitution and Manner of carrying on the African Trade*, London, 1709, fol. are also ascribed to him.

DAVENNE (Francis) surnamed the *Pacific*, one of Simon Morin's disciples, and equally fanatical. He was sent to prison, 1651, for two libels against the king, but was set at liberty the year following, and died about 1662. Davenne left, *Harmonie de l'Amour, et de la Justice de Dieu*, 1650, 12mo.; *Tragedies Saintes, ou les Evangiles de Jésus Christ, mis en Poëme*, Paris, 1652, 12mo. Numerous pieces, which may be found in the *Mazarinades, le Politique du Tems*, 1650, 12mo.

DAVENPORT (Christopher) called also *Francis de St. Clare*, or *Francis Coventry*, born, about 1598, at Coventry. He went into Flanders 1617, entered the Franciscan order, taught philosophy, and afterwards theology, at Douay, with uncommon reputation; and,

and, returning to England, in the reign of Charles II. received from him public marks of favour. Davenport was zealous in propagating the gospel, and gained the esteem of both Protestants and Catholics. He died near London, May 31, 1680, aged 82, and left *Systema Fidei, seu Tractatus de Concilio universali*, &c. a treatise on Predestination, and several other learned works, collected at Douay, 1665, 2 vol. fol.

DAVID, king of the Jews, one of the greatest and best princes the world ever saw, born at Bethlehem, 1085 A. C. son of Jesse, of the tribe of Judah. While he kept his father's sheep, God chose him to be king instead of Saul, and commanded Samuel to anoint him, 1063 A. C. being 22 years of age. David distinguished himself by his courage and noble actions, slew the giant Goliath, conquered the Philistines, and married Michal, Saul's daughter. This prince, jealous of his glory, sought to destroy him; but Jonathan and Michal saved his life. David was, however, obliged to flee into the wilderness, where Saul, pursuing him, twice ran the risk of being killed; but David, who abhorred the thought of lifting his hand against his master, only showed him the danger he had been exposed to. He retired afterwards to the court of Achish, king of Gath, who allotted the city of Ziklag to him and his people. This city being some time after burned and pillaged by the Amalekites in David's absence, he pursued them, and retook their booty. During these transactions, Saul killed himself, after losing a battle against the Philistines, 1055 A. C. and an Amalekite, who carried the news, pretending to have slain him, was, by David's order, put to death; and David caused himself to be again anointed king at Hebron, over the tribe of Judah, 1055 A. C. Ishbosheth, son of Saul, being killed some time after in his palace, David ordered the murderers to be put to death, and was proclaimed king throughout all the tribes, 1048 A. C. The following year he took the citadel of Zion, and chose Jerusalem for the capital of his kingdom. He also conquered the Philistines, subjugated the Moabites, subdued Syria, made war against the Ammonites, who had insulted his ambassadors; and designed to have built a magnificent temple to the Lord: but this glory was reserved for his son. All these noble actions were unhappily tarnished by his adultery with Bathsheba, and the murder of her husband Uriah; but, being made sensible of his crime, by the prophet Nathan's ingenious parable, he was sincerely penitent; and God, moved by his repentance, pardoned him. His penitence was, however, followed by the rebellion of his son Absolom, which obliged him to fly from Jerusalem, 1034 A. C. David wept for this unnatural son, who was killed by Joab, contrary to his order. Scarce was this war terminated, when another broke out by the revolt of Sheba, but was soon ended by his death. David then devoted himself to the preservation of peace, and endeavoured, by every means, to render his kingdom flourishing; but being tempted, through pride, to number his subjects, 1017 A. C. God reproved him by the prophet Gad, who proposed to him, as a punishment, the choice of famine, sword, or pestilence. David chose the latter judgment, and saw 70,000 of his subjects perish, being smitten by the angel of the Lord. He implored mercy, and God's anger was appeased. Some time after, being loaded with years and infirmities, he placed Solomon on his throne, notwithstanding the stratagems of Adonijah; settled the order of divine service in the temple which Solomon was to build, and died 1015, aged 70, having reigned 40 years, leaving a great number of children by his nine wives, and his concubines. It is the opinion of St. Augustine, and several more of the fathers, that the 150 Psalms were all written by David; but St. Jerome, St. Hilary, and others, suppose, what seems more probable, that he composed only part of them. However that may be, the Psalms are most beautiful and sublime pieces of poetry.

DAVID, king of Ethiopia, son of Nahu, succeeded his father, 1507. He gained great victories over his enemies, sent ambassadors to Emmanuel, king of Portugal, and pope Clement VII. and reigned about 36 years.

DAVID GANZ, a Jewish historian in the 16th century, author of a Chronicle entitled *Tsemah David*, in Hebrew,

Prague,

Prague, 1592, 4to. scarce. Verstius translated part of it into Latin, with notes, *Leyden*, 1644, 4to.

DAVID *de Pomis*, a learned Jewish physician in the 16th century, who called himself of the tribe of Judah, and left a valuable Dictionary, in Hebrew and Italian, *Venice*, 1587, fol.; *De senum affectibus*, Venice, 1588, 4to.

DAVID *de Dinant*, an heretic, at the beginning of the 13th century, one of Amauri s disciples, who taught that God is the first matter. His system much resembles that of Spinoza. He has been refuted by St. Thomas, and other divines.

DAVID (George) born at Delft, one of the heads of the Anabaptists, who retired into the Low Countries on the destruction of their kingdom of Sion in Munster, 1536. The name of anabaptist being grown odious, and dangerous to those who bore it, David's disciples distinguished their sect by that of *Davidists*, because their chief gave out that he was the true Messiah, the third David, born of God, not according to the flesh, but the spirit. This sect lasted but a short time; its members, even the impostor's mother, being beheaded or drowned at Delft. They suffered with a firmness worthy of a better cause, meeting death by declaring themselves of the same faith with those who were leading to it. David was forced to quit Delft, and retire to Basil, where, taking the name of John Van Bruck, he lived under its shelter, quietly, but luxuriously, till his death in 1556. The whole sect was then comprised in the house of the chief; but, being informed against before the magistrates of the canton, they destroyed all remains of Davidism, ordered the prophet to be dug up again, three years after his decease, and burned his bones and writings.

DAVIDI (Francis) of Hungary, a famous Socinian, superintendant of the reformed churches in Transylvania, where he introduced his errors. He was afterwards confined in the castle of Deve, and died there 1579. Davidi left some works, rather scarce, which may be found in *Bibl. Fratrum Polonorum*, v. CRELLIUS, in which he maintains monstrous errors.

DAVILA (Henrico Catherino) an eminent historian, born at Succo in Paduano, 1576, son of Antonio Davila, who was constable of Cyprus, but obliged to leave his country when the Turks took that island, 1570. He was named Henry Catherine, in honour of Henry III. and Catherine de Medicis, who had been benefactors to his father. Davila went into the army at 18, signalized himself on various occasions, and, going afterwards to Venice, received an honourable maintenance from the republic, by several military posts. He wrote his History of the Civil Wars of France, containing what passed from the death of Henry II. 1559, to the peace of Vervins, 1598. He was killed by a Veronese, about 1631, who refused to furnish proper carriages to convey him to Cremona, though he had orders from the republic to demand them. Davila left four sons and five daughters. His History has been translated from Italian into French by John Baudouin, and since by the abbé Mallet, 3 vol. 4to. The most elegant Italian edition is the *Louvre*, 1644, 2 vol. fol.; that of *Venice*, 1733, 2 vol. fol. is neat and enlarged; that of *London*, 1755, 2 vol. 4to. is very elegant.

DAVILER (Augustine Charles) an eminent architect, born 1653 at Paris. Going to Rome as king's pensioner, he was taken by some Algerine corsairs, and carried into Tunis, where he remained 16 months in slavery, and, during that time, drew the beautiful mosque at Tunis. He afterwards went to Rome; and, having perfected himself there, returned to France, and embellished Beziers, Carcassonne, Nismes, Montpellier, and Toulouse. The states of Languedoc rewarded his merit by a pension, with the title of architect of the province. Daviler left *a complete Course of Architecture*, 1691, 2 vol. 4to. much esteemed. The last edition is 1750, and 1755, 2 vol. 4to. He died 1700 at Montpellier.

DAVIS (John) an English navigator, who surveyed North America, 1585, to find a passage to the East Indies; but only discovered a strait near Greenland, which since bears his name.

DAVITY (Peter) a gentleman of Tournon, born August 13, 1573. He was author of a work entitled, *Le Monde*; which, having been augmented by Ranchin and Rocolles, forms 6 vol.

6 vol. fol. He died, 1635, at Paris, aged 63.

DAUMAT, v. DOMAT.

DAUMIUS (Christian) born Mar. 29, 1612, at Zwickau, became regent of the college in that place, 1642, and rector of the same 1662; which office he discharged with great credit till his death, December 16, 1687. He had been married twice. Daumius was one of the most learned men of his age: he understood Latin, Greek, Hebrew, the Turkish, French, Italian, Spanish, and Bohemian languages; and had a complete knowledge of Arabic. Besides good editions of several works, he left *Letters*, Jena, 1670, 4to. *Dresden*, 1697, 8vo. *Chemnits*, 1709, 8vo. all different: some Poems, some Dissertations, as, *Tractatus de causis amissarum Linguæ Latinæ radicum*, 1642, 8vo. and in the *Systema Dissert. rar.* of Grævius, Utrecht, 1701, 4to.

DAUPHINY, was governed by several private lords after the decline of the kingdom of Arles, till

Humbert de la Tour-du-Pin, died 1307,
Guiges, - - - 1333,
* Humbert II. - - 1355,

who ceded it to France. The king's eldest son bears the title. v. LOUIS. v. The Histories of Chorier and Valbonnais.

DAUSQUEIUS, or DAUSQUIUS (Claudius) an ingenious canon of Tournay, his native place, who left a Latin Orthography, *Tournay*, 1632, fol. Some copies have the titles of Paris, 1677. *Terra et aqua, seu terræ fluctuantes*, Tournay, 1633, 4to. He died about 1636, leaving also some other works.

DEAGEANT *de St. Marcellin* (Guichard) originally clerk to Barbin, who was appointed by the marechal d'Ancre comptroller-general of the finances; but, being made known to the duc de Luynes, by M. Arnauld d'Andilli, he acquired that nobleman's favour, by assisting him against marechal d'Ancre. He was also patronized by P. Arnoux, a Jesuit, who had much power at court, and esteemed him. Deageant was intrusted with various important commissions, and negociations; and it is said that, when he became a widower, Louis XIII. would have made him bishop of Evreux; but he preferred a second marriage, and political intrigues, to dignities and the ecclesiastical state. He nevertheless discovered great zeal against the Calvinists; upon which cardinal Richelieu said, that, *if he had overthrown heresy, M. Deagenant might boast of having given it the first kick.* However, Deagenant fell afterwards into disgrace, was confined some time in prison, and then ordered to retire into Dauphiny, where he was first president of the *chambre des comptes*, and died 1639. He left *Memoires envoïés au card. de Richelieu, contenant plusieurs choses particulieres et remarquables, arrivées depuis les dernieres Années du Roi Henri IV. jusqu'au commencement du Ministere de M. le card. de Richelieu*; that is, to the year 1624. These Memoirs were printed at Grenoble, 1668, 12mo. under the inspection of his grandson, but are not much esteemed. They have, however, been reprinted in *Recueil de Mémoires particuliers, pour servir a l'Hist. de France*, 1756, 3 vol. 12mo.

DEBEZIEUX (Balthasar) born 1655 at Aix, son of an advocate. He was president of the chamber of inquests to the parliament of Aix, 1693, and wrote down, in his closet, the questions he had judged in the court. This work was printed at Paris, 1750, fol. and may be considered as a supplement to Boniface.

DEBONNAIRE (Lewis) a native of Troyes, who entered the congregation of the Oratory, but afterwards quitted it. He was a priest, and died 1752. Debonnaire wrote an *Imitation*, with reflexions, 12mo.; *Leçons de la Sagesse*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *L'Esprit des Loix quintessencée*, 2 vol.; *La Religion Chretienne, meditée avec le P. Jard.* 6 vol.; *La Regle des devoirs*, 4 vol. 12mo.; and different works in favour of the constitution.

DEBORAH, a celebrated prophetess, who judged Israel 1285 A.C. It was by her advice that Barak raised forces, and marched against the Canaanites, whose king, Jabin, had kept the Israelites in captivity 20 years. They ware defeated, and Sisera, their general, killed by Jael. Deborah celebrated this victory by a beautiful and sublime song, which is recorded in the Holy Scriptures.

DECEBALUS, a valiant king of Dacia,

Dacia, who defeated the emperor Domitian's generals, but was himself defeated by Trajan, and made peace with him. He afterwards rebelled afresh against the Romans, and, finding that he was too weak to resist Trajan, killed himself, 106.

DECENTIUS (Magnus) brother of Magnentius, was made Cæsar, and commanded the troops in Gaul; but, being defeated by the Germans, and hearing of his brother's death, he hanged himself at Sens, 373.

DECHALES, a Jesuit, v. CHALES.

DECIANUS (Tiberius) a celebrated lawyer of Udina, in the 16th century, who left Consultations, and other works, in 5 vol. fol. He died 1581, aged 73.

DECIUS *(Cneius Metius Quintus Trajanus)* born at Bubalia, a town in the Lower Pannonia, was proclaimed emperor by the rebellious legions, and marched into Italy against Philip. The death of this prince, and his son, secured the empire to Decius in 249. He chose his two sons, Decius the younger, and Hostilianus, as his associates in the government; excited a cruel persecution against the Christians, which is called the seventh; and perished in a marsh, when going to fight with the Goths, who had killed his son Decius in a rencounter, 251. Trebonianus Gallus succeeded him.

DECIUS MUS (P.) a Roman consul, eminent for his courage, who contributed much to the victory gained over the Samnites, 343 A. C. Being consul with Manlius Torquatus, he devoted himself to the infernal gods, in the battle against the Latins, 340 A. C. in which he was killed. He must be distinguished from Decius Mus, his son, who was grand pontiff, and four times consul, 332 A. C.; defeated the Samnites and Tuscans; and, when he opposed the Gauls, devoted himself like his father. This custom of a person's devoting himself to the infernal deities, to save his country, was also fatal to Publius Decius Mus, son of this latter, and consul, in the battle against Pyrrhus, 279 A. C.

DECIUS (Philip) an eminent lawyer, born 1454, at Milan. He studied under Jason, Bartholomew Socinus, and other learned men; taught law with reputation at Pisa, and afterwards at Padua; where, having zealously defended the decisions of the council of Pisa, his house was pillaged. He then went into France, taught at Bourges and Valence, and was appointed counsellor to the parliament of Grenoble by Louis XII. that he might keep him in France with honour. But all these favours could not detain Decius, who returned to Italy, and died at Sienna, 1535, aged above 80. He left *Consilia*, Venice, 1581, 2 tom. fol.; *Comm. in Decret. digestum vetus et Codicem.* fol.; *De regulis juris*, fol.

DECKER, or DECKER *de Walhorn* (John) born June 20, 1583, at Fauquemont, in the duchy of Limbourg. He was advocate at Brussels, and counsellor to the grand council of Brabant. He died December 16, 1646, at Brussels, aged 63. Decker left *Dissertationum juris, et decisionum Libri duo:* the best edition is *Brussels*, 1673, fol.; *Philosophus bonæ mentis.* Brussels, 1674, 4to.

DECKER, or DECKHER (John) advocate of the imperial chamber, and procurator of the same chamber at Spires. He wrote *De Scriptis adespotis, pseudepigraphis et suppositititis conjecturæ.* This work is joined to the *Theatrum anonymorum et pseudonymorum* of Placcius, 1708, fol. *Consultatio de pace religiosâ*, Spires, 1680. *Commentationum de rebus cameralibus specimen*, Spires, 1686. *Liber singularis relationum votorum et decisionum Cameralis Judicii*, Spires, 1681, 4to. &c.

DECKER, or DECKHER (John) of Haesbrock, in Flanders, a learned Jesuit, who taught philosophy and theology at Douay, then at Louvain, and was afterwards sent into Stiria, and appointed chancellor of the university of Gratz, where he died, January 10, 1619, aged 69. He was well acquainted with chronology, and ecclesiastical history. His chief work treats of the year in which Jesus Christ was born, and died: it is entitled, *Velificatio seu Theorem.ata de anno ortûs ac mortis Domini*, Gratz, 1616, 4to.

DECKER (John Henry) author of a book entitled, *De Spectris*, Hamburgi, 1690, 12mo. It is rather scarce.

DECOMBES, v. COMBES.

DEDALION, brother of Ceix. He was so afflicted at the death of his daughter, Chione, that he threw himself from the top of Parnassus, and was changed into a falcon by Apollo.

DEDALUS, an ingenious and celebrated Athenian artist, who made moving figures, and invented machines, which gained him immortal reputation. It is said, that, fearing to be excelled by his nephew, Talus, he threw him from the top of a tower, and fled with his son Icarus into Crete, to king Minos. There, according to the fable, he built the famous labyrinth, and was himself confined in it, because his son Icarus assisted Pasiphae in her amours. Dedalus then invented sails, and made use of them to avoid more surely the vengeance of Minos. He escaped with his son, who, not managing the sails of the vessel according to his father's direction, fell into the sea, and was drowned. This gave rise to the poetical fiction of Icarus making himself wings. Dedalus retired to Cocalus, king of Sicily, but was pursued by Minos, whom Cocalus, having persuaded into a conference, had stifled in a stove.

DEDEKIND (Frederick) a learned German writer of the 16th century, known principally by a small work, satirical and moral, in which he ironically praises rudeness and vulgarity, and gives rules for them: it is entitled, *Grobianus et Grobianæ de morum simplicitate*, Frankfort, 1558, 8vo.

DEE (John) born July 13, 1527, in London. He gained such great reputation, that he was consulted as an oracle; and queen Elizabeth always called him *her philosopher*: but, falling into the reveries of magic, judicial astrology, and the philosopher's stone, he became extremely poor, and was frequently in danger of his life, in the different courts of Europe. He died in England, 1607, aged 81. His works were printed at London, 1659, fol. in English, with notes, and a learned preface by Casaubon. This edition is very scarce.

DEGUILLEVILLE (William) a Bernardine monk of the abbey of Chalis, who was living in 1358, aged 63. He wrote a romance in verse, entitled, *Les trois Pelerinages; celui de la Vie humaine; celui de l'Ame separée du Corps; et celui de Jesus Christ*, Paris, 4to. no date, but of the end of the 15th century.

DEIANIRA, daughter of Œneus, king of Etolia, and wife of Hercules. She was beloved by Nessus, the Centaur; but, as he attempted to force her away, Hercules killed him with a poisoned arrow. Nessus, when dying, gave Deianira a shirt, stained with his own blood; assuring her, that, so long as her husband wore it, he would love no other woman. Hercules some time after, entertaining a passion for Iole, Deianira sent him the poisoned shirt, which, according to the fable, made him so furious, that he threw himself into a fire, and Deianira killed herself in despair.

DEIDAMIA, daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, by whom Achilles had Pyrrhus, while he remained disguised at her father's court.

DEJOCES, first king of the Medes, after having assisted them to shake off the Assyrian yoke. He built Ecbatana, and died about 657 A.C. after reigning 53 years.

DEJOTARUS, one of the tetrarchs of Galatia, who encreased his power so much, as to be sole tetrarch. He obtained from the Romans the title of king of the Lesser Armenia, and was of great service to them in all their wars in Asia. Dejotarus took Pompey's part against Cæsar, who afterwards deprived him of Armenia, and part of Galatia. He was accused by Castor, his grandson, of an attempt against Cæsar's life; but Cicero defended him in that fine speech, *pro Dejotaro*. After the death of Cæsar, he was restored to his possessions; took the part of Brutus, and died some time after, about 41 A.C. His wife, being barren, was desirous of his having children by another woman, and presented him with a beautiful slave; and acknowledged the children born from this connection, educating them with great tenderness and magnificence.

DEIPHILE, daughter of Adrastus, king of Argos, and wife of Tydeus, by whom she had the famous Diomedes.

DEIPHOBUS, son of Priam. According to Virgil, he married the beautiful Helen, after the death of Paris, and was by her delivered up to Menelaus, who put him to death.

DEIPHON, son of Triptolemus and Meganyra, beloved by Ceres, who, to render him immortal, put him into the fire.

fite. Meganyra, alarmed at this sight, interrupted the mysteries of the goddess, who immediately ascended her car, and left Deiphon to be burned.

DELAMET (Adrian Augustin de Bussi) a pious and learned doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, seigneur de Sevais in Maine, and prior of St. Martin de Brise-la-Gaillarde, born in Beauvoisis, of an ancient and illustrious family of Picardy. He was distinguished for learning and integrity; accompanied cardinal de Retz, to whom he was related, in his prosperity and his misfortunes, and settled afterwards at the Sorbonne, where he earnestly devoted himself to deciding cases of conscience with his friend M. de Sainte Beuse. He was a zealous director to several religious houses; was appointed to attend condemned criminals, and maintained and educated a great number of poor scholars. He died July 10, 1691, at the Sorbonne, aged 70. The greatest part of his Decisions, and those of M. Fromageau, were collected 1732, 2 vol. fol.

DELAUDUNS (Peter) of Aigaliers, son of a bad poet of Usez, known by an *Art Poetique*, 1556, 16to. some Poems, two of which are theatrical pieces, *St. Sebastien*; *Les Horaces*, 1596, 12mo. and a poem, entitled, *La Franciade*, 1604, 12mo. They are insipid enough, and in Ronsard's style. He was judge of the temporal court at Usez, and died of the plague at the castle of Aigaliers, 1629.

DELAUNAY, secretary of state to M. the prince de Vendôme, and author of some comedies; *La Verité Fabuliste*; *Le Paresseux*, and other pieces for the Italian theatre. He died 1751 at Paris, his native place, aged 56.

DELFAU (Dom. Francis) an ingenious Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, born 1637 at Montet in Auvergne. He was author of a book, entitled, *L'Abbé Commandataire*, 12mo. which has made much noise. He perished, in a storm, as he was passing from Landevenech to Brest, where he was going to preach a panegyric on St. Theresa, October 13, 1676, aged 39. It was Delfau who had begun the edition of St. Augustine's works.

DELISLE (William) son of Claude, a skilful geographer, who died 1620. He studied geography under his father, and brought this science to perfection, which had scarce been unfolded by Samson: and, though no astronomer, knew, by the *routiers* and estimates of the currents, how to fix the situation of every place, as it would have been fixed by astronomical observations. He taught geography to the king, and died 1726. His maps are universally esteemed. v. LISLE.

DELISLE *de la Drevetiere* (Lewis Francis) born at Suze la Rousse, in Dauphiny. He died 1756. He furnished the Italian theatre with the following pieces; *Arlequin Sauvage ou Banquet des Sept Sages*; *Astrologue Grand Mogal*; *Timon le Misantrope*; *le Banquet ridicule*; *le Faucon et les Oyes de Boccace*; *le Berger d'Amphrise*; *le Valet auteur*; *les Caprices du Cœur et de l'Esprit*; *Danaus*; *la Decouverte des Longitudes*, 1740, 12mo.; *Essai sur l'amour propre*, a poem, 1738, 4to.

DELIUS, or DILIUS (Quintus) one of Anthony's generals, who being sent by him to Cleopatra, persuaded her to appear before Anthony in her richest ornaments; she followed his advice, and by that means won the conqueror, 41 A. C. Messala Corvinus called Delius the *hackney horse of the civil wars*; because he went from Dolabella's party to that of Cassius; from that of Cassius to Anthony's; and from Anthony's to that of Octavian. He wrote a history of his own times.

DELPHINUS (Peter) a learned general of the Carmelites, in the 16th century, who left some witty letters, *Venice*, fol. 1524, very scarce. There are some new letters by the same author, in tom. 3, of Martenne's collection. He died in the Venetian state, January 15, 1525.

DELRIO (Martin Anthony) born 1551, at Antwerp, son of a Spanish gentleman. He was admitted doctor at Salamanca, 1574, afterwards counsellor to the parliament at Brabant, and intendant of the army. Delrio entered among the Jesuits at Valladolid 1580, and going from thence into the Low Countries, taught the belles lettres and theology. He also taught at Leige, Mentz, Gratz, and Salamanca. He died October 29, 1608, at Louvain, aged 57, leaving several works; the principal are, a long treatise on *Magical Disquisitions*, 1599, 4to.

in Latin; Duchesne has given an abridgement of it in French, *Paris*, 1615, 8vo.; Valuable commentaries on *Genesis*; *Solomon's Song*; and the *Lamentations*, 3 tom. 4to.; *Adagia Sacra Vet. et Novi Test.* Lugd. 1612, 2 vol. 4to.; *Opus Marianum seu de laudibus*, B. M. *Lugd.* 1607, 4to, He must be distinguished from John Delrio de Bruges, dean and grand vicar of Antwerp, who died 1624, and left commentaries on the 118th psalm, 12mo. 1617.

DEMADES, a celebrated Athenian, who from a mariner became a great orator, and appeased Philip by his eloquence, after the famous battle of Cheronea, 338 A. C. Observing one day that this prince insulted his prisoners cruelly, he said to him; *I am astonished that fortune having assigned thee the part of Agamemnon, thou shouldest amuse thyself with acting that of Thersites.* Demades was greedy of presents, and put to death on suspicion of treason, 322 A. C. He left *Oratio de Duodecennali*, Greek and Latin, *Han.* 1619, 8vo. and in *Rhetorum Collectio*, Venice, 1513, 3 tom. fol.

DEMARATUS, son of Ariston, king of Sparta, whom he succeeded 510 A. C. He became illustrious among the Lacedemonians by his counsels, and noble actions; but Cleomenes, his colleague, having corrupted the oracle at Delphos, caused it to answer that Demaratus was not the son of Ariston. Demaratus being banished upon this, fled to the court of Darius son of Hystaspes, who received him nobly, and gave him many marks of kindness. Demaratus nevertheless gave intelligence to the Greeks of all the Persian's designs against them, considering himself more obliged to his country though unjust, than to his enemies though generous. Xerxes expressing surprize that the Lacedemonians without any master to compel them, should be equal to braving danger and death, Demaratus replied, *Though free and independent of all mankind, they are under the law which commands them to conquer or to die.* And on another occasion, when some expressed their wonder that, being king, he submitted to banishment, *It was*, said he, *because the law in Sparta is more powerful than its kings.*

DEMARATUS, a principal citizen in Corinth, of the family of the Bacchiades, being unable to bear the tyranny of Cypselus, who had usurped the sovereign authority in that city, he left the country with his whole family, and, going to Italy, settled at Tarquinea in Tuscany. He had there a son named Lucomon, afterwards king of Rome, and called Tarquin the ancient.

DEMETRIUS POLIOCERTES, i. e. *City taker*, a famous king of Macedonia, son of Antigonus, one of the generals and successors of Alexander *the Great*. He made war against Ptolemy Lagus, with various success, made himself master of Piræus, drove Demetrius Phalerius from Athens, entered into an alliance with the Greeks, and took Megara. He lost the famous battle of Ipsus against Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus, in which his father was killed, 301 A. C. Demetrius retired to Cyprus, gave his daughter Stratonice in marriage to Seleucus, took Cilicia, Tyre, and Sidon, and pillaged the city of Samaria, 296 A. C. Two years after, he conquered Macedonia, and reigned there seven years, but was driven from thence by Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus, joined with Pyrrhus; being at length betrayed by his soldiers, he had recourse to the clemency of Seleucus, his son in law, who sent him to Apamia, where he died of high living and fat, three years after, 286 A. C. He was esteemed the handsomest prince of his time.

DEMETRIUS I. *Soter*, i. e. *Saviour*, king of Syria, son of Seleucus *Philopater*. He was sent to Rome as an hostage, and, his father being poisoned during his absence, the throne was usurped by his uncle Antiochus *Epiphanes*, then by his cousin *Eupater*. Demetrius having in vain solicited the senate to restore his father's dominions to him, escaped from Rome, 162; and recovered his kingdom. He afterwards sent Nicanor and Bacchides into Judea at the request of Alcimus, who had purchased the Jewish high priesthood. These two generals ravaged Judea, and Judas Maccabeus was slain in a battle against Bacchides. After this good success, Demetrius made himself odious to the neighbouring princes, and was conquered and killed by Alexander Balos, 151 A. C. after reigning eleven years.

DEMETRIUS II. *Nicanor*, son of the preceding; married Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemy *Philometer*, king of Egypt, who placed him on the throne of Syria, 145 A. C. Demetrius afterwards gave himsel up to debauchery; and marched against the Parthians, but was taken by Tryphon, who delivered him to Phraates, their king. This prince married him to his daughter Rhodagune, 141 A. C. on which Cleopatra being enraged, married her brother in law Antiochus Sidetes, who was killed in a battle against the Parthians, 130 A. C. By his death Demetrius reascended the throne, but became so insupportable to his subjects, that they applied to Ptolemy Physcon for one of the family of Seleucus to govern them. He sent them Alexander Zebina; Demetrius fled, and was murdered by the intrigues of Cleopatra, 129 A. C.

DEMETRIUS *Pepagomenes*, physician to the emperor Paleologus, lived in the 13th century. He left a treatise *de Podagra*, Greek and Latin, *Paris*, 1558, 8vo.

DEMETRIUS *Phalerius*, a celebrated orator, and peripatetic philosopher, one of the disciples of Theophrastus; who acquired so much authority at Athens in the reign of Alexander the Great, that he was considered as a sovereign on the death of that conqueror. He ruled there ten years, and adorned the city with many beautiful edifices. The Athenians, in honour of his virtues, raised 360 brass statues to him, but his enemies nevertheless condemned him to death. He retired to Cassander, and afterwards to Ptolemy *Lagus*. Diogenes Laertius asserts, that, after the death of this prince, Demetrius was banished by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 283 A. C. and that he died some time after from the bite of an asp; others on the contrary maintain, that he had great influence under Ptolemy Philadelphus; that he enriched his library with 200,000 volumes, and induced that prince to have the Jewish law translated from Hebrew into Greek. However that may be, this celebrated philosopher died in this king's reign. He composed several works which are lost; that on rhetoric which bears his name, is by *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*. The last edition is *Glasgow*, 1743, 4to. It may be found also among the ancient Greek rhetoricians, 1508, and 1509, fol. to which the Latin rhetoricians are added, 1523, fol. and in Gale's *Rhetores Selecti*.

DEMETRIUS, a celebrated Cynic philosopher, about the year 40, who hearing that Caligula wanted to draw him to his court, and engage him in his interests by a present, said, *He must offer nothing less than the empire, if he wished to gain him.* Seneca said, *Nature produced this philosopher to show the age, that a great genius could preserve himself from being corrupted by the multitude.* Demetrius going to see the pantomimes, and ascribing all their effects to the instruments, voices, and decorations, the pantomime said, *See me act alone, and after that say what thou wilt of my art.* The flutes were silent, the pantomime acted, and the philosopher transported, cried out; *I not only see thee, but hear thee: thou speakest to me with thy hands.*

DEMETRIUS *Chalcondylas*, v. CHALCONDYLAS.

DEMETRIUS *Griska*, a famous Muscovite, who pretended to be Demetrius, son of Basilowitz, grand duke of Muscovy. He asserted that Boris Gudenou, who then reigned, had ordered him to be murdered, but that misfortune had fallen upon a young man very like him, whom his friends had substituted in his place. He went to the Vayvode of Sandomir, promising to marry his daughter, and embrace the Romish religion, if he would restore him to his dominions. The Vayvode, tempted by these promises, raised a powerful army, placed him on the throne, and gave him his daughter; but the Muscovites, alarmed by the changes Demetrius attempted to introduce, conspired against him under the conduct of Zwinski, and assassinated him on the very day of his marriage, May 17, 1606. Some authors assert that he was really the son of John Basilowitz, but others call him only a Muscovite monk, of a noble family at Gereslaw.

DEMETRIUS, son of the preceding, born while his mother was in prison. She found means to place him with a trusty Cossac, and the priest who baptized him, imprinted on his shoulder with aqua fortis, words expressing his birth. The youth lived to the age of

26, without knowing his origin, when one day as he was bathing, the marks of his shoulder were perceived, and a Greek priest read, *Demetrius, son of the czar.* Demetrius Ladislaus, king of Poland, being informed of this, sent for the young man to court, and treated him according to his birth. But after the death of that prince, Demetrius was forced to retire into Sweden, and from thence to Holstein. Unhappily for him, the duke of Holstein had borrowed a sum from the grand duke's treasury, for an ambassador whom he was sending into Persia; which debt he discharged by delivering up the unfortunate Demetrius, who was beheaded 1635, and his limbs fastened to four poles before the castle of Moscow; the rest of his body, being left on the ground, was devoured by the dogs.

DEMOCEDES of Crotona, the most celebrated physician of his age; the son of Calliphron, and friend of Polycrates, tyrant of Samos. This tyrant being killed by Orætes, Darius, son of Hystaspes, put the murderer to death, and carried all his treasure to Susa, also his slaves, and among them Democedes, who some time after restored the king's foot which he had put out of joint in alighting from his horse. This cure gained him great credit; a magnificent house was given him in Susa, he had the honour of eating at the table of Darius, and all favours at court were obtained through his influence. At length having cured Atossa, daughter of Cyrus, and wife of Darius, who had an ulcer in her breast, he contrived, by her interest, to be sent into Greece as a spy, where being arrived, he fled to Crotona, and there married the daughter of the famous wrestler, Milo, about 520 A. C.

DEMOCHARES, v. MOUCHI.

DEMOCRITUS, one of the greatest philosophers of antiquity, born at Abdera in Thrace. He was educated by the Magi, who taught him astronomy, and theology. He afterwards attended Leucippus, from whom he learned the system of Atoms, and the Vacuum. Democritus, wishing to improve his knowledge of the sciences, travelled to every part of the world where he was likely to meet with learned men. He visited the Egyptian priests, consulted the Persian and Chaldean philosophers, and is said by some to have gone to the Indies that he might converse with the gymnosophists; but it is doubted whether he was ever at Athens. After spending above 100 talents in travelling, he returned to Abdera, and confined himself to a garden, where he made his philosophical experiments. His great *Diascomus*, the best of all his works, no sooner appeared, than the public presented him with 500 talents, and raised to his honour statues of brass. Democritus laughed incessantly at human life, as a continual farce, which made the people of Abdera think him mad, and send Hippocrates to cure him: but that celebrated physician having conversed with the philosopher, told them he had a great veneration for Democritus, and that in his opinion those who thought themselves more in their senses were less so. Democritus died 361 A. C. aged 109, according to Diogenes Laertius. He composed a great number of works, from which Epicurus drew his philosophy, but they are lost. It is said that Democritus blinded himself, that he might meditate more profoundly on philosophical subjects; this however is not in the least probable.

DEMONAX, an ingenious philosopher of the isle of Crete, who attached himself to no particular sect, but adopted what he found good in each of them. It was this philosopher who, when at the point of death in an advanced age, said the following words, which have since been ascribed to Rabelais; *It is time to depart, the Farce is done.* He lived in the time of Adrian; about 120 A. C. Lucian has written his life.

DEMOPHOON, son of Theseus and Phædra. Returning from the Trojan expedition, he was cast on the coasts of Thrace, and married Phillis, daughter of Lycurgus, king of that country.

DEMOSTHENES, a very celebrated orator; one of the greatest geniuses that have ever appeared in the world; born at Athens, 381 A. C. He lost his father when but seven years old, and was put under guardians, who robbed him of his property, and neglected his education; but this neglect he supplied by his natural talents, and great

great ardor for oratory. He was the disciple of Isocrates, Plato, and Isæus, and made so great a progress under these excellent masters, that at 17, he pleaded against his guardians; who were sentenced to pay three talents, which he forgave them. He is said to have declaimed before a mirrour when young, the better to regulate his action. Demosthenes opposed Philip of Macedon, and his son Alexander *the Great*; on which account he was forced to quit Athens, but on that conqueror's death he returned thither, was received with great honours, and continued to speak against the Macedonians. Antipater being informed of this, commanded the Athenians to deliver up all the orators who declaimed against him. This order obliged Demosthenes to fly, who retired to the island of Celauria; Archias being sent thither by Antipater to seize him, he pretended to write to some of his relations, sucking poison out of a quill, which he kept by him. He died November 10, 322 A. C. Several of his orations remain, which Wolfius has translated into Latin, the best edition is *Franckfort*, 1604, fol. M. Taylor is publishing a new one at London, of which the 2d and 3d volumes have appeared. M. Toureil has translated some of them into French, but M. Auger sen. professor of eloquence at Rouen, and member of the academy in that place, has given a complete translation of them, with that of Eschylus, *Paris*, 4 tom. 5 vol. 8vo. to which he has added an exact history, and very learned notes. Their style is grand, sublime, and forcible, and they are all masterpieces of eloquence.

DEMSTER (Thomas) a Scotch gentleman who left his country during the civil wars, chusing rather to lose his property, than to abandon the Catholic religion. He taught with reputation in France, and Italy, and died at Bologna, September 5, 1625, aged 46, in consequence of pursuing, during the heat of the dog days, some persons who had carried off his wife; though not without her consent. He left various works, the principal are, *Epistles*; Several pieces of poetry; *De Etruria regali*, Florence, 1723, and 1724, 2 vol. fol.; *The Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*, 1627, 4to. Notes on the Latin poets; and a collection of Roman antiquities, fol.

DENESLE, a native of Meaux, who lived in poverty at Paris, and died there 1767. The mediocrity of his fortune did not disturb the tranquillity of his mind: he was too much a philosopher to feel it. In his youth, he amused himself with poetry. *Samsonet*, imitated from *Vertvert*, is his best performance of that kind. His other works are, *Prejugés du Public*, 1747, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Ppejugés des anciens et nouveaux Philosophes sur l'Ame humaine*, 1765, 2 vol. 12mo. He had published, in 1738, *l'Aristipe moderne*, 12mo. which is the most indifferent of his works. *Prejugés sur l'Honeur*, 1766, 3 vol. 12mo.

DENHAM (Sir John) a celebrated English poet, born at Dublin, who published a tragedy called *the Sophy*, 1641, and various poems, by which he acquired great reputation. His poem entitled, *Cooper's Hill*, is esteemed his master-piece. All his works were printed in London, 1719, 12mo. He died, 1668, purveyor of the works.

DENIS (John Baptist) a native of Paris, who was admitted doctor at Montpellier, and returned to Paris, where he professed philosophy and mathematics, and died there suddenly, October 1, 1704. He held conferences at his house on all kinds of subjects, which he printed, *Paris*, 1672, 4to. It is added to the *Journal des Savans*. *Lettre sur deux Expériences de la Transfusion du Sang, faites sur des Hommes*, 1668, 4to.; *Lettre sur une Folie guerie par la Transfusion*, idem. There are also some letters of his in the *Journal des Savans*, 1667, on this operation, of which he was a zealous promoter. But the parliament, being informed of the ill effects of the practice, forbade it.

DENISART (John Baptist) born October 1, 1713, at Laon in Picardy. He was procurator of the châtelet at Paris, and died February 4, 1765, leaving several daughters, and one son. Denisart published a collection of the *Decisions de Jurisprudence*: the last edition is 1771, 4 vol. 4to. *Les Actes de Notorieté du Châtelet*, 1769, 4to. *Almanach des Plaideurs*.

DENMARK (The kingdom of) was inhabited by the ancient Cimbri, and traces the chronological succession of its

its kings very far back. It will be sufficient to begin from

	Eric VI. - - -	1249
*	Abel, who died - -	1252
	Christopher, - -	1259
	Eric VII. - - -	1286
	Eric VIII. - - -	1321
	Christopher II. - -	1333
	Waldemar III. or IV. -	1375
*	Margaret, queen of Norway and Sweden, - -	1412
	Olaus, with his mother Margaret, - - -	1427
	Eric IX. - - -	1438
	Christopher III, - -	1448
*	Christiern I. - -	1481
	John, till - - -	1513
*	Christiern II. - -	1523
*	Frederick I. - -	1533
*	Christiern III. - -	1559
*	Frederick II. - -	1588
*	Chrsstiern IV. - -	1648
*	Frederick III. - -	1670
*	Christiern V. - -	1699
*	Frederick IV. - -	1730
	Christiern VI. - -	1746
*	Frederick V. - -	1766
	Christiern VII. - -	

This kingdom, formerly elective, became hereditary 1660; the nobles, at the same time, losing part of that despotic power they before exercised over their vassals. v. The History of Denmark by des Roches, Amsterdam, 1755, 7 vol. 12mo. that by Mallet, of which only 3 vol. 4to. or 6 vol. 12mo. have yet appeared; it ends at Christiern III. 1559. The first is a very curious introduction, and treats of the ancient northern people.

DENORES (Jason) born at Necosia, in the island of Cyprus, of one of the principal families in that country, and which, according to his account, was originally from Normandy. When Cyprus was taken by the Turks in 1570, he lost all his property, and retired into Italy, where he had before made some stay; and, settling at Padua, was appointed professor of Aristotle's Moral Philosophy, 1577. He died in that city, 1590, of grief, occasioned by the banishment of his only son, who had killed a noble Venetian in a quarrel. Denores was well acquainted with the peripatetic philosophy, and had a superstitious veneration for Aristotle. He engaged in a dispute with Guarini about pastoral tragi-comedies, and published a great number of his own works, some in Latin, some in Italian. Possevin esteems his rhetoric. His Italian works are, *Poetica*, Padua, 1588, 4to.; *Dell'ottima republica*, Venice, 1578, 4to. He models it by that of Venice. *Del Mondo*, Venice, 1571, 8vo.; *Della Retorica*, Venice, 1584, 4to. His Latin works are, *Institutio in Philosophiam Ciceronis*, Patavii, 1576, 8vo.; *De arte dicendi*, Venetiis, 1553, 8vo. *Parisiis*, 1554, 8vo.; *De Constitutione Philosophiæ Aristotelis*, Patavii, 1584, 4to.

DENYSOT (Nicholas) a French painter and poet, born 1515 at Mans. He went into England, and was preceptor to Anne, Margaret, and Jane Seymour; ladies celebrated for their learning. Returning to France, he published *Cantiques*, 1553, 8vo. under the name of *Comte d'Alsinois*, which is the anagram of his name. He is supposed to have assisted in the *Tales* of Desperiers. He died 1559, at Paris. Gerard Denysot, a learned physician of the same family, left various works.

DEO-GRATIAS (St.) elected bishop of Carthage, at the solicitation of the emperor Valentinian III. about 454, in the time of king Genseric. He was distinguished for his charity to the poor, to prisoners and captives, dying 457.

DERCETES, or ATERGATYS, a goddess, who, repenting of having yielded to a young man, threw herself into a lake, where she was changed to a fish.

DERCYLLIDAS, a celebrated Lacedemonian general about 400 A.C. who took several cities from the Persians; and, when on the point of a battle, compelled Tissaphernes, general of Artaxerxes, to sign a treaty 397 A.C. by which the Persians obliged themselves to leave the Grecian towns at liberty. King Agesilaus succeeded him in command.

DERHAM (William) an eminent English divine, rector of Upminster in Essex, known chiefly in the learned world as a natural philosopher. He published, in 1698, *The Artificial Clockmaker*, which work gained him admission into the royal society of London; and he highly distinguished himself by his

his sermons at Boyle's Lectures, 1711, and 1712. The abstract of them, which he published 1713, by the title of *Physico-theology*, was so universally admired, that he was presented with a doctor of divinity's degree by the university of Oxford, not requiring his presence, and dispensing with the forms usual on such occasions; and the king, soon after, appointed him canon of Windsor, without his solicitation, or even knowledge. The French edition of this work appeared 1730, 8vo. Derham published the second part of his Sermons, 1714, under the title of *Astro-theologia*, &c. This part, though much shorter, was as well received as the first. The French edition is 1729, 8vo. Several of this author's works may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions. He died 1735, in London, aged 78.

DERING (Edward) a learned English divine, member of Christ-church, London, and preacher at the cathedral. He died 1576, and left a Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews.

DERODON, v. RODON.

DESADRETS, v. ADRETS.

DESAGULIERS (John Theophilus) born March 12, 1683, at Rochelle. He attended his father, a minister, into England; took a bachelor's degree at Oxford 1709; was ordained priest by the bishop of Ely 1717, and had two livings. He was also chaplain to the prince of Wales. Natural philosophy was, however, his principal occupation: he went through an hundred and fifty courses of experiments at London, from 1710 to 1740: also some in Holland. To the theory of mathematics, Desaguliers joined great skill in mechanics: he constructed several hydraulic machines; also astronomical or planetary ones; which procured him admission into the royal society at London. The academy of Bourdeau adjudged a prize to him, for his Dissertation on Electricity, 1742. He left some Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, 2 vol. in English, which have been translated into French by Pere de Pezenas, Paris, 1750, 2 vol. 4to.

DESARGUES (Gerard) an excellent geometrician, born 1595, at Lyons. He was the friend of Descartes, and died at Lyons, 1661, leaving *La pratique du trait pour la coupe des pierres*, 8vo. and, *La Perspective par petit Pied*, 8vo.; both published by Abraham Bosse.

DESBARREAUX, v. BARREAUX.

DESBOULMIERS (John Augustine Julian) a native of Paris, who served in the cavalry, and died 1771. He published *Les Filles célebres du 18eme siecle*; *Hist. du Marquis de Solanges les Soirées du Palais Royal*; *De tout un peu*; a Collection of Tales; *Pensées Philosophiques de Hume*; *Hist. du Theatre Italien*, 7 vol. 12mo.; *De l'Opera comique*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Le bon Seigneur*; *Toinon et Toinette*, comedies.

DESCARTES (René) born at la Haye in Touraine, of a noble and ancient family. After finishing his studies at la Fleche, he was destined by his father for the army; went to Paris, and from thence to Holland, where he served as a volunteer in the troops of the prince of Orange, 1616. While in garrison at Breda, he solved the famous mathematical problem invented by Isaac Beecman, principal of the college at Dort; and composed his *Treatise de Musique*. Descartes was at various sieges, after which he returned to Paris, then went to Italy, and was present at the siege of Rochelle, 1628. Going again to Paris, the pope's nuncio engaged him to publish his system of philosophy. This proposal suggested to Descartes the idea of living retired, that he might enquire after truth, and the principles of things, more carefully, and at leisure. He first withdrew to Holland, near Egmont; and lived in several other parts of the United Provinces, where he applied with incessant ardour during above 25 years to the search of truth, and the composing of works which have immortalized his name. The university of Utrecht was Carthusian from its foundation, by the zeal of Reneri, and de Regis, two of Descartes disciples. This philosopher made a voyage to England, and observed the declination of the needle, near London, to which city Charles Cavendish, the duke of Newcastle's brother, afterwards invited him: but his philosophy being attacked on all sides by the peripatetics, who were blindly attached to their old opinions, he chose rather to remain in Holland. Louis XIII. and cardinal Richelieu, also, in vain, solicited his presence at court. It was about this time that

Descartes published, *Meditations sur l'Existence de Dieu, et sur l'Immortalité de l'Ame.* Voëtius, a busy and turbulent man, being made rector of the university of Utrecht, procured a prohibition of his philosophy there, but was refuted by Descartes; who, going to France 1647, the king assigned him a pension of 3000 livres, for which he had the writ, but received nothing; which made him say, smiling, *that no parchment ever cost him so much.* He went afterwards into Sweden, to which place he had been invited long before by queen Christina. This princess received him with marks of the highest esteem, and desired his attendance, in her library, every morning at five, to instruct her in philosophy; and requested him to revise all his writings, in order to form from them a complete system. She also offered him a pension of 3000 crowns, for himself and his heirs; and proposed to him the establishment of an academy, of which she intended him to be the director: but all these projects vanished by the death of this great man, at Stockholm, February 11, 1650, aged 54. His remains were carried to Paris, and buried in the church of St. Genevieve du Mont, where his epitaph may be seen. M. Pajou executed his statue in marble, by order of Louis XVI. 1777. Adrian Baillet has written his life in 4to. and abridged it in 12mo. The revival of arts and sciences is principally owing to this philosopher: it was he who taught the right method of studying nature, and opened the way. His Latin works were printed in Holland, 6 vol. 4to. He wrote some in that language, and some in French; but they have been reciprocally translated by his friends into each. The French edition consists of his *Principles*, 1 vol.; *his Meditations*, 2 vol.; *his Method*, 2 vol.; *Treatise on the Passions*, 1 vol.; *Treatise on Geometry*, 1 vol.; *Treatise on Man*, 1 vol.; and 6 vol. of Letters. In all, 13 vol. 12mo. The Geometry is joined to the Passions. Catherine Descartes, his niece, who died 1706, was distinguished by her small pieces of poetry, and the delicacy of her wit.

DESCHAMPS (Francis Michael Christian) a gentleman of Champagne, and a French poet, author of four tragedies; *Antiochus*, *Artaxerxes*, *Medus*, and *Caton d'Utique*. He married, had a post in the exchequer, and died at Paris 1747, aged 64. v. CHAMPS.

DESFONTAINES, v. FONTAINES.

DES-GABETS (Dom. Robert) a learned Benedictine, of the Congregation of St. Vanne, born at Dugni, a village in the diocese of Verdun, who distinguished himself in his order by his talents, and zeal for promoting study. He applied chiefly to the philosophy of Descartes, was the friend of Clerselier and de Regis, and proposed the system of the transfusion of blood. He died March 13, 1678, at Breuil, near Commerei, leaving several works, chiefly MSS.

DESGODETS (Anthony) king's architect, born 1653 at Paris, and sent to Rome by Colbert, 1674; but the ship was taken by the Algerines. After passing 16 months in captivity, he went to Rome, and staid there three years, during which time he composed his work of the ancient edifices of Rome, which the king had printed and engraved, and made a present of it to the author. It appeared in 1682, fol. Desgodets died 1728. *Les Loix de Bâtimens*, 1776, 8vo. and *Treatise du Toisé*, 8vo. have been printed from his Lectures since his death.

DESHAYS (John Baptist Henry) a painter, born 1729 at Rouen, and died 1765. He was much admired for various works which appeared at the Saloon, 1761 and 1763. The death of St. Benedict, the deliverance of St. Peter, the marriage of the Virgin, the resurrection of Lazarus, Joseph's chastity, the combat of Achilles against Xanthus and Simois, &c. His drawing is admirably correct; his colouring good; his composition ingenious; and he had great facility of execution.

DESHOULLIERES, v. HOULIERES.

DESIDERIUS (St.) bishop of Langres, supposed to have suffered martyrdom about 409, when the Alani, Suevi, and Vandals, ravaged Gaul. He must be distinguished from Desiderius, bishop of Nantes about 451.

DESIDERIUS (St.) archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiny, 596, a native of Autun, or rather of Gery. Queen Brunehaut, whom he had reprimanded for her scandalous life, having caused him to be deposed and banished in 603; sent him back to his diocese, and had him

him murdered in 608, on the banks of the river Chalaronne, seven leagues from Lyons. St. Gregory the Great wrote three letters to him. He must not be confounded with St. Desiderius, bishop of Cahors in the 7th century, several of whose epistles are in the library of the fathers, and the *Canisius* of Basnage. He died November 15, 654.

DESIDERIUS, last king of the Lombards, who procured his election in 756, after the death of Aistulphus, under whom he was constable. Having seized the exarchate of Ravenna, he was defeated and taken prisoner by Charlemagne, who carried him and his family into France 774, where he died soon after. One of his sons, who alone had escaped, took refuge at Constantinople, where he received the dignity of patrician. This king's death ended the kingdom of the Lombards in Italy, which had lasted 206 years, i. e. from 568, when the Lombards, under their chief Alboinus, founded a powerful monarchy in Italy.

DESIRE' (Arthur) a fanatical priest, who, being destitute of genius, thought to supply that defect by buffooneries and plots against the Calvinists. He was arrested on the Loire 1561, charged with a petition of the monks to Philip II. that he would succour religion, which was in great danger. The parliament sentenced him to the *amende honorable*, and five years confinement among the Carthusians. He was living in 1578. His works are numerous, and as dull as their titles promise: *Dispute de Guillot le Porcher, contre Jean Calvin*, 1568, 16to.; *Les grands Jours du Parlement de Dieu, publié par St Matthieu*; *Les Ravages et le Déluge des Chevaux de louage, avec le Retour de Guillot le Porcher*; *sur les Miseres et les Calamités du Régne present*; *Les Combats du fidele Papiste, contre l'Apostat Antipapiste*, Lyons, 1555, 16to.

DESLANDES (Andrew Francis Boureau) born 1690 at Pondicherry, commissioner-general of the marine at Brest, and a member of the academy at Berlin. He died 1757 at Paris. His principal work is, *Hist. critique de la Philosophie*, Amsterdam, 1737, 3 vol. 12mo. to which he added a fourth, which has never been printed but at Trevoux; a work well written, and full of learned enquiries. *Essai sur la Marine, et le Commerce*, 8vo.; *Recueil de Traités Physique, et d'Hist. Naturelle*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *Poetæ Rusticantis litteratum Otium*, 12mo.; *Pygmalion*, 12mo.; *La Fortune*, 12mo.; *La Comtesse de Montferrat*, 12mo.; *Reflexions sur les grands Hommes morts en plaisantant*, 12mo. These all do credit to their author, though he carries his freedom of thought rather too far. *L'Art de ne se point ennuyer*, 12mo.; *Nouveau Voyage d'Angleterre*, 1717, 12mo.; *Vie de Constance, Ministre de Siam*, 1755, 12mo.

DESLYONS (John) a learned doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, born 1615 at Pontoise. He was dean and theologal of Senlis, and died there, March 26, 1700, aged 85. His works are, *Traités singuliers et nouveaux, contre le Paganisme du Roi-boit*, 1664 and 1670, 12mo. The answer to this book, entitled, *Apologie du Banquet des Rois*, by Nicholas Barthelemi, 1664, 12mo. is scarce. *Traité de l'ancien Droit de l'Eveché de Paris sur Pontoise*, 1694, 8vo.; *Defense de la veritable Devotion envers la Sainte Vierge*, 1651, 4to. Besides other curious and very learned works.

DESLAURIERS, an actor of the hôtel de Bourgogne, who was living in 1634, author of *Les Fantaisies de Bruscambille*, which has been often printed in 12mo.

DESMAHIS (Joseph Francis Edward de Corsembleu) born, 1722, at Sully-sur-Loire, and died February 25, 1761. He wrote the comedy of *l'Impertinent*, which was received with applause. A small collection of his poems was published after his death, 1775, 12mo. v. GROSTETE.

DESMAISEAUX (Peter) born at Auvergne, son of a protestant minister. He went to England early in life, was a member of the royal society at London, and died in that kingdom, 1745, aged 79. Desmaiseaux was intimately connected with St. Evremond and Bayle. He published an edition of the works of the former, London, 3 vol. 4to. with the life of the author. He also published Bayle's works, 4 vol. fol. and his life, which has been printed separately 1732, 2 vol. 12mo.

DESMARAIS, v. REGNIER.

DESMARES, the name of several actors and actresses. The most famous among them was the wife of Champmelé. v. CHAMPMELE'.

DESMARES (Toussaint) a celebrated priest of the oratory, born 1599 at Vire in Normandy. Having first studied at Caen, he put himself under the direction of cardinal de Berulle, and entered into his congregation. He afterwards devoted himself to the study of the Holy Scriptures, St. Augustine, and St. Thomas; and preached with great success. Desmares was among the deputies sent to Rome to defend the doctrine of Jansenius, the condemnation of which was prosecuting; and delivered a discourse in favour of it before pope Innocent X. On his return to France, he was sought for, by order of the court, to send him to the Bastile, but made his escape, and retired, for the remainder of his life, to the honse of M. de Liancour, in the diocese of Beauvais, where he composed *Le Necrologe de Port-Royal*, 1723, 4to. and died there 1687. His Discourse before the pope may be found in the *Journal des Saint Amour*. In Racine's Ecclesiastical History is the following anecdote, but little known. M. de Liancourt presenting him to his majesty, the old man said, *Sire, I have a favour to ask. Ask*, said the king, *it shall be granted. Permit me then, Sire, to put on my spectacles, that I may contemplate the face of my sovereign.* A compliment by which Louis XIV. was much flattered.

DESMARETS, v. MARETS.

DESMARETS (Nicholas) nephew of M. Colbert, and minister of state under Louis XIV. and afterwards comptroller-general of the finances. He died 1721, and left a very curious memoir respecting his administration, which has been frequently printed.

DESMARQUETS (Charles) procurator at the Châtelet, who died March 21, 1760, at Paris. He left *Le Style du Châtelet*, of which the best edition is 1770, 4to.

DESMOLETS (Peter Nicholas) librarian to the house of the oratory, rue St. Honoré at Paris, where he died 1760, aged 83. He left a Continuation of Sallengre's *Memoires de Litterature*, 11 vol. 12mo. and editions of various books.

DESPAUTERE (John) a celebrated grammarian in the 16th century, author of an excellent Latin grammar, and other works, under the title of *Commentarii grammatici*, 1537, fol. He taught at Louvain, Boisleduc, and other places. He died, 1520, at Comines. He is said to have had but one eye.

DESPEISSES (Anthony) born 1595 at Montpellier, was first advocate to the parliament of Paris; afterwards, at his native place. The following incident occasioned him to quit the bar: he used to make many digressions, as was the custom of those times, and beginning, one day, to talk of Ethiopia, an attorney, who stood behind him, said, *He is got into Ethiopia, he will never come back.* Despeisses, abashed by this ridicule, chose rather to leave off pleading than to correct himself. He died about 1638. The last edition of his works is *Lyons*, 1750, 3 vol. fol.

DESPENCE, v. ESPENCE.

DESPERRIERS, v. PERIERS.

DESPORTES (Francis) a skilful painter in the 18th century, born 1661 at the village of Champigneul in Champagne. He placed himself under Nicasius, a Flemish painter, and afterwards acquired great reputation in France, Poland, and England. Desportes succeeded particularly in grotesque figures, animals, flowers, fruit, vegetables, landscapes, and hunting-pieces. The king often took pleasure in seeing him work, and loaded him with favours. Desportes excelled also in portraits. He was received with great honour in the academy of painting, and drew the subjects for the tapestry made at the Gobelins. He died at Paris 1743, having had a son and nephew as pupils, who possessed great merit.

DESPORTES (John Baptist René Pouppé) king's physician at St. Domingo, where he died 1748. He was born at Vitré 1704, and was sent to that colony when but 28 years of age. Nobody having written on the diseases peculiar to that climate, Desportes found himself much embarrassed there, and wrote, for the use of those who should succeed him, his Observations on the Disorders and Plants of the Country, which were printed at Paris, 1771, 3 vol. 12mo.

DESPREAUX, v. BOILEAU.

DESROCHES (Madame and Mademoiselle) v. ROCHES.

DESSE', v. MONTALEMBERT.

DESTOUCHES, v. TOUCHES.

DETRIANUS,

DETRIANUS, a celebrated architect, under the emperor Adrian, who was employed in the most superb buildings of his time. He repaired the Pantheon, Neptune's Basilic, the Forum, called *Forum Augusti*, the Baths of Agrippina, &c.

DEVAUX (John) an eminent surgeon of Paris, in which city he was born, January 27, 1649, son of John Devaux, eminent in the same profession. He was provost and warden of the surgeon's company, and universally esteemed for his skill, and his writings. He died May 2, 1729, at Paris, aged 81. His works are, *le Medecin de soi même*, 12mo.; *L'art de faire des rapports en Chirurgie*, 12mo.; *Index funereus Chirurgorum Parisiensium, ab anno*, 1315, *ad annum* 1714, 12mo. with several others; and translations of many excellent works on physic and surgery.

DEUCALION, king of Thessaly, son of Prometheus. He married his cousin, Pyrrha, and escaped with her from a great deluge, in which, according to the fable, all the rest of mankind perished. Deucalion and Pyrrha, to repair the human race, threw stones behind them, which were changed into men and women, as the oracle of Themis had foretold. Deucalion's flood happened about 1500 A. C.

DEVERT, v. VERT.

DEUS DEDIT, a virtuous pope, who succeeded Boniface IV. October 19, 615, and was distinguished by his piety, and his charity to the sick. He died 618.

DEUSINGIUS (Anthony) a learned physician, born 1612, at Meurs He was well acquainted with the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages, and was professor of physic at Groningen, where he died 1666, 12mo. leaving a treatise on the motion of the heart and blood, 1655, 12mo. *Fasciculus dissertationum*, Groningen, 1664, 12mo. and other works. He had been twice married.

DEUTERIE, a widow with whom Theodebert, king of Metz, fell in love, while he was fighting in Languedoc, and carried her away with him, about 533. This lady having a very beautiful daughter, caused her to be murdered, fearing she should steal her lover's heart. But she did not long enjoy her criminal security, for Theodebert, upon the representation of his courtiers, sent her back at the end of seven years, after having had a son by her.

DEXTER (Julius Flavius) prefect of the pretorium, under Theodosius *the Great*, son of Pacianus, bishop of Barcelona. St. Jerome dedicated his work on the ecclesiastical writers to him. The chronicles published under the name of Dexter are spurious.

DEZ (John) born April 3, 1643, at Sainte Menehould. He entered among the Jesuits, and became rector of the college of Sedan; and going from thence to Strasburg, established a seminary there, and a Catholic university, in which he had also the office of rector. He was twice sent to Rome, was five times provincial, and attended M. the dauphin by the king's order during his campaigns in Germany, and Flanders, as confessor. On his return to Strasburg, he died of a nephretic colic, September 12, 1712 The most known among his works are, *La Réunion des Protestans de Strasbourg, a l'Eglise Romaines également necessaire pour leur salut, et facile selon leur principes*, 1687, 8vo.; *La Foi des Chrétiens et des Catholiques, justifiée contre les Déistes, les Juifs, les Mahometans, les Sociniens et les autres Hérétiques*, Paris, 1714, 4 vol 12mo.

DEZALLIER *D'Argenville* (Anthony Joseph) son of a bookseller at Paris, Maitre des Comptes to the societies of Montpellier and London; who died November 30, 1765. He published *L'Oryctologie*, Paris, 1755, 4to.; *La Conchiliologie*, which has a short supplement, and to which is added, *La Zoomorphose*, Paris, 1757, 4to.; *La Vie des Peintres*, 1745, 3 vol. 4to. or 1762, 4 vol. 8vo.; *Le Voyage Pittoresque de Paris*, 1771, 12mo. the same for the environs, 1768, 12mo.; *La Théorie et pratique du Jardinage*, 1747, 4to.

DIACETIUS, v. JACETIUS.

DIADOCHUS, bishop of Photicus, in Illyria, about 385, or rather about 460; author of a treatise *on Spiritual Perfection*, in the library of the fathers. v. PROCLUS.

DIAGO (Francisco) a learned Spanish dominican, born at the town of Bibel, in Valencia. He wrote a history of the kingdom of Valencia, 1613, fol. of the earls of Barcelona, 1603, and other works. He died 1615.

DIAGORAS,

DIAGORAS, a celebrated philosopher of Melos, who taught at Athens, and was surnamed the *Atheist* because he denied a providence, and rejected the gods. He was at first devout, and even superstitious; but being robbed of a poem, he prosecuted the thief, who nevertheless kept possession, and gained the reward of it. Diagoras seeing the crime of this plagiary remain unpunished, would no longer believe there were any gods. He was summoned by the Athenians to give an account of his doctrines, but made his escape, about 416 A. C. They then set a price upon him; promising two talents to him whoever should bring him back alive, and one, to whoever should produce his head.

DIAGORAS, a famous wrestler of Rhodes, about 460, A. C. in honour of whom Pindar wrote a fine ode, which still remains, and which was written in letters of gold in the temple of Minerva.

DIANA (Antonino) a celebrated casuist; regular clerk of Palermo, examiner of the bishops, and counsellor of the inquisition; who died July 20, 1663, aged 77, leaving various moral works; *Antwerp*, 1667, 9 vol. fol. which are in the *Index*.

DIANA, goddess of hunting, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo, called, according to the Pagans, *Hecate* in hell, *Diana* on earth, and *Phœbe* in heaven. Her chastity is highly celebrated by the poets; hunting was forbidden on her festival, it being supposed that she then let her dogs rest. Diana is commonly represented with dishevelled tresses, a hairy robe of a purple colour, drawn up to her knee, a bow in her hand, and a quiver full of arrows; in a golden car drawn by hinds. The ancients raised many temples to her, the most magnificent was that at Ephesus, which was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world, and was burnt by a madman, named Erostratus, the same day that Alexander *the Great* was born, 356 A. C.

DIAZ (John Bernard) a learned Spaniard, grand vicar of Salamanca, and Toledo, counsellor to the grand council of the Indies, afterwards bishop of Calahorra. He assisted at the council of Trent, 1552, and died 1556, leaving *Practica criminalis canonica*, Compl. 1594, fol. &c.

DIAZ (Philip) an eminent Portuguese preacher, born at Brazanza, who entered the Franciscan order, and died in great reputation for sanctity, April 9, 1600. His sermons have been printed in 8 tomes.

DIAZ (Michael) born in Arragon, a companion of Christopher Columbus. He discovered the mines of St. Christopher, 1495, and contributed much to the foundation of Isabella, since called St. Domingo. Diaz was some years after appointed lieutenant of Porto Rico, but, falling into disgrace there, was sent prisoner to Spain, 1509; he was however restored to his office, and died about 1512.

DICASTILLO (John) a Jesuit, born 1585, at Naples, who taught theology and philosophy at Murcia and Toledo. He died 1563, at Ingolstadt, leaving several treatises on divinity.

DICEARCHUS, a celebrated philosopher, orator, and geometrician, born at Messina, son of Phidias, and disciple of Aristotle; who composed many excellent works, of which only fragments remain. The most esteemed among them were, a *Treatise* or *description of the manners of the Grecians in various times*; *a treatise describing the Lacedemonian republic*. This last was esteemed so beautiful, accurate, and useful, even at Lacedemon, that orders were given for its being publicly read to the youths every year. *Descriptio Montis Pelii*, in *Geographiæ veteris Scriptores Græci minores*, Oxford, 4 vol. 8vo. Cicero quotes several other works of this philosopher's, and mentions him with great encomiums.

DICENEUS, an Egyptian philosopher, who went into Scythia, in the reign of Augustus, and insinuated himself so much into the king's favour, as to become one of his chief counsellors. He softened the barbarous manners of the Scythians, gave them laws, and religious rites, and was held in such high veneration, that they plucked up their vines, resolving to drink no more wine, because he had warned them of the disorders which men fall into from the use of that liquor.

DICTYNNA, a nymph of Crete, one of Diana's companions. She was said to have invented hunting and fishing nets.

nets. Diana is sometimes called by this name.

DICTYS of Crete, followed Idomeneus to the siege of Troy, and is said to have composed the history of that famous expedition; which has induced some learned men of modern times, to write a history of the Trojan war in Latin, and attribute it to this ancient author. The first edition is *Mentz*, without date; that by madame Dacier 1680, 4to. *ad usum Delphini*, is more esteemed than that by Perizonius, *Amsterdam*, 1702, 4to. or 2 vol. 8vo. in this last form, it is joined to the author's, *cum notis variorum*.

DIDIER (St.) v. LIMOJON.

DIDIER *Lombard*, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne in the 13th century, who wrote against the Mendicant Orders, with William de St. Amour.

DIDIER (William de Saint) a provençal poet, of the 12th century, who turned Æsop's fables into provençal rhime, and wrote a treatise on fencing, and another on dreams; in which he lays down rules for having none but true and pleasant ones. The whole secret, according to this author, consists in living temperately; because the stomach when overlooded sends up only gross fumes to the head, which produce gloomy fancies.

DIDIUS *Julianus*, a Roman emperor, born of an illustrious family at Milan, son of Salvius Julianus, an eminent lawyer, who was twice consul, and prefect at Rome. Didius usurped the empire, on the death of Pertinax, but was defeated by Severus, and killed in his palace, September 29, 193, aged 60, after reigning some months.

DIDO, that is, *Heroic Woman*, daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, and wife of Sicheus. She fled into Africa, to avoid the tyranny of her brother Pygmalion, who had killed Sicheus, and there built Carthage, 882 A. C. Hyarbas, king of the Getulians, demanding her in marriage, and threatening the Carthagenians with war in case of a refusal, Dido caused a pile to be raised, and, after sacrificing victims, as if to appease the manes of her husband before she married Hyarbas, ascended the pile, and stabbed herself before all the people, 890 A. C. This action gained her the name of *Dido*; (for her name was Eliza,) and gave occasion to Virgil to substitute Eneas, for Hyarbas. But though Newton, and other great writers, have attempted to make the chronology of this celebrated poet agree with Dido's history, it appears certain that Eneas was never at Carthage, nor in Italy; and that he lived 300 years before Dido.

DIDYMUS, of Alexandria, surnamed *Chalcenteros*, or *Bowels of Brass*, from his indefatigable application to study. He lived in the reign of Augustus, and is said by Seneca to have written 4,000 treatises; some scholia on Homer are attributed to him, which Schrevelius has joined to a Homer, said to be by *Didymus*, Amsterdam, 1656, 2 vol. 4to. They may be found with some other editions, but as he is quoted in these scholia, they appear to be the work of a later author. v. HOMER.

DIDYMUS, of Alexandria, lost his sight at five years old, notwithstanding which he acquired great learning by having both sacred and profane authors read to him. He even learned mathematics, and was thought worthy of filling the chair in the celebrated school belonging to the church at Alexandria. St. Jerome, Rufinus, Palladius, Isidorus, and several other great men were his disciples; he was much attached to Origen's opinions. Didymus died 398, aged 85, according to Palladius. We have a treatise of his *on the Holy Ghost*, translated by St. Jerome into Latin, and some other works in the library of the fathers.

DIE (St.) *Deodatus*, bishop of Nevers, who quitted his bishopric, 655, and retired to the mountains of Vosges, that he might devote himself to meditation and prayer. He died about 684. He gave name to the city of St. Die in Lorrain, where there is a distinguished chapter.

DIECMAN (John) a Lutheran divine, born 1647, at Stade. He was superintendent of the duchies of Bremen, and Ferden; revised Luther's German bible, and published against Bodin, and other materialists; *De naturalismo*, Jena, 1700, 4to.; *De linguâ Hebræâ*, 1682, 4to.; *De legislatione pedibus Judæ ante Christi adventum non recedente*, 1680, 4to.

DIEMERBROEK (Isbrand) a learned professor of physic and anatomy at Utrecht; born December 13, 1609, at Montfort

Montfort, in Holland. He practised with great success, and died at Utrecht, November 17, 1674, leaving *a treatise on the Plague*, in 4 books, which is esteemed; and several learned works, of anatomy and physic, printed at *Utrecht*, 1685, fol. His anatomy has been translated into French by John Frost, *Lyons*, 1727, 2 vol. 4to.

DIEPENBECK (Abraham) a native of Bois-le-Duc, who was pupil to Rubens, and gained much reputation by his designs and pictures; he particularly excelled in colouring, and chiaro scuro. The greatest work which has been published from this artist, is *the Temple of the Muses*: he employed his pencil much on subjects of devotion.

DIETERIC (John Conrad) a learned German writer, born 1612, at Butzbach in Veteravia. He was professor of Greek and history at Marpurg, afterwards at Giessen, where he died 1667, leaving several works which are esteemed, *the antiquities of the Old and New Testament*, 1671, fol. held the first rank among them; the following are also much valued; *Lexicon Etymologicum Græcum*; *Discursus historico-politicus de perigrinatione studiorum*; *Græcia exulans, seu de infelicitate superioris seculi in Græcarum litterarum ignoratione.*

DIETERIC (John) father of the preceding, died superintendent at Giessen, December 27, 1637; he was author of some works on divinity. Conrad Dieteric, his brother, professor at Giessen, and afteswards superintendent at Ulm, where he died 1639, wrote many theological works in German.

DIETERIC (John George) published explanations in German and Latin, of the engraved plants in the work entitled *Phytantosa Iconographia*, Ratisbon, 1737, to 1745, 4 vol. fol. which contains 1025 coloured plates. The copies on large paper are in request, but they must not be on small paper and bordered.

DIEU (Lewis de) a learned professor in the Walloon college at Leyden, and minister of what is called the reformed religion, born April 7, 1590, at Flessingen. He was well skilled in the oriental languages, and died 1642, leaving several children. His principal works are, observations on the holy scriptures, entitled, *Critica Sacra*, the best edition is, *Amsterdam*, 1693, fol. and *Grammatica linguarum orientalum*, Francfort, 1639, 4to.; *Hist. Christi, Persicé et Latiné*, Lugd. Batav. 1683, 4to.

DIGBY (Sir Kenelm) son of Everard Digby, who was beheaded in consequence of being concerned in the gunpowder plot against king James I. But Sir Kenelm, being faithful to the royal family, was restored to his inheritance. Charles I. appointed him gentleman of the bedchamber, commissioner of the navy, and governor of the Trinity house; and also granted him letters of reprisal against the Venetians, from whom he took several prizes near the port of Scanderoon. Sir Kenelm employed his knowledge of chymistry in composing many excellent medicines, which he distributed gratis to the poor, and all sick persons. His embassy to pope Innocent X. the frankness with which he owned himself a Catholic before the parliament, and the firmness with which he supported banishment and the confiscation of his property, do him great honour. He went into France, where he was esteemed by all persons of merit; returned to England at the restoration, and died in London, March 11, 1665, aged 60. He left a treatise *on the Immortality of the Soul*, 4to. a subject on which he had held long conferences with Descartes. *A Discourse on the use of sympathetic powder for the cure of wounds*, printed at Paris, 1658, 1662, and 1730, 12mo.; *a Dissertation on the vegetation of Plants*; translated into Latin by Dapper, *Amsterdam*, 1663, 12mo. and into French by Trehan, *Paris*, 1667, 12mo. and other works. One of Sir Kenelm's three sons left two daughters.

DILLEN (John James) a native of Darmstadt, member of the academy of naturalists, and professor of botany at Oxford. He died 1747, leaving the following works; *Catalogus Plantarum circa Giessam sponte nascentium*, Francfort, 1719, 12mo; *Hortus Elthamensis*, London, 1732, 2 vol. fol. 324 plates; and one not figured, which is placed at page 206; *Hist. Muscorum*, fol.

DINAH, daughter of Jacob and Leah, born about 1746 A. C. Sichem, son of Hamor, king of Shalem, having violated her, Simeon and Levi, that they

they might revenge this affront, prevailed on Sichem, and all his people, to be circumcised, pretending that they would then give him Dinah for a wife; but they slew all the Sichemites some days after, and even plundered the city.

DINARCHUS, a Greek orator, son of Sostratus, and disciple of Theophrastus. He amassed great sums at Athens by his orations, but being accused of taking bribes from the enemies of the republic, was obliged to fly to Chalcedon; he was recalled about 15 years after. Dinarchus lived 333 A. C. and composed 64 orations, of which only 3 remain; they may be found in the collection of ancient Greek orators by Stephens, 1575, fol. or in that of Venice, 1513, 3 tom. fol. Dionysius of Halicarnassus calls this orator *Demosthenes the Savage*.

DINOCRATES, a celebrated Macedonian architect, who having by a singular artifice made himself known to Alexander *the Great*, offered to cut mount Athos into the form of a man, holding a great city in his left hand, and a cup in his right, which should receive the waters of all the rivers, flowing from that mountain, and cast them into the sea. Alexander did not approve of this plan, but he kept Dinocrates in his service, and employed him to build Alexandria.

DINUS, a celebrated lawyer of Mugello in Tuscany, who taught with uncommon reputation at Bologna, in the 13th century, and was employed by Boniface VIII. in compiling the *Sextus*. He died at Bologna, 1303, of vexation, at not being made a cardinal; and left, *De prescriptionibus*, 8vo.; *De successione ab intestato*, 8vo.; *Comment. in regulas juris pontificii*, 8vo.; *De Glossis contrariis*, 2 vol. fol.

DIOCLES, a geometrician; known by his invention of the curve called *Cissoïd*. He must have lived before the 5th century, being mentioned by Pappus; and is supposed to have been an engineer, because Eutoicus quotes a book of his, entitled, *De Pyriis*

DIOCLES, a famous hero among the Megarians; in honour of whom they celebrated the Dioclesian games.

DIOCLESIAN (Caïus Valerius) a Roman emperor, born at Salona, or according to others, at Dioclea, in Dalmatia, about 245. He was of a very obscure family, but rose by his courage and prudence to the highest offices, and was proclaimed emperor after the dearh of Numerianus, Sept. 17, 284. He killed Aper, the murderer of Numerianus, and established his throne by the death of Carinus, who was killed by his own officers, in a battle, in which he had gained the advantage. Dioclesian associated his old friend Maximilian Hercules with him in the empire, 286, raised a cruel persecution against the Christians, which only augmented their numbers; created Constantius and Valerius Maximianus Cæsars, and abdicated the empire with his colleague, in 305. He then retired to Salona, and led a tranquil life, his chief pleasure being to cultivate his garden; but Constantine having put Maximian and his son Maxentius to death, Dioclesian, who always loved them, was so shocked at it, that he starved himself at the age of 68. It is to be observed that *the Æra of the martyrs*, called also *the Æra of Dioclesian*, begins August 29, 284. Engravings of the baths built by this emperor were published 1558, fol.

DIOCRES (Raimond) v. ST. BRUNO.

DIODATI (John) an eminent minister, and professor of divinity at Geneva, who published the bible in Italian with notes, 1641, fol. and in French 1644, fol.; a French translation of Francis Paolo's history of the council of Trent, fol. He died at Geneva, 1652, aged 73.

DIODORUS (Siculus) a celebrated historian, in the reign of Cæsar and Augustus. He spent 30 years in composing his historical library, and travelled over Europe and Asia, to complete it. This valuable work, which Diodorus wrote in Greek while at Rome, consisted of 40 books, of which 15 only now remain; they are written in a clear style, well suited to history. The best edition is *Amsterdam*, 1746, 2 vol. fol. the first Latin one is *Milan*, 1472, fol. that of *Hanover*, 1604, fol. is esteemed. The abbé Terrasson has published a translation in 7 vol. 12mo. 1737, and the following years.

DIODORUS, of Antioch, a learned bishop of Tarsus, 378, who had St. Chrysostom, and Theodore of Mopsuesta

esta among his disciples. St. Basil mentions him as a very holy bishop, and an invincible defender of the faith; in which he is followed by St. Chrysostom, and the first council of Constantinople. St. Cyril on the contrary considers him as the harbinger of Nestorius. Diodorus was among the first who confined themselves to the literal sense of scripture; but all his works are lost, except some letters and fragments in the *Chains of the Greek Fathers*.

DIOGENES of Apollonia, in the island of Crete, eminent among the philosophers, who taught in Ionia, before Socrates appeared at Athens. He was the disciple and successor of Anaximenes, and taught, like him, that air is the principle of all things. This philosopher is said to have been the first who observed that air condenses, and rarefies. He was esteemed an excellent naturalist. He died about 450 A. C.

DIOGENES *the Cynic*, a celebrated philosopher, son of Icesius, a banker of Sinope in Pontus. Being banished with his father for coining, he retired to Athens, and there studied philosophy under Antisthenes, and added new degrees of austerity to the sect of this founder of the Cynics. No philosopher ever so much despised the conveniences of life; he lived in a tub, or cask, with no other furniture but a wallet, a staff, and a bowl, and he even threw the latter away upon seeing a boy drink out of his hand. Diogenes however was not the more humble; he treated mankind with the highest contempt, and thought himself superior to all other philosophers. Alexander *the Great*, being at Corinth, went to see him, bidding him ask whatever he pleased, and it should be granted; but Diogenes rejecting this offer, only desired him not to keep off the sun from him. The monarch admiring his greatness of soul, said; *If I were not Alexander, I should wish to be Diogenes.* This philosopher was fond of repartee, and his wit was usually very poignant. He was one of those extraordinary men, who carried every thing to excess; reason not excepted; and who verify the maxim, that great wits have always a tincture of folly. This made Plato call Diogenes a *mad Socrates*. The greatest part of his life was spent at Corinth, in the house of Xeniades, who had purchased him of some pirates, and made him tutor to his family, and said when his friends offered to redeem him, *You are mad; lions are not slaves to those who feed them; it is they who are servants to the lions:* and he told Xeniades plainly, that it was fit he should obey him, as men obey their governors and physicians. The most inexcusable part of his character is, that he openly gave himself up to impurity: his moral precepts were excellent however on some subjects, and have been esteemed by several fathers of the church. It was Diogenes who confuted the objection which Zeno of Elea made to the existence of motion, by taking two or three turns in the auditory. He died about 320 A. C. having suffocated himself by holding his breath, according to the most received opinions. Onesicratus, Phocion, Stilpo of Megara, and several other great men, were among his disciples: his works are lost.

DIOGENES *the Babylonian*, a learned stoic philosopher, so called because born at Seleucia near Babylon. Chrysippus was his master, and he acquired so high a reputation, that the Athenians deputed him to Rome with Carneades, and Critolaus, 155 A. C. He composed various works, and was remarkable for his calmness and moderation. As he was giving a lecture upon anger, and declaiming strongly against that passion, a young man spit in his face; *I am not angry*, said Diogenes; *Nevertheless I doubt whether I ought not to be so.* He died at the age of 88.

DIOGENES *Laertius*, a Greek historian of the 2d century, in the reign of Alexander Severus, born at Laerta, a small city of Cilicia. He left ten books containing the lives of the ancient philosophers, from which their manners and characters may be known, but in other respects ill written and without any method. This work is said to have been composed for Arria, a woman beloved by the emperors; Diogenes was an Epicurean. The best edition of his works is, *Amsterdam*, 1692, 2 vol. 4to. with notes by Menage; there is one with Longueil's notes, *Coire*, 1739, 2 vol. 8vo. which is joined to the author's *cum notis variorum*. The first Latin edition is *Venice*,

1475,

1475, fol. There is a French translation, *Amsterdam*, 1761, 3 vol. 12mo.

DIOGENIANUS *of Heraclea in Pontus*, a celebrated Greek grammarian of the 2d century, by whom we have *Proverbia Græca*, Antwerp, 1612, 4to. Greek and Latin.

DIOGNETUS, a philosopher, supposed to have been the Diognetus to whom St. Justin addresses his letter. He was tutor of Marcus-Aurelius, and much esteemed by him.

DIOMEDES, king of Ætolia, son of Tydeus, the most valiant among the Grecian chiefs, after Achilles, and Ajax. He signalized himself at the siege of Troy, against Eneas, and Hector, and carried away the *Palladium*.

DIOMEDES, a celebrated grammarian, more ancient than Priscian, being often quoted by him. He left three books, *De orationis partibus, et vario rhetorum genere*, of which there are several editions. That by Elias Putschius, 1605, 4to. is esteemed the best. It is a collection of the ancient grammarians; there was an older edition, *Venice*, fol. no date.

DION *Cassius*, a celebrated Greek historian, born at Nice, who was governor of Pergamus, and Smyrna; and commanded in Africa, and Pannonia. Alexander Severus raised him to the dignity of consul in the year 229; but not being agreeable to the soldiers, he was obliged to retire to Nice, where he spent the rest of his days. Dion Cassius wrote a Roman history in Greek, of which only a part remains: the best edition is by Herman Samuel Remarus, *Hamburgh*, 1750, 2 vol. fol. Latin and Greek, with notes. The best before this was *Hanau*, 1606, fol. Bois Guillebert has translated it into French, *Paris*, 1674, 2 vol. 12mo. Dion Cassius is accused of prejudice against Pompey, Cicero, Seneca, and several other great men. The speeches he puts into the mouths of Agrippa, and Mecænas, when Augustus consults them whether he shall resign or keep the empire, are particularly admired.

DION CHRYSOSTOM, i. e. *Golden mouth*, an eminent Greek orator, and philosopher, born at Prusa, a city in Bithynia, who would have persuaded Vespasian to quit the empire, and was hated by Domitian, but esteemed by Trajan. This prince was pleased with his conversation, and took him into his triumphal chariot. Eighty of Dion's orations remain, and some other works, *Paris*, 1604, fol. the first edition in Greek is *Milan*, 1476, fol.

DION, *of Syracuse*, a celebrated captain, son in law to Dionysius the *elder*, tyrant of Syracuse, who prevailed upon that prince to invite Seneca to his court. He drove Dionysius *the younger* from Syracuse, and rendered essential services to his country; but was assassinated by Callippus, one of his friends, 354 A. C.

DIONIS (Peter) an eminent surgeon of Paris, distinguished both for his skill, and writings. He was first surgeon to the queen, and children of France; and head lecturer of anatomical dissections, and operations in surgery, at the royal physic garden. He died December 11, 1718. His principal works are, *Un Cours d'Operations de Chirurgie*, the best edition is 1736, 8vo.; *L'Anatomie de l'Homme*, the best edition 1729, 8vo. by M. Devaux; *Traité de la maniere de secourir les femmes dans leurs accouchemens*, 8vo.; *Treatise des morts subites*, 12mo. &c.

DIONYSIUS *the Areopagite* (St.) so called from his being one of the judges of the Areopagus. He was converted by St. Paul, became the first bishop of Athens, nobly confessed the faith, and suffered martyrdom about the year 95. Several works are attributed to him, but they are certainly spurious, and of much later date; since they appear to have been unknown to all the fathers, and writers, in the five first centuries of the church; and mention is made in them of *Monks*, and several things that did not exist in the time of St. Dionysius the Areopagite. Pere Balthasar Corder has published an edition of them, Greek and Latin, *Antwerp*, 1634, 2 vol. fol. and in the library of the fathers. His liturgy may be found in a small vol. 8vo. *Cologn*, 1530, scarce, entitled, *Ritus et observationes antiquissimæ, &c.*

DIONYSIUS (St.) first bishop of Paris, who went into Gaul in the time of the emperor Decius, about 240, and suffered martyrdom there, with his companions, St. Rusticus, and St. Eleutherius. Hilduin, abbot of St. Denis in France, was the first who confounded this Holy martyr with St. Dionysius

the Areopagite, about the year 834, but his opinion is now given up by all the learned.

DIONYSIUS (St.) a celebrated bishop of Corinth, in the 2d century, who wrote several letters; of which Eusebius has preserved to us some remarkable and very important fragments.

DIONYSIUS *of Alexandria* (St.) one of the most learned, wise, and holy bishops in the 3d century, who succeeded Heraclas as patriarch of Alexandria, 248, and distinguished himself by his learning, zeal, and charity, during the troubles and persecutions by which the church was agitated; he combated with great force the errors of Sabbellius. He died December 17, 264. He composed some excellent works, the loss of which is extremely regretted by the learned; only some fragments remain, and a canonical letter in the library of the fathers. The piece ascribed to him by Turrianus is spurious.

DIONYSIUS, a Roman, elected pope after St. Sixtus, September 19, 259. He governed the church with great wisdom, was remarkably charitable to the captive Christians, and held a synod, 261, in which he anathematized the heresy of Sabellius, and that which Arius afterwards taught. He died December 26, 269; some letters by this pope against Sabellius, may be found in the *Epist. Rom. Pont.* of Coustant, fol.

DIONYSIUS (St.) bishop of Milan who maintained in the council of that city, the faith of the Nicene council, 355. He was afterwards so weak as to sign the condemnation of St. Athanasius; but having repaired his fault, the emperor Constantius banished him to Cappadocia, where he died soon after.

DIONYSIUS *the Little*, so called from his size; a native of Scythia, who went to Rome, and was abbot there. He renewed the Paschal cycle of 95 years; and first introduced the method of computing the years from the birth of Christ. He died about 540, leaving several works, the principal of which is a collection of canons, composed at the request of Stephen, bishop of Salona, in which he has inserted the decretals of the popes from Syricus, to Anastasius. There is an excellent edition of it by Justel, in his *Library of the Canon Law*. Cassiodorus asserts, that Dionysius, on opening a Greek book, could at sight translate it into Latin, and a Latin one in the same manner into Greek.

DIONYSIUS *of Rikel*, or *the Carthusian*, a pious and learned monk of the 15th century, born at Rikel in the diocese of Liege. He entered among the Carthusians of Ruremonde, 1423, lived there 48 years, and acquired a great character; he died March 12, 1471, aged 69, leaving numerous works, full of useful maxims and instructions, *Cologn*, 1549, 21 vol. fol. The most singular among them is that against the Koran, *Cologn*, 1533, 8vo. It is said that pope Eugenius IV. having read one of his books, cried out in admiration: *Lætetur mater Ecclesia, quæ talem habet filium.*

DIONYSIUS, tyrant of Heraclea in Pontus, who supported himself in his tyranny by servility to Alexander *the Great*, and was opposed by Perdiccas; but that prince dying, 321 A.C. Dionysius took the title of king, and led an easy voluptuous life. He died 304.

DIONYSIUS I. tyrant of Syracuse, famous for his vices and cruelty. His father, Hermocrates, was but a common citizen; but he, being appointed general of the Syracusans, against the Carthaginians, got rid of the other generals, his colleagues, and became absolute master of the state, 405 A.C. Dionysius drove the Carthaginians out of Sicily, and plundered the city of Reggio 387 A.C. He was very anxious to be thought a poet, and a man of genius; for which purpose he invited eminent philosophers, and other learned persons, to his court; but they only laughed at him, and turned his verses into ridicule. However, he won a tragic prize at Athens. This tyrant made himself odious by his impiety: he pillaged several temples, and took a cloak of gold from the statue of Jupiter, saying, *That the good son of Saturn did not want that dress, which was too cold for winter, and too heavy for summer.* At another time, he plucked a golden beard from the statue of Æsculapius, declaring, *That it was not decent for that god to wear a beard, while his father, Apollo, had none.* His cruelty made him

so suspicious, that he is said to have shut himself up in a subterraneous house, which no person, not even his wife and son, were permitted to enter, without changing their cloaths, lest they should have any weapons concealed. Dionysius died of an indigestion 386 A. C. aged 63, after reigning 38 years. He had written several works, which posterity has not thought worth preserving.

DIONYSIUS II. *the younger*, tyrant of Syracuse, succeeded his father 386 A. C. Being driven out for his cruelties, 357 A. C. he retired to Locris; from whence, also, he was sent with ignominy, on account of his outrages, and infamous debaucheries, He reascended the throne by treachery, but was driven from it a second time by Dion and Timoleon, 343 A. C. Upon this he went to Corinth, where he is said to have been reduced to such extreme poverty, that he was forced to keep a school for his support; thus founding for himself a new kind of empire. But M. Hewman asserts, that this latter circumstance, in the life of Dionysius, is fabulous.

DIONYSIUS *of Halicarnassus*, a celebrated historian, and one of the most judicious critics among the ancients. He went to Rome after the battle of Actium, 30 A. C. staid there 22 years in the reign of Augustus; learned the Latin tongue, and wrote a history of the Roman Antiquities in Greek, in 20 books, of which only the first eleven remain; a very accurate and excellent work. Pere le Jai, a Jesuit, and M. Bellanger, doctor of the Sorbonne, have published French translations of it: that by the latter is most esteemed, *Paris*, 1723, 2 vol. 4to. Dionysius *of Halicarnassus* also left *De Structura Orationis*, London, 1702, 8vo. and several excellent critical works. The best edition of this author is, *Oxford*, 1704, 2 tom. fol. Greek and Latin, by John Hudson: that by Sylburg, *Francfort*, 1586, fol. is much esteemed by the learned. He is to be distinguished from Dionysius of Halicarnassus, another celebrated historian, in the reigns of Ptolemy Epiphanes, and Philometor, about 180 A. C. whose works are lost.

DIONYSIUS *of Carax*, *Periegesis*, a learned geographer, to whom is attributed a description of the earth in Greek verse. He is supposed by some to have lived in the reign of Augustus; but Scaliger and Saumaise place him in that of Severus, or Marcus Aurelius. His work was printed at Oxford 1697, 1704, and 1710, 8vo.: the last is most complete. In that of 1697 is a fifth copperplate, which is not in 1710. The edition of 1704 has some maps, which are neither in that of 1697 nor of 1710; which makes the 4th tom. of the *Minor Geographers*. This work is also joined to those of other Greek poets, and was published separately, in Greek and Latin, by T. Le Fevre, *Saumur*, 1676, 8vo.

DIOPHANTUS, *of Alexandria*, an excellent mathematician, supposed to have invented Algebra. He lived under Antoninus, about the middle of the 2d century. Several of his books on arithmetic remain, which are much valued, *Paris*, 1621, fol. The preface is not inserted in the edition of 1670; but it is enlarged by M. de Fermat's observations.

DIOSCORUS, a celebrated patriarch of Alexandria, who succeeded St. Cyril, 444. He revived the ancient contest for the primacy against the patriarch of Antioch, and defended the errors of Eutychus, whose acquittal he procured in a council held at Ephesus, 449, which was called *the assembly of Thieves*. On his return to Alexandria, he dared to excommunicate pope St. Leo; but was deposed the year following at the council of Constantinople. Being afterwards cited to the general council of Chalcedon, 451, he refused to appear, and was unanimously condemned, and deposed. This sentence was confirmed by the emperor, who banished Dioscorus to Gangres, in Paphlagonia, where he died miserably, 458. He must be distinguished from Dioscorus *the younger*, an heretical patriarch of Alexandria, 517; and from the anti-pope, Dioscorus, deacon of the church at Rome, who opposed Boniface II. 529, and died some days after.

DIOSCORIDES (Pedacius) a celebrated physician of Anazarbus, a city of Cilicia, in Nero's reign. He was originally a soldier, but applied afterwards to the study of simples, and published a work on that subject,

Greek

Greek and Latin, fol. Venice, 1499. v. MATTHIOLE.

DIPPELIUS (John Conrad) having offended the Protestants by his book entitled *Papismus Protestantium vapulans*, quitted divinity for chemistry, and, adopting its reveries respecting the transmutation of metals, travelled over Germany, cheating those who were curious about making gold, and suffering the punishments he merited, when he was not lucky enough to make his escape in time. He was nevertheless sent for to Stockhosm 1727, to attend the king, who was sick; but the Protestants forced him to quit that city, 1733. Dippelius gave out that he should live to 1808, but was found dead in his bed at the castle of Widgenstein the year following, Apr. 25, 1734.

DIRCE, queen of Thebes, married to Lycus, who had lately divorced Antiope, whose children revenged their mother by tying Dirce to the tail of a wild bull. There was another Dirce, who, presuming to compare her beauty with that of Pallas, was changed to a fish.

DIROIS (Francis) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, who was at first a friend to the society of Port-royal, but afterwards disagreed with them on account of the Formulary, which he defended in several of his writings. Dirois was very intimate with Richard Simon, and died canon of Avranches at the end of the 17th century. Besides his works in favour of the Formulary, he left a treatise entitled, *Preuves et Préjugés pour la Religion Chrétienne et Catholique, contre les fausses Religions, et l'Atheisme*, 4to. much esteemed. It was Dirois who inserted the ecclesiastical history of each century in Mezeray's History of France.

DITHMAR, DITMAR, or DIETHUMAR, son of Sigefroi earl of Saxony, born 976, who embraced the monastic life at Magdeburg, at the age of 18, was appointed bishop of Mersburg 1018, and died 1028, aged 42. He left a *Chronicle*, containing the history of the emperors, Henry I. Otho I. II. III. and Henry II. in whose reign he lived. This work is esteemed very accurate, and has gone through many editions: the best is that given by the learned Godfrey William Leibnitz, in his "Writers which illustrate the History of Brunswick," *Hanover*, fol. with variations and corrections.

DITHMAR (Justus Christopher) professor of history at Francfort, where he died 1737, after having published several learned works on the German history.

DITTON (Humphrey) a mathematician of London, who was engaged with the celebrated Whiston in his attempt to discover the longitude. They had formed a plan for placing great guns, which should indicate the degree of longitude to ships; but it proved unsuccessful. Ditton was more fortunate in his book entitled, *Christianity demonstrated by the Resurrection*, London, 1712, 8vo. translated into French by Lachapelle, *Amsterdam*, 1728, 2 vol. 8vo. and *Paris*, 1729, 4to. He follows the geometrical method in this work. He died 1715, aged 40.

DIVINI (Eustachius) an eminent Italian artist in the 17th century, who excelled in making telescopes. He wrote against the discovery made by M. Huygens of Saturn's ring, and contested the truth of it: but M. Huygens answered him immediately, putting his new discovery beyond the reach of doubt. Divini was living in 1663.

DIVITIACUS, a Gaulish druid and philosopher, one of the heads of the republic of Autun, known from the confidence and friendship with which he was distinguished by Julius Cæsar, and by the esteem of Cicero, who knew him personally. It was Divitiacus who introduced the Romans into that part of Gaul. v. CICERO *de Divinat.* and CÆSAR *de Bello Gallico.*

DLUGASS (John) a Pole, canon of Cracow, and Sandomir. He died 1480, aged 65. He wrote a History of Poland in Latin, *Francfort*, 1711, fol. in 12 books: the 13th was printed at *Leipsic*, 1712, fol.; also the life of St. Stanislaus, and some Polish bishops.

DOBSON (William) an eminent English painter, born 1610, in London. He was a pupil and friend of Vandyke's, who introduced him to Cha. I. This king appointed him his first painter, and bestowed many favours upon him. Dobson was employed at court, and excelled particularly in ladies' portraits. He died in London, 1647.

DOCETÆ, v. CASSIAN.

DODART (Denys) an eminent physician, and professor of the faculty of physic at Paris, where he was born 1634. He was appointed physician to the duchess of Longueville, the princess-dowager of Conti, the princes her children, and, at last, to Louis XIV. Being admitted into the academy of sciences 1673, he wrote a learned preface to the book published by that academy, 1676, fol. entitled, *Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire des Plantes.* He studied insensible perspiration 33 years, following the observations of Sanctorius, which may be found under the title of *Statica Medicina Gallica*, in a collection on that subject, 2 vol. 12mo. He died November 5, 1707, aged 73. John Baptist Claude Dodart, his son, was appointed first physician to the king, April 3, 1718, and died at Paris the end of November, 1730. He wrote notes on Pomet's *Histoire generale des drogues.*

DODDRIDGE (Philip) a learned English divine, author of *The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*; translated into French, 8vo. Sermons, also, translated into French, 8vo. &c. He died at Lisbon, 1751, where he went for change of air.

DIODENS, or DODONEUS (Rambert) a learned physician, born at Malines, and died in 1585, aged 68, who had been physician to the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. He left various works, among which is a History of Plants, in Latin, *Antwerp*, 1616, fol. Ch. de l'Ecluse has translated it into French, *Antwerp*, 1557, fol.

DODWELL (Henry) born, 1641, at Dublin. He was professor of history at Oxford 1688, but deprived of that place in 1691, having refused the oath of allegiance to king William and queen Mary. Upon this he retired to a village in Berkshire, between London and Oxford, and spent a considerable part of his time in journeys to and from those cities, in order to consult books, and men of learning; travelling always on foot, that he might read as he went along. Dodwell was extremely charitable to the poor; and, though not an ecclesiastic, devoted part of his time to deciding cases of conscience which were proposed to him. He was 54 when he married, and had ten children. He died June 7, 1711, aged 70, leaving numerous works, which contain some very singular sentiments. Those most known are—Dissertations on St. Cyprian, in Latin, 1684, 8vo. in which he maintains that the number of martyrs has been small; which opinion was refuted with great solidity by Dom. Ruinard. A treatise against the Non-conformists, in which he asserts, that the soul, naturally mortal, can only acquire immortality by baptism, administered by a priest, ordained by a bishop, *London*, 1706, 8vo. The edition of the Minor Geographers, *Oxford*, 1698, and the following 4 vol. 8vo. v. *Dionysius of Carax*; *De veteribus cyclis*, Oxford, 1701, 4to; *Annales Thucydidis et Xenophontis*, 1702, 4to.; *De Ætate Phalaridis et Pythagoræ*, London, 1704, 8vo. Dodwell's life, with an abridgement of his works, has been published in English, by Francis Brokesby, 2 vol. 12mo.

DOEG, an Idumean, a base and treacherous man, who, hoping to advance himself by artifice at the court of Saul, told him that David, going to Nob, had conspired with Ahimelech, the high priest against his person. Saul, being enraged, destroyed the city of Nob, and by the hand of Doeg, slew Ahimelech, and 85 priests, 1061 A. C. Abiathar, son of the high priest, who had escaped from the slaughter, related to David what had passed; who is thought to have composed the 52d psalm on this occasion: *Why boastest thou thyself in mischief*; the 108th, *Hold not thy peace, O God, of my praise*; and the 140th, *Deliver me, O Lord, from the wicked man.*

DOES, v. DOUSA.

DOISSIN (Lewis) a Latin poet, who entered among the Jesuits, and died 1753, aged 32. His poem on sculpture and engraving 1752, 12mo. is esteemed, and has been translated into French, 1757, 12mo.

DOISY (Peter) director of the office of Escheats, who died 1760. He left a book entitled, *Le Royaume de France, et les Etats de Lorraine*, in form of a dictionary, one volume 4to. There is only one edition, under two titles, one 1745, the other 1753.

DOLABELLA (Publius Cornelius) a famous Roman, son in law to Cicero, who took the part of Cæsar against

against Pompey, and was at the battles of Pharsalia, Africa, and Munda. Dolabella was tribune, consul, and governor of Syria, Having put to death Trebonius, governor of Asia Minor, at Smyrna, one of Cæsar's murderers, he was declared a public enemy, and killed himself sometime after at the age of 27, in Laodicea, where he was besieged by Cassius, 43 A. C.

DOLCE (Lewis) a celebrated Italian poet, born 1508, at Venice. He had great talents for poetry, and his works are remarkable for sweetness, elegance, lively and delicate ideas; but they are written negligently. He died 1568. Dolce left several translations of Greek and Latin authors; comedies and tragedies; a dialogue on painting, entitled, *L'Arétino*, Vinegia, 1557, 8vo. scarce; reprinted with French on one side *Florence*, 1735; *Cinque primi Canti del Sacripante*, Vinegia, 1535, 8vo.; *Primalione*, 1562, 4to.; *L'Achille et l'Enea*, 1570, 4to.; *La prima imprese del Conte Orlando*, 1572, 4to. and some poems in different collections; among others that of Berni.

DOLERA (Clement) bishop of Folingi, a learned cardinal, general of the Franciscan order, born at Moneglia; he was eminent for learning and virtue. He died January 6, 1568, at Rome. His principal work is entitled, *Compendium Theologicarum Institutionum.*

DOLET (Stephen) born about 1508, at Orleans; he was a printer at Lyons, poet and grammarian; and laboured to reform the Latin style. Dolet wrote an apology for the Ciceronian party against Erasmus, which made Scaliger his enemy. Having propagated some sentiments contrary to religion, he was sent to prison; and set at liberty by the interest of the learned Castellan, upon promising to behave in future like a good Catholic; but, not keeping his word, was imprisoned a second time, and burnt as an atheist in the place Maubert, at Paris, August 3, 1546, aged 39. It is said that Dolet made the following verse, as he was leading to execution, on perceiving that the spectators pitied him.

Non dolet ipse *Dolet*, sed pia turba dolet.

and the doctor who attended him, replied,

Non pia turba dolet, sed dolet ipse *Dolet.*

but this appears like a fable. His most considerable works are, *Commentarii Linguæ Latinæ*, 1536, and 1538, 2 vol. fol. scarce; *De re navali*, 1537, 4to.; *Carminum Libri IV.* 1538, 4to.; *Formulæ Latinarum locutionum*, Lugd. 1539, fol.; *Second Enfer de Dolet*, 1544, 8vo.; *De officio legati*, Lugd. 1538, 4to; *Francisci I. fata*, Lyons, 1539, 4to.; the same in French, 1540.; *L'avant naissance de son fils*, 1539, 4to.; it is a moral poem of 32 pages; the Latin edition is the preceding year.

DOLON, a Trojan, famous for his swiftness; who going as a spy to the Grecian camp, was taken, and killed by Ulysses

DOMAT, or DAUMAT (John) born November 30, 1625, at Clermont; his mother was grandaughter of M. de Basmaison, the celebrated commentator on the custom of Auvergne. Domat was educated by Pere Sirmond, who was his great uncle; at his return from Bourges, he attended the bar, in the presidial of Clermont, and was advocate general to that court. He married mademoiselle Blondel, July 8, 1648, by whom he had 13 children. M. Domat was extremely intimate with the celebrated paschal, attended that illustrious friend in his last moments, and was intrusted with part of his most secret papers. He was a zealous defender of the doctrines of the Gallican church. The confusion he observed in the laws, gave rise to his plan for reducing them to their proper order, which plan was so much approved by Louis XIV. that he ordered him to remain in Paris, that he might continue his pursuit, and granted him a pension of 2,000 livres. The first 3 vol. 4to. treat of the civil wars in their natural order; the 4th and 5th of common law; the 6th is a choice of law. M. Domat died at Paris, March 14, 1696, aged 71, and was buried according to his order in the church yard of St. Benôit, his parish. There have been several editions of his works since his death; the last is 1777, fol. The supplement of M. de Joui is altered in this edition. These works cannot

not be too strongly recommended to young lawyers, and to divines who study the moral and canon law.

DOMENICHI (Lewis) a native of Placenza, who died 1574. He published several Italian translations of ancient authors, *Orlando inamorato rifatto*, Venice, 1553, 4to.; *Le due cortigiane com*, Florence, 1563, 8vo.; *Dialoghi d'amore*, Venice, 1562, 8vo.; *Facetie Motti e Burle*, Venice 1581, 8vo.; *Detti et fatti notabili*, 1565, 8vo.; *La nobilita delle donne*, 1554, 8vo.; *La donna di Corti*, Lucca, 1564, 4to.; *Rime*, Venice, 1544, 8vo.; *La Progne Frag*, Florence, 1561, 8vo.

DOMINIC (St.) *the Cuirassed*, a celebrated hermit in the 11th century, so called from his wearing an iron cuirass next his skin, who retired to a hermitage in the Appenine, and there led a very austere life; he afterwards put himself under the direction of Peter Damien. St. Dominic is said to have repeated two or three psalters every day, while he gave himself 15,000 lashes. He died October 14, 1060.

DOMINIC (St.) founder of the order of preaching friars, born 1170, at Calarvega, in the diocese of Osma in Castille, son of Felix de Guzman, a gentleman of a noble and ancient Spanish family. After studying at Palentia he was appointed canon, then archdeacon of Osma; afterwards professor of divinity at Palentia, which office he left to go as missionary into Galicia, Castille, and Arragon. Visiting France with the bishop of Osma, he opposed the errors of the Albigenses with so much zeal, that the pope made him inquisitor of Languedoc. St. Dominic laid the first foundation of his order at Toulouse, which was approved by Honorius III. 1216. He persuaded this pope to establish a reader, or master of the holy palace at Rome; an important office to which St. Dominic was the first appointed. Several of his disciples were sent by him into different parts of Christendom, to preach, and defend the faith against heretics; seven of whom, going to Paris in 1217, settled in the house and chapel of St. James, for which reason the Dominicans have been also called *Jacobins*. St. Dominic died at Bologna in Italy, August 6, 1221, aged 51, after having edified the church by his zeal, preaching, and virtue; and was canonized by Gregory IX. 1235. His life has been written by Theodoric de Podio. The order of St. Dominic was soon held in great veneration, and supplied the church with many persons illustrious for learning, merit, and piety. Pere Touron, one of this order, has published the life of their founder, 4to. and the lives of such dominicans as have been most distinguished, 6 vol. 4to. v. MICHAELIO.

DOMINIC *de San Geminiano*, one of the most eminent lawyers of the 15th century, author of *Commentaries on the sixth book of the Decretals*, 1471, fol. and other works. v, BIANCOLELLI.

DOMINICHINO, or *Dominico Zampierre*, a celebrated painter in the 17th century, a native of Bologna in Italy, a pupil of the Carachi, and much esteemed by them. He excelled particularly in expressing the passions; his attitudes are well chosen, the airs of his heads are simple and varied, but his pencil, though bold and grand, wanted lightness. The St. Jerome at Rome done by this artist, is esteemed a master piece, and was called so even by Poussin. Dominichino also understood architecture; and was appointed architect of the apostolical palace to Gregory XV. He died April 15, 1641, aged 60, as was supposed by poison.

DOMINIS (Mark Anthony de) related to pope Gregory X. He entered among the Jesuits in his youth, but quitted them afterwards, and was bishop of Segni, then archbishop of Sparlatro in Dalmatia; but having been accused to the inquisition under Paul V. the Protestants invited him to England, where he remained from the beginning of James the first's reign, till 1622. He was received by the English clergy with every mark of respect and esteem; but lost all his credit afterwards by his vanity and avarice, joined to a haughty temper. Gregory XV. his old friend and fellow student, being raised to the pontificate, Dominis suffered himself to be persuaded that the pope meant to create him cardinal, and employ him in all his affairs: it was Gundamor, the Spanish ambassador, who filled his head with these chimeras, and prevailed upon him to go to Rome. He was at first

first well received by the pope, abjured his errors, and asked pardon in a public consistory; but being so imprudent soon after, as to say that he had written against Bellarmine, and that he had never answered his arguments, the pope was told of it, and at the same time it was represented to him, that such speeches sufficiently proved, that Dominis continued in the same sentiments and errors. In vain did Dominis attempt to defend himself by saying, that, if Bellarmine had not answered him, he might nevertheless be answered, and offered to do it himself, if they would give him time. His excuses were rejected, he was delivered up to the inquisition, and shut up in the castle of St. Angelo, where he is said to have been poisoned, but where he certainly died 1625, aged 64. Dominis left a famous work, entitled, *De Republica Ecclesiastica*, London, 1617, and 1620, and Francfort, 1658, 3 vol. fol. in which he attacks the pope's primacy, and the necessity of a visible head of the church, which was censured in the Sorbonne, 1618, and burned with it's author's body in the field of Flora, at Rome. A small treatise, *De radiis visûs et lucis*, Venice, 1611, 4to. where he explains the rainbow in nearly the same manner as Descartes has done since. It was Dominis who printed *Fra. Paolo's* history of the council of Trent in England.

DOMITIA *Longina*, daughter of Domitius Corbulo, married to Lucius, and Ælias Lamia, from whom Domitian took her. She had been accused of incest with her brother Titus, and cleared herself by an oath; but proved so licentious, that Domitian was obliged to divorce her. He was, however, weak enough to take her again; and she, fearing his jealousy and resentment, engaged in the conspiracy by which he lost his life.

DOMITIAN (T. Flavius Domitianus) a Roman emperor, and last of the 12 called Cæsars: son of Vespasian, born October 24, in the year 51, succeeded the emperor Titus his brother, Sept. 13, 81, and gave hopes at first of a happy reign. He was handsome, finely formed, and discovered great mildness, diffidence, and modesty; published several excellent laws, adorned Rome with elegant buildings, repaired the libraries which had been burned, and made war with good success against the Catti, Germans, and Dacians; but afterwards became cruel to an unheard of degree, raised the second persecution against the Christians, gave himself up to the most infamous debaucheries, and assumed the title of *God*, and *Lord*. One of his amusements was, to prick flies with a sharp bodkin; which occasioned Vibius Crispus, when asked if any one was with the emperor, to answer, *Not even a fly*. He was killed by Stephanus, his wife Domitia s freed man, September 18, in the year 96, aged 44. It is said that at the moment when this prince was assassinated at Rome, Apollonius Tyanæus, who was haranguing the people at Ephesus, cried out; *Strike the Tyrant, strike the Tyrant:* but this appears like a fable. Domitian was bald very young, from his debaucheries, but this defect is not seen on his medals, because it always gave him much concern.

DOMITIUS ÆNOBARBUS (Cneius) a Roman consul, more famous for his marriage with Agrippina, by whom he had Nero, than for the defeat of the Averni at the confluence of the Sorges and the Rhone. He raised a trophy of his victory, supposed to be that which is seen at Carpentras.

DOMNUS I. or DOMNIO, a Roman, elected pope, November 1, 676, and died April 11, 679. Anastasius mentions a comet which appeared during three months in his pontificate.

DOMNUS II. a Roman, who succeeded pope John XIII. April 5, 974, and died in October, 975.

DONATO (Alexander) a learned Jesuit in the 17th century, born at Sienna, author of a good description of Rome, ancient and modern, *Rome*, 1639, 4to.; a poem in Latin, entitled, *Constantinus*, Rome, 1640, 4to.; some poetry, in Latin, *Colo.* 1630, 8vo. He died at Rome, April 23, 1640, aged 56.

DONATO (Marcello) count of Pouzana, knight of St. Stephen, a native of Florence. He held considerable offices at Mantua, and died at the beginning of the 17th century, leaving scholia on the Latin writers of the Roman history, *Francfort*, 1607, 8vo.

DONATO, an excellent architect and sculptor of Florence, which city he

he embellished with his works. A bas-relief of the Annunciation, in the church of the Holy Cross; Judith beheading Holofernes, and several other *chefs-d'œuvres* which he executed for the grand duke Cosmo de Medicis, are much admired. He was also employed by the Venetian senate to erect an equestrian statue in bronze, at Padua, of their general Gatamellata.

DONATO (Jerome) a Venetian, well acquainted with the belles-lettres, and languages, and an able politician. He commanded in Brescia 1496, in Ferrara 1498, and was appointed ambassador, 1510, to Julius II. whom he reconciled to the republic of Venice. He died, 1513, at Rome, leaving five letters, containing much wit, printed with those of Politian and Picus of Miraudola; the Latin translation of a Greek treatise of *Alexander Aphrodisius*; *An Apology for the Primacy of the Roman Church.*

DONATO, the name of a noble and celebrated Venetian family, which has produced several Doges, and great men.

DONATUS (Ælius) a celebrated grammarian, who was tutor to St. Jerome, and lived at Rome in 354. His work, *De Barbarismo et octo partibus orationis*, may be found with Diomede, *Venice*, fol. no date; and, separately, 1522, fol. The Commentaries on Virgil and Terence, which pass under his name, were not written by him.

DONATUS, bishop of Casa Nigra, in Numidia. He began the schism of the Donatists 366, by refusing to join in communion with Mensurius, bishop of Carthage, whom he accused of having delivered up the Holy Scriptures, and was among those who deposed Cecilianus, bishop of Carthage, 311; but was himself excommunicated and deposed by pope Melchiades. v. CECILIANUS, bishop of Carthage.

DONATUS, a schismatic bishop of Carthage, who succeeded Majorinus, bishop of that city, about 316. He was eloquent, ingenious, and virtuous, but insupportably proud; and died in exile about 355. The sect of the Donatists took their name from him.

DONDUS, or DE DONDIS (James) an eminent physician and mathematician of Padua, in the 14th century, who invented a clock, which is much celebrated: it pointed out the hours, days of the month, festivals, and the course of the sun and moon. He also discovered the method of making salt from the fountain of Albano, in the Paduano. He died 1350, leaving *Promptuarium Medicinæ*, Ven. 1481, fol. and *De Fontibus calidis Patavini agri*, by him and his son, John de Dondis, in a treatise *De Balneis*, Venice, 1553, fol.

DONEAU (Hugh) *Donellus*, an eminent lawyer, born December 23, 1527, at Chalons-sur-Saone, who studied the law, at Toulouse, under John Coras, and taught it afterwards, at Bourges, with Duaron, Hotman, and Cujas: the reputation of the last, he endeavoured to lessen through life. Doneau fled into Germany during the massacres of St. Bartholomew, 1572; taught at Leyden, Heidelberg, and Altorf; where he died May 4, 1591, aged 64. His memory was said to be so great, that he could repeat the whole *body of law*. He left various works, entitled, *Commentaria de Jure civili*, 5 vol. fol. reprinted at Lucca, 12 vol. fol. the last of which appeared 1770. *Opera posthuma*, 8vo. The most esteemed are those which treat of last wills and testaments.

DONI (Anthony Francis) a Florentine, originally a servitor, afterwards a secular priest, who died 1574, aged 61. He published some letters in Italian, 8vo.; *La Libraria*, 1557, 8vo.; *La Zucca*, 1565, 4 parts, 8vo. fig.; *I mondi inferni*, &c. 4to. There is an old translation of the latter in French, 8vo. *I marmi cioé Raggionamenti fatti a i marmi di Fiorenza.* Ven. 1552, 4to.

DONI D'ATTICHY (Lewis) a native of Florence, who entered among the Minims; was bishop of Riez, afterwards of Autun, and died 1664, aged 68. He published a History of the Minims, 4to.; the Life of Queen Jane, who founded the order of the Annunciation, 8vo.; that of cardinal Berulle, in Latin, 8vo.; an History of the Cardinals, in the same language, 1660, 2 vol. fol.

DONNE (John) a celebrated English poet, and learned divine, born in London, and educated in the Catholic religion, which he afterwards quitted. He married a daughter of Sir George More, chancellor of the garter, and lieutenant of the tower. King James I. knowing his abilities in the civil and

canon law, employed him to answer the objections brought by the Romish church against the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, which he did in a book entitled, *Pseudo Martyr*. This work pleased the king so much, that he advised Donne to take holy orders. He was admitted doctor of divinity at Oxford, and appointed chaplain to his majesty. He attended the earl of Doncaster when he was sent as ambassador into Germany, and at his return was made dean of St. Paul's. He died 1631, aged 57. Besides the *Pseudo Martyr* in English, 1610, London, 4to. he left some Sermons, books of devotion, and other works, which are highly spoken of by all the learned English writers of that age. His life has been written by Isaac Walton, London, 1658, 12mo.

DOPPELMAIER (John Gabriel) a German mathematician, professor of mathematics at Nuremberg, where he was born 1677, and member of the academies of Petersburg, London, and Berlin. His works, in German, on astronomy, geography, and mathematics, are numerous. He also published some in Latin: *Nova Methodus parandi Sciatherica Solaria, Physica experimentis illustrata*, 4to.; *Atlas Cœlestis*, 1742, fol. Doppelmaier made some curious experiments in electricity, at the latter part of his life, which he also published; and translated the astronomical tables of Stretius, French and English, into Latin.

DORAT, v. AURAT.

DORBAY (Francis) a French architect, pupil to the celebrated le Vaux. He drew the plan for the church of the Mazarine college; for the Premontre's de la Croix Rouge, and for several other great works at the Louvre and Thuilleries. He died 1697.

DORE', or DORRE' (Peter) a learned Dominican in the 15th century, born at Orleans, doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of divinity in his order. He died 1569. His writings on subjects of piety, as well as controversy, are numerous, some in Latin, others in French. The principal ones among the former are, *Anticalvinus*; *Virtutis imago*; *Spes secura*, &c. His works in French are remarkable for the singularity of their titles; such as, *L'Arbre de Vie appuiant les beaux Lis de la France. Le College de Sapience, fondé en l'Université de Vertu*, 1555, 16to. *Le Cerf spirituel, exprimant le saint Desir de l'Ame vers son Dieu. L'Anatomie et Mystique Description des Membres et Parties de notre Sauveur J. C. La Conserve de Grace prise du Pseaume. Conserva me*, &c. *La Tourterelle de Viduité*, 1574, 16to. *Le Passereau solitaire. Le neuf Médicamens du Chrétien Malade. Les allumettes du feu Divin pour faire ardre les Cœurs humains en l'Amour et crainte de Dieu.* This last was printed 1538, and has been several times since. It is probably Peter Doré whom Rabelais means by *notre maitre Doribus*.

DORIA (Andrew) one of the most celebrated captains of the 16th century, born November 30, 1466, at Oneglia, of a noble and ancient Genoese family, which has produced many great men. He served, first, in the armies of pope Innocent VIII. then in those belonging to the king of Naples, and duke of Urbino. On his return to Genoa, he was made commander of the gallies; and went afterwards into the service of Francis I. king of France, who appointed him admiral in the seas of the Levant, and general of his gallies. Doria rendered the most important services to this monarch, and defeated the emperor's fleet in the port of Naples, April 28, 1528: but, Francis having been prejudiced against him, some time after, and ordering him to be arrested, he went over to Charles V. took several French gallies, engaged Genoa to revolt, and drove the French garrison from that place. Doria then became the terror of the Grecian seas; took Patros and Coron from the Turks 1532, over whom he gained a famous naval victory. On his return he was made prince of Melfe, and knight of the golden fleece, by Charles V. Doria served this emperor in his expeditions of Tunis, Algiers, Italy, and Provence. He nobly refused the sovereignty of his country, chusing rather to be its deliverer and guardian; and, after rendering it the most important services, suppressing the conspiracy of count di Fieschi, and signalizing himself by innumerable noble actions, died at Genoa, November 25, 1560, aged 94. The Genoese erected a statue to him. Andrew Doria may be called the

founder of their new government, which he settled nearly as it remains to this day. It was made up of nobles and plebeians, who had six houses in Genoa, and of whom 28 were invested with absolute power: the rest of the people and nobles were excluded from the government. This great man must be distinguished from another Andrew Doria, who was also a famous captain in the reign of Charles V. and who left a valuable History of his own Times, *Genoa*, 1571, 4to.

DORIGNY (Michael) a painter and engraver, born at St. Quintin; was Vouet's pupil and son-in-law; followed his taste, and became professor of the academy of painting. He died 1665, at Paris, aged 48. Several pictures by this artist are in the castle of Vincennes; his engravings are only in aqua fortis.

DORINCK, DORING, DORINGK, or THORING (Matthias) an eminent divine in the 15th century, born about 1415, at Kiritz, who entered the Franciscan order very young, and was professor of the Holy Scriptures at Erfurt, and of divinity at Magdeburg. He acquired great reputation by preaching, and was minister of the Franciscan order in his province. But what the anonymous author of Dorinck's life asserts of his being at the council of Basil, 1431, and there elected general of his order, is not true, or at least must be considered as very doubtful. He died about 1494. Paul de Burgos having made several objections to Nicholas de Liras Postilles, Doring answered them; and his answers may be found with the two works which Feuardent printed at Paris, 1590, 6 vol. fol. He also left *super sententiarum Libros Libri I.* MS. *Liber perplexionum Ecclesiæ*, MS.; a kind of collection of the principal writings, at that time, for and against the papal authority, and that of the general council. The Abridgement of Vincent de Beauvais' Historical Mirror, continued to 1493, and which some suppose to be the same as the *Chronicle of Nuremberg*, 1472, fol. is also ascribed to him. He must not be confounded with John Doring, or Dorinck, another German writer, four of whose letters are in the collection entitled, *Philologicarum Epistolarum Centuria una ex Bibliotheca Melchioris Goldusti*, Paris, 1610, 8vo.

DORIS, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis. She married her brother Nereus, and had 50 daughters, who were called the Nereides.

DORMANS (John de) a celebrated cardinal, bishop of Beauvais, and chancellor of France, son of John de Dormans, procurator to the parliament of Paris about 1347. He was at first advocate to the parliament, and gained so much reputation in that office, that Charles V. raised him to the highest posts. Having resigned the dignity of chancellor, he was legate to Gregory XI. This cardinal founded the college of Dormans at Paris 1370, better known by the name of the college of *Beauvais*, and settled some other foundations. He died November 7, 1373, and was buried in the Carthusian church at Paris. His brother William de Dormans was also chancellor 1371, and died 1373, leaving a son Miles de Dormans, who was successively bishop of Angers, Bayeux, and Beauvais, and chancellor 1383. He died 1387.

DORNA (Bernard) an eminent lawyer in the 13th century, a native of Provence, Azo's pupil. He wrote a treatise *de Libellorum conceptionibus*, and other works.

DORNEVAL, a Parisian, who spent his life in writing for the fair, either alone or with others. His best pieces are in the *Theâtre de la Foire*, which he revised with le Sage, 10 vol. 12mo. He died 1766.

DORNAVIUS (Jaspar) a learned Lutheran, born at Zigenrick in Voigtland, who was physician, historian, orator, and poet. He took a doctor's degree at Basil, was made rector of the college of Gorlitz 1608, and appointed to the same office at Beuthen, in Silesia, seven years after. This way of life not suiting his inclination, he went to court, and was made counsellor and physician to the princes of Brieg and Lignitz. Dornavius was deputed to the king and republic of Poland on account of the war, and died 1631. His works are, *Amphitheatrum Sapientiæ Socraticæ joco-seriæ*, Hanover, 1619, 2 tom. fol. *Homo diabolus, hoc est, auctorum veterum et recentiorum, de calumniæ natura et remediis suâ linguâ editorum sylloge*,

loge, Francfort, 1618, 4to.; *Glasseri historiæ universalis Dornavii, gnomis illustrata*; *Menenius Agrippa, sive corporis humani cum Republica comparatio. De incremento dominationis Turcicæ. Mathusala vivax seu de causis longævitatis Patriarcharum*. This last may be found in the *Thesaur. Theol. Philolog.* Morhoff says of Dornavius, *diligens fuit in rugis sed eruditis.*

DORNKELL (James) a Lutheran divine, born 1643, at Lunenburg, who died at Hamburg, 1704. He left *Biblia historica harmonica*, a work esteemed by the learned.

DOROTHEUS, a learned abbot in Palestine about 560, a disciple of the famous monk John, surnamed the prophet, and tutor of Dositheus. He left some sermons, or instructions for fathers; his instructions have been translated into French by the abbé de Rancé, 1686, 8vo.

DORPIUS (Martin) a learned Dutchman, the friend of Erasmus, eminent for his virtue and learning. He taught at Louvain, and wrote *ad Hollandos suos epistola*, Leyden, 1611, 4to. He died May 31, 1525.

DORSANNE (Anthony) born of a noble family at Issoudun, was educated in the seminary de St. Magloire, at Paris, and took a doctor's degree, 1695. After being official at Châlons, he became canon of the church at Paris, and successively archdeacon, grand chanter, and official. Dorsanne always opposed the bull *Unigenitus*, and retired when he found that M. de Noailles was going to issue his mandate for its acceptance. He died November 13, 1728, leaving an historical journal of all that had passed respecting the bull *Unigenitus*, which goes down to 1728, 6 vol. 12mo. or 2 vol 4to. 1756. There is a supplement to it in one vol.

DORSET (Thomas Sackville, earl of) descended from an ancient Norman family, which went into England with William the Conqueror. He was born in 1536, and was several times chosen member of parliament. In 1566 he inherited a very large fortune from his father, the greatest part of which he soon spent. In June 1567 he was created baron of Buckhurst in Dorsetshire, sent into France as ambassador to Charles IX. 1571, and to the United Provinces 1587; made knight of the garter 1589, chancellor of Oxford 1591, and lord high-treasurer of England, May 15, 1598, which office he discharged with honour till his death, April 19, 1608. Some poems of his may be found with Rochester and Roscommon, *London*, 1731, 12mo.

DOSCHE (Francis) a disciple of Simon Morin, and as great a fanatic as his master. He has consecrated his errors in a little piece of four pages, 4to. entitled, *Abridgement of the Arsenal of Faith.*

DOSITHEUS, a famous Jewish general, son of Bacenor. He defeated the army of Timotheus, conquered and took Gorgias prisoner; but, as he was carrying him away, one of the enemy's horsemen struck off his shoulder with a sabre. Dositheus died of this wound, 163 A. C. after having done great services to his country. v. DOROTHEUS.

DOSMA DELGADO (Roderigo) an ingenious canon of Badajoz, well acquainted with the oriental languages, who died 1607. He wrote *De autoritate S. Scripturæ*, 1594, fol.; Commentaries on the Scriptures.

DOU, or DOW (Gerard) an excellent painter of the 17th century, one of Rembrant's pupils, born 1613, at Leyden. He was so exact in finishing his pictures, that he spent three days in representing the handle of a broom, and five in painting a lady's hand, who had employed him to draw her portrait. This artist is particularly admired for his colouring, his chiaro scuro, and the simplicity and nature which prevail in all his pieces, and give them so many charms and graces.

DOUCIN (Lewis) an ingenious Jesuit, born at Vernon, who wrote an History of Nestorianism, *Paris*, 1698, 4to. which is curious, and some other works in favour of the constitution *Unigenitus*. The Ecclesiastical Problem was invented by him. He died September 21, 1716, at Orleans. v. NOAILLES, QUESNEL.

DOUGLAS, one of the most ancient and illustrious families of Scotland, which has produced many great men. Buchanan has wrote an history of it.

DOUJAT (John) a learned doctor and professor of law, in the university of Paris; born at Toulouse, of a distinguished family. He was admitted into

into the French academy, 1650, and appointed preceptor to the dauphin; his works procured him considerable pensions from the court, the clergy, and the chancellors of France. He died October 27, 1688, at Paris, aged 79. He published *Prænotiones Canonicæ et Civiles*, 4to. which is esteemed his best work; an History of the canon law, 12mo. and of the civil law, in Latin, 12mo; Lancelot's institution of the canon law with notes, 2 vol. 12mo.; an abridgement of the Greek and Roman history in French, taken from Velleïus Paterculus; and notes on Livy for the use of the dauphin, 12mo. &c. *Specimen juris ecclesiastici*, 2 vol. 12mo. &c.

DOUSA, or VANDER DOES (Janus) an excellent Dutch poet, lord of Norwic in Holland, where he was born December 5, 1545. Being appointed governor of Leyden, by the prince of Orange, 1574, he defended that city with great bravery against the Spaniards, who were compelled to raise the siege; and was nominated the year after to be first curator of the university of Leyden, just then founded. He wrote some poems, 8vo.; Notes on Salust, Petronius, Plautus, and Catullus; annals of Holland, 1617, 4to. and other works; from which he was called *the Varro of Holland*. Dousa died of the plague, October 12, 1604, at the Hague, aged 59. He had four sons, all learned men, and worthy of his reputation: Janus, a poet, philosopher, and mathematician; librarian of Leyden, where he died, 1597, aged 26, leaving some Latin poems, 1607, 8vo.; George, a good linguist, who visited Constantinople, and published an account of his travels, *Antwerp*, 1599, 8vo. Francis, who published the epistles of Julius-Cæsar Scaliger, 1600, with his commentaries on Aristotle's history of animals. Theodore, lord of Berkeinsteyn; he had several posts, and published the chronicle of George Logotheta, with notes, 1614, and 1638, 8vo.; *Farrago Ethica variarum Linguarum, variorumque Auctorum*, 8vo. &c.

DOYAC (John) governor of Auvergne, much esteemed by Louis XI. he had done great services to this prince, who when dying, recommended him to Charles VIII. Intoxicated by so much favour, Doyac had the insolence to make attempts on the property and persons of some princes; but these attempts did not remain unpunished; his tongue was bored through in the pillory at Paris, 1484, and his ears cut off, after he had been whipped by the common hangman.

DRABICIUS (Nicholas) a Protestant minister of Moravia, who made himself famous among his own party by visions, reveries, and pretended prophecies. Being driven from his country 1628, during the wars of Germany, he took refuge in Hungary, where he quitted the ministry, married a woolen draper's daughter, and got the character of a good drinker. He was afterwards reinstated in the ministerial office, 1654, by Comenius, another visionary, who translated his pretended revelations into Latin, which have all been proved false by the event; their tendency was to encourage war against the church of Rome, and the house of Austria. v. KOTTERUS. Drabicius perished some time after.

DRACO, an ancient Athenian lawgiver, about 624 A. C. whose laws were so severe, that Demates said, *they were written with blood instead of ink:* Solon abolished them on account of their extreme rigour. Draco is said to have been smothered in the theatre, amidst the people's acclamations, under the load of robes, caps, and other marks of approbation which were thrown upon him from every side.

DRACONITES (John) a learned Protestant minister, born at Carlostadt in Franconia, who undertook a polyglot on the bible, but did not live to finish it, dying April 18, 1566, aged 70. He left commentaries on the gospels for sundays, in Latin, fol. and other works.

DRACONTIUS, a Spanish Christian poet, about the middle of the 5th century, by whom we have a poem on the creation, and an elegy addressed to the emperor Theodosius the younger, Leipsic, 1653, 8vo. and in the library of the fathers.

DRAGUT, RAIS, i. e. *Captain*, a famous Barbary corsair, born of poor parents at Charaballac, a small village in Natolia, and at first servant to a corsair named Arays. Barbarossa being

ing pleased with his appearance, made him his favorite. Dragut did great injuries to the Christians, in the reign of Soliman II. emperor of the Turks; he infested the seas of Sicily and Tuscany, in 1550, and was taken prisoner by John Doria, nephew of the famous Andrew Doria, 13 of his gallies being also captured. When Barbarossa arrived in Provence, he lent him 3,000 crowns to pay his ransom, which Doria through avarice accepted. Dragut afterwards ravaged Calabria, dispersed the Spanish fleet, made a descent on Corsica with the French, took Tripoli, Goza near Malta, and Reggio; he also chased Andrew Doria, took five gallies from him, and sunk two; but immediately after all these brave actions, he found himself left with only his own forces, by the retreat of the Ottoman army; pursued by Andrew Doria, who had rallied his forces, and blocked up by him in the canal of Barbary, without any way to escape. In this desperate situation, he caused a fort to be speedily erected at the mouth of the canal, in which he placed a battery with four large cannon, so that the Christian gallies were kept at a distance; then making the best use of his time, he landed his gallies, assisted by the natives and the crew, and putting them on rollers, brought them at length into another canal, where they were properly refitted, and armed; and after having removed his garrison from the fort by night, he sailed in the open sea, where it was impossible for Andrew Doria to come up with him. By this noble action, which is only equalled by that of the Tarentines, through Hannibal's council, Dragut saved himself from danger. He died 1565, of a wound he received at the siege of Malta. v. Brantome's *Hommes illustres etrangérs*, Art. *Dragut*.

DRAKE (Sir Francis) one of the greatest navigators of his age, born near Tavistock in Devonshire, and bound apprentice to the master of a ship, who left him his vessel, which Drake sold 1567, to sail with captain Hawkins to America. He took several Spanish ships, and set out in 1577, with five ships on a voyage round the world, which he completed in three years, and returned to England richly laden. After signalizing himself by several other captures, and noble actions, he was knighted, and made vice admiral of England. Sir Francis Drake took several cities from the Spaniards in America, and died on a voyage to Porto-bello, January 28, 1596. His voyages have been printed in French, *Paris*, 1627, 8vo.

DRAKENBOURCH (Arnaud) an eminent professor of history and eloquence at Utrecht, known by several works; particularly his beautiful edition of Livy, *Leyden*, 1738, 7 vol. 4to. and of *Silius Italicies*, 1717, 4to. He died 1748.

DRAPIER (Roch) advocate to the parliament of Paris, born at Verdun, 1685, died 1734, at Paris. He left a collection of decisions on tithes, 1748, 12mo. and another on benefices, the best edition 1732, 2 vol. 12mo.

DRAPPIER (Guy) a licentiate of the Sorbonne, and curate of St. Saviour's in Beauvais, which parish he governed 59 years, and died there, December 3, 1716, aged 92. His principal works are, *Tr. des Oblations*; *Tradition de l'Eglise touchant l'Extreme Onction*; *Gouvernement des Dioceses en commun*, 2 vol. 12mo. Several pieces against Pere Bagot's *Defense du Droit Episcopal*; and several in favour of the famous Peter Quenel's cause, who was his friend. Drappier was a man of great learning, but his reasoning frequently wants solidity, and judgement.

DRAUDIUS (George) a learned German writer, who left a *Classical Library*, Francfort 1625, 2 vol 4to. that is a catalogue of all kinds of books, which though imperfect, may be very useful. He died about 1630.

DREBEL (Cornelius) a philosophical alchymist, born 1572, at Alcmaer, and died 1634, in London; who has been supposed the discoverer of the telescope, and left, *De natura elementorum*, 8vo. The invention of several wonderful things, has been ascribed to him, which belong to the land of chimeras.

DREBEL (N.) a German, who is said to have first found out the secret of dying scarlet. He communicated it to his daughter, who married Cuffler, and it was first made use of by this latter.

DRELINCOURT (Charles) a learned and celebrated Protestant minister, born

born July 10, 1595, at Sedan. He was employed by those of his communion in various important affairs, was minister of Charenton, and died at Paris, November 3, 1669, leaving several children who proved eminent. His principal works are, *A Catechism*, 8vo.; *Consolations contre les fraïeurs de la Mort.* Amsterdam, 1724, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Sermons*; *Visites Charitables*, 3 vol. 8vo. &c. He must be distinguished from Charles Drelincourt his son, physician at Montpellier, who died 1697, at Leyden, and left some works, 1727, 4to. among which are two pieces by his son, named Charles, and a physician also. Lawrence Drelincourt, another of his sons, published some sermons, and *Recueil de Sonnets Chrétiens*, Amsterdam, 1766, 12mo. He was minister at Rochelle, then at Niort, where he died 1680, aged 56

DRESSER (Matthew) a famous Lutheran divine, born August 24, 1536, at Erfort, who was professor of Ethics at Leipsic, and died there, October 5, 1607. Dresser was a rigid Lutheran and an ingenious man. Being at Erfort, he persuaded all his colleagues to consent that the confession of Augsburg, and Hebrew, should be taught in the academy. He left several works on subjects of learning, and theology; *Rhetoricæ libri quatuor*, 8vo.; *Tres libri Progymnasmatum*; *Litteraturæ Græcæ*, 8vo.; *Isagoge Historica*, in German, fol. this last is not esteemed. *De festis diebus Christianorum, Judæorum et Ethnicorum liber*, 8vo.

DREVET (Peter) the name of two engravers, father and son, particularly admired for the beautiful portraits they engraved from the celebrated Rigaud. Peter the son, was a member of the royal academy of painting, and sculpture; he died at Paris, 1739, aged 42. Claude Drevet, a relation and pupil, distinguished himself in the same art.

DREUX (Robert of France, earl of) fifth son of Louis *le Gros*, died 1188; he was head of an illustrious family, which became extinct in the direct male line, 1355, and the earldom of Dreux passed by marriage into that of the viscounts of Thouars. The collateral lines of this house were not extinct till 1590; but its most celebrated branch is that which has possessed the duchy of Bretany; Peter, grandson of Robert, was the founder of it. v. BRETANY, Philip. v. PERE ANSELME.

DREXELIUS (Jeremiah) a Jesuit, eminent for his piety; preacher to the elector of Bavaria. He was a native of Augsburg, and died at Munich, April 19, 1638, aged 57, leaving several religious books, *Antwerp*, 1643, 2 vol. fol. and in several volumes 24to.

DRIEDO, or DRIDOENS (John) born at Turnehout in Brabant, doctor and professor of divinity at Louvain, canon of St. Peter's, and curate of St. James' in the same city, who died August 4, 1535. He left several theological tracts, 4 vol. fol. and in 4to. The principal are, *De Eccl. Scripturis*; *De Libertate Christiana*; *De Captivitate et Redemptione generis humani*; *De Concordia liberi arbitrii et predestinationis*; *De Gratia et libero Arbitrio.*

DRIESSEN (Anthony) a learned Dutch divine, minister at Utrecht, afterwards at Groningen, where he died 1748, aged 64. His theological and controversial works are numerous; but they discover more learning than taste, or moderation.

DRIVERE (Jeremiah) *Triverius*, an eminent professor of physic at Louvain, who died 1554, aged 52, leaving *De Missione sanguinis in pluridide*, 4to.; *Medicinæ methodus*, 8vo.; *Paradoxa de vento aëre, aqua et igne*, 8vo.; Commentaries on Celsus and Hippocrates, fol.

DROLLINGER (Charles Frederic) counsellor at the court of the margrave of Baden-Dourlach, his archivist, and librarian, who died 1742. Some German poems of his have been published at Basil, 1743, 8vo.

DROUIN (René) nephew of the celebrated Pere Serro, a Dominican, into which order he also entered; and the situation of public affairs obliging him to quit France, professed divinity at Chamberry, and Verceil, and died at Yvrie in Piedmont, leaving a treatise on the sacraments, *Venice*, 1737, 2 vol. fol. and *Paris*, 1775, 9 vol. 12mo.

DRUSILLA, daughter of Agrippa *the elder*, king of the Jews. She lost her father when but six years old, and was afterwards espoused to Epiphanes, son of Antiochus king of Comagena; but this marriage was broken before it was consummated, because Epiphanes

refused to keep a promise he had made of embracing Judaism. Agrippa *the younger*, his brother, married her to Azizos, king of the Emeseni, who consented to be circumcised. Drusilla was the most beautiful woman of that time, and inspired Felix governor of Judea, with so violent a passion at first sight, that he offered to marry her. To this Drusilla consented, and quitted her husband, and her religion, out of jealousy of her sister Berenice. It was before this woman and Felix, that St. Paul discoursed of righteousness, temperance, and judgement to come; as is related in the Acts of the Apostles.

DRUSILLA (Julia) daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, and wife of Lucius, born at Treves. She married Marcus Lepidus for her second husband, and lived in a very scandalous manner. Drusilla had been engaged in an incestuous commerce with her brother Caligula, from her youth; and lived openly with him, as with her husband. She continued this connection through life; and when dead, Caligula caused divine honours to be paid to her.

DRUSIUS, or DRIESCHES (John) one of the most learned Protestant divines of his age, born June 28, 1550, at Oudenard. He acquired great skill in Hebrew, and taught at Leyden, and Francher; Sixtinus Amama was his pupil. He died February 15, 1616. Drusius left some excellent notes on the scriptures, published separately in fol. and 4to. A collection of fragments of Hexapla; an Hebrew grammar, 4to; a treatise on the three Jewish sects, in a collection, entitled, *Trium Scriptorum de tribus Judæorum sectis Syntagma*, Delphis, 1703, 2 vol. 4to. and other valuable works. He must not be confounded with John Drusius his son, who was a prodigy of learning at an age when children in general can scarcely read; at seven years old he explained the Hebrew psalter; but was snatched away by death at the age of 21, in 1609. He left *Nomemclator Eliæ Levitæ*, 1652, 8vo.

DRUSUS (Marcus Livius) a famous Roman of the illustrious family of Drusus, which produced so many great men. He possessed much wit, eloquence, and courage; and attempting to revive the laws of the Gracchi, respecting the division of lands, and the rights of Roman citizens given to the Latines, affronted the consul Philip who opposed his undertaking, and was killed by Varius as he entered his own house.

DRUSUS, son of Tiberius Nero and Livia; and brother of the emperor Tiberius. He defeated the Rhetians, carried on a war against the Germans, with extraordinary prudence and courage, and inspired the Roman people with the highest hopes; but he died at the age of 30, in consequence of falling from a horse, by which his thigh was broken, 9 A. C. It was this Drusus who dug the trench from the Rhine to the Issel. His brother Tiberius, and Augustus his father in law, spoke funeral orations in his praise. He left three children by Antonia, Mark Anthony's daughter; Germanicus, Livia, and Claudius.

DRUSUS, son of Tiberias and Vipsania his first wife, imitated the vices of his father. After having been questor he was sent into Pannonia, and appeased the legions who had mutined on the death of Augustus; was made consul at his return, and commanded afterwards in Illyria. He artfully fomented the divisions of the Germans, and gained important advantages from them; was afterwards tribune with his father, and would have succeeded to the empire, if Sejanus, to whom he had given a box on the ear, had not procured his death, by means of an eunuch named Lygdus, who poisoned him in the year 23, Livia the wife of Drusus being engaged in the plot.

DRUSUS, son of Germanicus and Agrippina. He was raised at first to considerable posts by the recommendation of Tiberias, but afterwards oppressed by the artifices of that unjust favourite Sejanus; who caused him to be imprisoned by Tiberius, and the latter had the cruelty to let him be starved in his confinement, in the year 33, and to accuse him afterwards to the senate.

DRUTHMAR (Christian) a celebrated monk in the abbey of Corby, in the 9th century, born in Aquitaine, who afterwards taught in the monasteries of Stavelo and Malmedy, in the diocese of Leige. He was very learned

for the age he lived in, and left a commentary on St. Matthew, *Strasburg*, 1514, or *Haguenau*, 1530, fol. and in the library of the fathers, which has been said to contain some erroneous opinions respecting transubstantiation. The second edition is scarce, but the first much more so.

DRYADES, Nymphs, or Deities of the second order; who, according to the fable, presided over woods and forests. They were not fixed like the Hamadryades to particular trees, but were at liberty to walk in the forests.

DRYANDER (John) an eminent physician and mathematician of Wetteren in Hesse; he taught at Marpurg, and died there, December 20, 1560, leaving *Anatomia Capitis cum iconibus*, Marpurgi, 1537, 4to. &c. v. ENZINAS.

DRYDEN (John) born 1631, of a noble family at Aldwincle, in Northamptonshire. He discovered a great taste for learning and poetry from his youth, and was converted to the Catholic religion 1688, in the reign of James II. This change, and the envy which his abilities excited, proved unfavourable to him under king William, who stopped his pension. He died poor, May 1, 1701, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His works were printed at London 1721, 3 vol. fol. They are chiefly licentious comedies and tragedies, which are but sublime farces, *London*, 1735, 6 vol. 12mo. and other poems. Dissertations, *Fables*, London, 1734, 12mo.; A translation of Virgil in English verse, which is much admired.; A translation of Perseus, and Juvenal's satires.; A prose translation of du Fresnoy's Latin poem, called the art of painting, &c. These all discover great genius, talents, and facility of writing, but are not always sufficiently correct; for this great poet being obliged to write for bread, had not leisure to polish them. Mr. Pope speaks highly of him.

DRYOPE, an Arcadian nymph, beloved by Mercury, who one day carrying her son in her arms, pulled a branch from a Lote tree, for him to play with; which so irritated Bacchus to whom that plant was consecrated, that he changed her into a tree. She had but just time to call her sister to take the child, who would else have been inclosed in the bark.

DUAREN (Francis) a native of St. Brieux, Alciat's pupil. He taught law at Bourges with great reputation, where, in his old age, he had great disputes with Cujas, who was then a young man. It is said that Duaren had not a good memory, and that he was a Protestant in his heart. He was among the first who cleared the civil law from the barbarisms of the commentators. He died 1559, at Bourges. His principal works were printed 1578, 2 vol. fol. and are, Commentaries on the Code, and the Digest; *Epistles*; *De sacris Ecclesiæ Ministeriis ac Beneficiis*; *Traité sur les Plagiares*; Cujas speaks in very high terms of Duaren's works.

DUBOIS (William) born September 6, 1656, at Brive-la-Gaillarde. He was made preceptor to Philip, duke of Orleans, who procured him several abbies, and the appointments of counsellor of state, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of England 1717; archbishop of Cambray, 1720, cardinal, 1721, and prime minister, 1722. He was admitted into the French academy, and those of science, and belles lettres the same year. He died at Versailles, August 10, 1723, aged 67, and was buried at St. Honoré at Paris, where a monument has been erected for him.

DUBOIS (Jerome) an excellent painter, born at Bois-le-Duc, who lived at the end of the 16th century, and the beginning of the 17th. The expression, force, and variety of his characters, joined to his colouring and other qualifications of a great painter, in which he excelled, make his pictures bear an immense price. He usually painted fountains.

DUBOIS, v. BOIS.

DUBOS (Charles Francis) born at Château Dubos, in the diocese of St. Flour in Auvergne. After taking his degrees at the Sorbonne, in Paris, he yielded to the solicitations of M. de Barillon bishop of Luçon, who, to attach him to himself, made him grand archdeacon, and his grand vicar. After the death of M. de Barillon, he was chosen dean by the chapter of Luçon, who had great reason to boast of his skill in the management of business. M. Dubos died at Luçon, Oct.

3, 1724, lamented by people of every class, who had recourse to him for settling their affairs; and particularly the poor, to whom he had been a great benefactor during his life, and was a still greater by his will. He left a life of M. de Barillon, which was published in 1700, 12mo. without his knowledge; and a continuation of the conferences of Luçon, of which M. Louis had published 5 vol. 1685, viz. *Les Commandemens*, 2 vol.; *La Confirmation et le Baptême*, 1 vol. and *L'Eucharistie*, 2 vol. M. Dubos continued them ten years after, and published *La Penitence*, 2 vol.; *L'Extrême Onction*; *L'Ordre et le Marriage*, 2 vol; *Le Symbole*, 2 vol.; *La Priere*, 2 vol.; *Les Evangeles*, 2 vol.; *St. Paul aux Romains*, 2 vol.; *Aux Corinthiens premiere Epitre*, 2 vol.; *Deuxime Epitre*, 2 vol.; *Aux Galates*, 1 vol.; *Aux Hebreux*, 1 vol.; *A' Tite et á Timothée*, 1 vol.; *Sur le Sacrifice de la Messe*, 1 vol.; and *Le Catechisme de Lucon*, 1 vol. in all 26 vol. 12mo.

DUBOS (John Baptist) born 1670, at Beauvais; son of Claude Dubos, merchant, and sheriff of that city. He took his bachelor's degree in the Sorbonne, 1691, and was admitted into the office for foreign affairs, 1695, under M. de Torey, who employed him on business of importance in Germany, Italy, England, and Holland. At his return to Paris, he had a canonry at Beauvais, then a pension of 2,000 livres, and the abbey of Notre Dame de Ressons, near Beauvais. He was perpetual secretary to the French academy, and died at Paris, March 23, 1742. His principal works are, *Reflexions critiques sur la Poésie et la Peinture*, 1740, 3 vol. 12mo. a valuable work. *Hist. Critique de l'etablissement de la Monarchie Françoise dans les Gaules*, 1743, 2 vol. 4to. and 4 vol. 12mo; *Les Intérets de l'Angleterre mal entendus dans la guerre presente*, 1704, 12mo.; *Hist. des quatres Gordiens provée et illustrée par les Medailles*, 12mo.; *Hist. de la Ligue de Cambrai faite en* 1508, *contre la Republique de Venise*, 1728, 2 vol. 12mo.

DUBRAW, or DUBRAVIUS SCALA (John) a native of Tilsen, who was entrusted with several important negociations in Silesia, and Bohemia, and appointed president of the court established to try the rebels concerned in the disturbances at Smalcald. He died bishop of Olmutz, 1553, leaving an history of Bohemia, which is esteemed; the best editions are, 1575, and 1688, fol.

DUBREUIL, v. BREUL.

DUC (Fronton du) *Fronto Ducæus*, a learned Jesuit, born 1558, at Bourdeaux; son of an eminent counsellor of that city. He taught at Pontamousson, Bourdeaux, and Paris, in which last place he died, September 25, 1624, aged 66. Du Duc published the works of St. John Chrysostom, 6 vol. fol. much esteemed, to complete which, Morel's, or Comelia's edition of St. Chrysostom on the New Testament, should be added 4, or 2 vol. fol. He also published a complete edition of St. Chrysostom, all Latin, 1613, 6 vol. fol. 3 vol. 8vo. against Duplessis Mornay; an edition of *Nicephorus Callistus*, 4to; A Tragedy, called *La Pucelle d'Orleans*, 1581, and other works. He was one of the best translators, and critics, of that time.

DUC (Nicholas le) a priest of the diocese of Rouen, and vicar of St. Lawrence in that city, where his talents and religious conduct being conspicuous, notwithstanding his modesty, he was appointed to the curacy of Trouville in Caux, which he would have declined had not the lord of that parish, and the curate of St. Lawrence represented to him the great need there was of a diligent, and well informed ecclesiastic in that situation, not only to recover the inhabitants from their extreme ignorance of religion, but to inspire the neighbouring curates with a disposition for employing their time to the advantage of their flocks. M. le Duc succeeded in these respects beyond expectation; but after having done all the good he could in his cure, which he called his mission, left it to the great regret of his parishioners, and went to Paris, where he was obliged to accept the vicarship of St. Paul, out of respect to M. Gueret, who succeeded M. Bourret. and had drawn him to that parish. In this situation he laboured with good success during 15 years, but being interdicted by M. de Vintimelle, 1731, he retired to the parish of St. Severin, and there died, May 3, 1744. An abridgement of his life appeared 1745, at Paris, in two pages 12mo. in which the following works are

are attributed to him: *L'Année Ecclesiastique*, 15 vol. 12mo.; an Imitation, with Reflexions, Exercises, and Prayers, 12mo.; a translation of Cardinal Bona's *Way to Heaven*, and *shortest Way to go to God*, 12mo.; the translation of several hymns in the Paris Breviary; and part of the translation of M. de Thou, 16 vol. 4to.

DUCANGE, v. FRESNE.

DUCAS, a learned Greek author, who had written the transactions under the last emperors of Constantinople, from the elder Andronicus to the ruin of that city. This work, which is esteemed, was printed at the Louvre, 1649, fol. with the Latin translation, and notes by Bouillaud; and has been translated into French by the president Cousin.

DUCASSE (Francis) born at Lectoure. He was grand vicar and official of Carcassone; and afterwards canon, archdeacon, and official, of Condom, where he died, 1706. His *Pratique de la Jurisdiction Ecclesiastique*, 4to. is esteemed, and has been frequently printed.

DUCEREAU, v. CERCEAU.

DUCHANGE (Jasper) an engraver, born, 1660, at Paris. He died January 6, 1757, aged 96. He engraved Leda and Danae, from Corregio, without drapery: Sornique has added some; for which reason the first impressions, which have none, are most sought after. Duchange has engraved the pictures at St. Martin des Champs, the Birth of Mary de Medicis, the Apotheosis of Henry IV. &c. in a very superior style.

DUCHAT (Jacob le) born February 23, 1658, at Metz, son of Jacob le Duchat, commissioner of war. He went to Berlin 1701, where he was assessor and counsellor of *la Justice superieure Françoise*, and member of the society of sciences. Duchat corresponded with Bayle, and furnished him with several remarks for his dictionary. He died July 25, 1735, at Berlin, aged 77, leaving new editions of the Confessions of Sancy, of the *Journal de Henry III.* v. ESTOILE.; of the *Satyre Ménippée*, v. GILLOT.; of *Rabelais*; of *l'Apologie pour Herodote*, v. STEPHENS.; of *les Quinze Joies du Mariage*, 1726, 12mo. reprinted 1734, with remarks, &c. A collection, entitled *Ducatiana*, was printed after his death, 2 vol. 8vo. 1744.

DUCHE' *de Vancy* (Joseph Francis) born October 29, 1668, son of Duché, gentleman of the bed-chamber, and afterwards secretary-general of the gallies. He devoted himself to poetry very early, and his brilliant genius and amiable manners introduced him at court. He was valet de chambre to Louis XIV. and died December 14, 1704, at Paris, aged 37. Duché was a member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres. He left ballets, sacred tragedies—*Jonathan*, *Deborah*, *Absalom*, and other pieces which he wrote for St. Cyr, in Racine's style, but not with equal success. There is a beautiful sonnet on the death of this poet, written by his friend the celebrated Rousseau.

DUCHESNE, v. CHESNE.

DUCLOS (Charles Pineau) born at Dinant. He was secretary to the French academy, and historiographer of France; member of the academy of inscriptions, and of those of London and Berlin. He died March 26, 1772, at Paris. He published *Hist. de Mad. de Luz*, 12mo.; *Les Confessions du Comte de . . .* 12mo.; *Acajou*, 4to. and 12mo; *Considerations sur les Mœurs*, 12mo.; *Memoirs sur les Mœurs du 18me Siecle*, 12mo.; *Grammaire générale et raisonnée du Port-Royal*, 1756, 12mo.; *Hist. de Louis XI.* 1745, 3 vol. 12mo.; to which must be added the *Pieces justificatives*, published 1746, 12mo.

DUDITH (Andrew) born February 6, 1533, at Buda, son of Jerome Dudith, an Hungarian gentleman, and Madelene Sbardellet, a noble Venetian lady. He was carefully educated in the Catholic religion by Andrew Sbardellet, his mother's brother, who was then bishop of Vaccia, or Veitzen, and afterwards archbishop of Strigonia, and, out of respect to him, took the name of *Sbardellet*. The emperor Ferdinand II. admitted Dudith into his council 1560, and appointed him bishop of Tinia. He was sent soon after to the council of Trent, in the name of the emperor, and all the Hungarian clergy; and there made a very eloquent speech, April 9, 1568, which was heard with great pleasure. This was not the case with another pronounced in that place, July 6; for, though

though he shewed great zeal for the pope, and exclaimed strongly against Luther, yet he expressed himself so freely, both there, and in his common conversation, on the necessity of bishop's residence, and in favour of marriage among the clergy, and administering the cup, that the legates, apprehensive of his drawing many prelates to his opinion, wrote to the pope, informing him, that Dudith was a dangerous man, and that it was necessary he should leave Trent. Upon this the pope solicited the emperor to recall him, which he accordingly did: but Ferdinand, far from blaming his conduct, rewarded it with the bishopric of Chonat, and soon after gave him that of Five-Churches. This prince dying 1564, Dudith was sent by Maximilian II. into Poland, whither he had been sent before by Ferdinand, and privately married Reyna Strazzi, maid of honour to the queen, resigning his bishopric. Rome cited him, excommunicated him, and even condemned him to the flames as an heretic. Nevertheless, after the death of his first wife, by whom he had three children, he married Elizabeth Sborowits 1579, a lady descended from an illustrious Polish family, widow of count John Zarnow, and sister of the famous Sborowits, by whom also he had children. Dudith, at length, openly professed what is called the reformed religion, and even became a Socinian, according to most authors; but this is denied by the writer of his life, who, on the contrary, asserts, he disputed strongly against Socinus. However that may be, he settled at Breslaw in Silesia, and there died, February 23, 1589, aged 56. Dudith was a handsome well made man, of a peaceable disposition; civil, affable, regular in his conduct, very charitable to the poor, and benevolent towards all mankind. He had so great a veneration for Cicero, that he wrote all that orator's works, three times over, with his own hand. Dudith understood several languages, and was well acquainted with history, philosophy, mathematics, physic, law, and divinity. He left a great number of works: the principal are, *Dissertationes de Cometis*, Utrecht, 1665, 4to.; two Discourses, delivered at the council of Trent; an Apology to the emperor Maximilian II.; a Treatise in favour of liberty to marry; with Letters, and some other pieces, printed 1610, 4to. with his life by Reuter, who is the most particular and accurate of all the authors who have written concerning Dudith. *Notæ duplices in Fausti Socini disp. de Baptismo*; in the preceding. *Quæstio ubi sera et Catholica Ecclesia Christi invenitur*, 1610, 8vo. A Letter against condemning Heretics to death, 1584, 8vo.. Some Letters, in different collections, and Latin poems, in *deliciæ Poët. Germ.* The life of cardinal Pole, in Latin, translated from the Italian of Lewis Beccatelli, 1563, 4to. &c. Dudith left the following lines to his wife the night in which he died:

O cæcas animi latebras, et nescia corda
Crastina venturo quid ferat hora die!
Quis noctem me illam convivia et illa putasset
Ultima, tam caro ducere cum capite?

DUDLEY, v. JANE GRAY.

DUELLIUS (Caïus) a Roman consul, about 259 A. C. He defeated the Carthaginians by sea, and was the first Roman who had a naval triumph granted him. A *rostral* pillar was also erected to his honour, with a beautiful inscription, which remains to this day. Before this the Romans knew nothing of navigation; but a Carthaginian ship being wrecked on their coast, they made use of it for a model. In three months' time their mariners were trained, their ships built, and the fleet, being equipped, sailed under the command of Duellius, fell in with that of Carthage, and defeated it. We may judge from this how imperfect the ancients were in their marine compared to the moderns; for the whole life of a prince would now scarcely suffice to form a fleet capable of appearing before a power already master of the sea.

DUFRESNY, v. FRESNY.

DUGDALE (William) a celebrated English antiquary, born September 22, 1605, of a noble family at Shustock in Warwickshire. He copied all the epitaphs, and drew all the tombs and monuments in St. Paul's cathedral, London; also those of most other towns; and made, with indefatigable labour, a considerable collection of English antiquities. Dugdale was much attached to the royal family, and

and was made herald at arms. He died February 10, 1686, leaving his curiosities and MSS. to Elias Ashmole, his son-in-law. Among his numerous works the following are the chief:—*Monasticon Anglicanum*, 1655, 1661, and 1673, 3 vol. fol.: the first tom. was reprinted 1682. Stephens published a Supplement, in English, London, 1722, and 1723, 3 tom. in 2 vol. fol. *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, fol. *History of St. Paul's Cathedral*, 1716, fol. *History of Embanking and Draining*, 1662, fol. *Origines Juridiciales*, 1666, fol. *History of the Troubles of England, from* 1638 to 1659, Oxford, 1681, fol. *The Baronage of England*, London, 1675, and 1676, 2 vol. fol.

DUGHET, v. GUASPRE.

DUGUESELIN, v. GUESLIN.

DUGUET (James Joseph) a learned priest of the oratory, born December 9, 1649, at Montbrison, son of Claude Duguet, king's advocate in the presidial of that city. Having entered the congregation of the oratory at Paris, 1667, he taught philosophy at Troyes, and was afterwards recalled to St. Magloir at Paris, where he gained great reputation, as professor of divinity, by his Ecclesiastical Conferences. Ill health obliged him to resign all his employments 1680, and, in 1685, he quitted the oratory, and retired to M. Arnauld at Brussels; but returned to Paris afterwards, where he lived, in a very retired manner, at the house of M. the president de Menars, 1690, where he continued till the death of that magistrate and his wife; but was afterwards frequently forced to change his dwelling and country, in consequence of his opposition to the *Constitution Unigenitus*. He was successively in Holland, at Troyes, Paris, &c. and died in the last named city, October 25, 1733, aged 84. His works are numerous, and well written in French. The principal are, *Lettres de Pieté et de Morale*, 9 vol. 12mo.; *La Conduite d'une Dame Chrétienne*, 12mo.; *Traité de la Priere publique, et des Saints Mysteres*, 12mo.; *Traité dogmatique sur l'Eucharistie, sur les Exorcismes, et sur l'Usure*. Excellent works, printed together, 1727, 12mo. *Commentaires sur l'Ouvrage des 6 jours*, 12mo.; *sur Job*, 3 tom. in 4 vol. 12mo.; *sur la Genese*, 6 vol. 12mo.; *Explication sur les Pseaumes*, 5 tom. in 8 vol. 12mo.; *Explication des Rois, Esdras et Nehemias*, 6 tom. in 7 vol. 12mo.; *Explication du Cantique des Cantiques, et de la Sagesse*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Explication sur Isaïe, Jonas, et Habacuc*, 6 tom. in 7 vol. 12mo.; *Regles pour l'Intelligence de l'Ecriture Sainte*, 12mo. The preface to this work is by M. d'Asfeld. *Explication du Mystere de la Passion de N. S. J. C.* 9 tom. in 14 vol. 12mo.; *Les Characteres de la Charité*, 12mo.; *Traité des Principes de la Foi Chretienne*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *De l'Education d'un Prince*, 4to. or in 4 vol. 12mo.; *Conferences Ecclesiastiques*, 2 vol. 4to.; *Jesus crucifié*, 1 vol. or 2 vol. 12mo.; and some pieces, by which it appears, that he neither approved of the *Convulsions*, nor of the *Nouvelles Ecclesiastiques*.

DUCHAMEL, v. HAMEL.

DUILLIUS, v. DUELLIUS.

DULART (Paul Alexander) secretary of the academy at Marseilles, his native place, who died 1760, aged 64. He published a poem called *Les Grandeurs de Dieu, dans les Merveilles de la Nature*, 12mo.; *Œuvres diverses*, 2 vol. 12mo. They discover the coldness of his genius.

DULLART (Herman) a painter and poet, born, 1636, at Rotterdam, who imitated his master, Rembrandt, so exactly, that their pictures could not be distinguished; but painted few pieces, on account of bad health. He varied his employments, by music and poetry, till his death, 1684.

DUMAS (Hilary) a doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, in the 17th century, author of a good *Hist. des cinq Propositions de Jansenius*, Trevoux, 1702, 3 tom. 12mo.; a French translation of *the Imitation of Jesus Christ*, and other works.

DUMONT (Henry) an eminent musician, born 1610, in the diocese of Liege. He was appointed music master of the royal chapel, and the queen's house, and had the abbey of Silly. Dumont excelled upon the organ, and was the first French musician who introduced thorough bass in his works. He died at Paris 1684, leaving some motets, which are esteemed, and five grand masses, called *Messes Roïales*, in which the plain chant is very fine.

DUMONT (John) a laborious French writer, who, after serving in the armies of France, took refuge in Holland,

land, and there published, in 1699, *Des Voyages en France, en Italie, en Allemagne, à Malthe, et en Turquie*, 4 vol. 12mo.; a compilation of treaties of alliances, and peace, &c. printed under the title of *Corps universel diplomatique*, 1726, and the following, &c. This collection, if the treaties made before Christ, published by Barbeyrac, be added, consist of 13 vol. fol.; and, if to these be joined the treaties of peace of St. Priest, 1725, 2 vol. fol. and those of Munster and Osnabrug, 1725, 4 vol. fol. it forms 19 vol. fol. Dumont also published Memoirs of the Peace of Ryswick, *Hague*, 1699, 4 vol. 12mo. the Acts of which form also 4 vol. printed 1705; Acts of the Peace of Nimeguen, 1697, 4 tom. in 7 vol. 12mo.; those of the Peace of Utrecht, 1714, 7 vol. 8vo.; the 7th is 1716.

DUNCAN (Martin) a learned divine in the 16th century, born at Kempen, who acquired great reputation by his zeal against the protestants. He was curate in Holland, and died at Amersfort, 1590, aged 85, leaving treatises on *the Church*, *the Sacrifice of the Mass*, *Image Worship*, &c. He must be distinguished from Mark Duncan, a Scotch gentleman, who settled at Saumur, where he was eminent for his knowledge of philosophy, physic, divinity, and mathematics. He died 1640, at Saumur. His treatise *on the Possession of the Nuns of Loudun* was much talked of. He had a son of his own name, seign. de Cerisantes, who died at the siege of Naples 1648, and was somewhat disordered in his understanding, so that he believed himself possessed of all that the duke of Guise had promised him for attending this expedition, and disposed of it in his will. He had some genius for poetry.

DUNCAN (Daniel) practised physic with reputation at Montauban, his native place. This last published some works which are esteemed: among others, *On the Abuse of warm Liquors, particularly Coffee and Tea*, Rotterdam, 1685, 8vo. He died 1735, at the age of 86, in London, to which place he had retired on account of his religion.

DUNGAL, a writer of the 9th century, who was probably an Irishman. He went into France, and is supposed to have been a monk of St. Denys, or at least much attached to that abbey. Charlemagne consulted him, in 811, on the two eclipses of the sun which are said to have happened the preceding year. Dungal answered him in a letter, which is rather long, and may be found in tom. 10, 4to. of Dom. Luke d'Achery's Spicilegium. A treatise by Dungal, in defence of image worship, is also printed in the Library of the Fathers, and separately, 1608, 8vo.

DUNOD *de Charnage* (Francis Ignatius) professor of law at Besançon, his native place, where he died 1751, leaving several valuable works. *Hist. des Sequanois, ou Memoires du C. de Bourgogne*, 1735, 1737, and 1740, 3 vol. 4to.; *Hist. de Besançon*, 1750, 2 vol. 4to.; *Traité des Prescriptions*, 1730, 4to.; *De la Mainmorte, et des Retraits*, 1733, 4to. Joseph Dunod, his son, advocate at Besançon, who died 1765, has left several observations on his father's works, MS.

DUNOIS, v. JOHN *d'Orleans*, earl of Dunois, and Longueville.

DUNS (John) more known by the name of *John Scotus*, an eminent divine of the Franciscan order, born at Dunston in England, according to the most received opinion. After studying at Oxford, he went to Paris, where he took his degrees, and taught with so much reputation, that he was surnamed the *subtile doctor*. He went afterwards to Cologn, and there died, November 8, 1308. Paul Jovius, and some other authors, have asserted, that, being seized with an apoplexy, and supposed to be dead, he was buried, and coming to himself, gnawed his hands, and, in despair, dashed his brains out against the tomb-stone: but this is an idle story, and has been fully refuted. John Scotus left several works; the best edition of them is, *Lyons*, 1639, 12 vol. fol. He affects to entertain opinions contrary to St. Thomas, which produced two parties in the schools, called *Thomists and Scotists*. Though this author writes in a very subtile style, he has an uncommon talent for expressing his thoughts clearly. Some writers have said, that Scotus was the first who taught the immaculate conception of the Virgin in the university of Paris; but it is very certain that several doctors had taught it before.

DUNSTAN (St.) a celebrated archbishop of Canterbury, born of an illustrious

lustrious family about 924. He turned monk, and built a cell at Glastonbury, but was afterwards made bishop of Worcester by Edgar king of England who attended much to his counsels. St. Dunbran was at last appointed archbishop of Canterbury, received the *Pallium* from the Pope, was legate of the Holy See in all England, zealously maintained ecclesiastical discipline, and died at Canterbury, 988.

DUPERRAY (Michael) a learned advocate of the parliament of Paris, and a celebrated canonist; dean, and senior chief counsellor of the advocates, who died April 25, 1730, aged near 90. He left several works, the principal; *Traité des portions congrues*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Traité des Dixmes*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Traité des contraits de Mariages*, 2 vol 12mo.; *Traité des Patrons et Curés primitifs*, 1 vol. *notes et observations sur l'Edit de* 1695, *concernant la Jurisdiction Ecclesiastique*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Moyens canoniques pour acquerir et posséder des Bénéfices*, 4 vol. 12mo.; *de l'etat et capacité de Ecclesiastiques*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Observations sur le Concordat*, 1 vol. *Partage des fruits des Benefices*, 1 vol.; *Dispenses des Mariages*, 1 vol.

DUPERRIER (Charles) v. PERRIER.

DUPIN, v. PIN.

DUPIN (Peter) son of a notary at Tartas where he was born, 1681. After having been some time procurator to the parliament of Bourdeaux, he was received advocate 1723, and died in that city November 22, 1745, leaving a son in the same profession; and the following works, Automne's *Coutume de Bordeaux*; which he reprinted with notes of his own, 1728, fol. *Traité des Peines des seconde nôces*, Paris, 1743, 4to.; *Conferences de toutes les questions traitées par M. le Fenon avec le Commentaire de Bernard Automne*, Bourdeaux, 1746, 4to.

DUPLEIX (Scipio) historiographer of France, born 1569 at Condom. He went to Paris, 1605, with Queen Margaret, who appointed him master of requests in her palace. Having waited upon M. the chancellor, to solicit a licence for a *Treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church*, that magistrate threw his manuscript into the fire; which so affected Dupleix, that he died of grief at Condom, 1661, aged 92. He left an history of France, 5 vol. fol. which is not esteemed. A Roman history, 3 vol. fol; a course of Philosophy, printed 1692, 3 vol. 12mo. one of the first which have been published in French. His best work is, *Memoires des Gaules*, 1650, fol.; *Genealogie de la maison d'Estrades*, 1655, 4to.

DUPLEIX (Joseph) a celebrated French merchant, who was sent to the Indies in 1730, as director of the colony of Chandernagor. This colony did not flourish at that time, because the company had been unable to establish a fund there; but by means of Dupleix it was raised to a state of splendour beyond what had been supposed possible. He extended its commerce to all the provinces of the Mogul, and as far as Thibet; and fitted out ships for the Red Sea, the Persian Gulph, Surat, Goa, the Maldivia Islands, and Manilla. The company admiring his great talents, made him governor of Pondichery, 1742. A dispute happened between M. Dupleix, and M. Bourdonnage, which destroyed all the advantages expected from this conquest; the latter claiming a right to remain master of Madras, which he had conquered, and which M. Dupleix insisted belonged to his government. The English regained the upperhand, and laid siege to Pondichery, where Dupleix atoned for his fault, by the noble defence he made there, 42 days with the trenches open. The taking of Madras, and defence of Pondichery, inclined the Indians to favour the French, and M. Dupleix took advantage of that disposition to promote their interests. In 1751, he put Salabetzingen in possession of Decan, and as the price of this favour, obtained for himself immense territories, and the rank of Nabob; which, by making him an Indian Lord, conciliated the people's affections; while the Asiatick luxury which surrounded him, gratified his taste, and dazzled his new subjects. All this prosperity was however destroyed by two pretenders to the Nabobship of Arcat; the English jealous of the advantages gained by the French, favoured the rival of him they protected, and on this pretence the English and French companies engaged in a serious war, which they terminated 1755 by a peace, which left each party in possession of an equal share of country. M. Dupleix had been recalled to Paris, 1753, where being

being obliged to engage in a law-suit against the company, the vexation of it soon brought him to his grave.

DUPRAT, v. PRAT.

DUPRE' *d'Aunay* (Lewis) born at Paris, commissioner of war, director general of the provisions, and knight of the order of Christ, died 1758. He wrote, *Aventures du faux Chevalier de Warwich*, 1750, 2 vol. 12mo. and *Traité des Subsistences militaries*, 4to.

DUPRE' *de Saint Maur* (Nicholas Francis) destined by his family for a place of *Maître des Comptes*; but his talents and his application to its duties have made him less known than the translation of Milton, with which he has enriched the French language, by transferring to it all the fire, boldness, and eloquence of the English poet. He had the honour of being chosen into the French academy, 1733, and died 1775. Besides the translation of *Paradise Lost*, which with Addison's remarks, and *Paradise Regained*, make 4 vol. small 12mo. he published, *Recherches sur la valeur des monnoyes, et le prix des grains*, 1762, 12mo.; *Essai sur les monnoyes de France*, 1746, 4to, and tables of the duration of man's life, in M. de Buffon's *Hist. de l'Homme*.

DU PUY, v. PUY.

DURAND, an ingenious monk of Fecamp, abbot of Troart in the 11th century, who wrote a learned epistle on the Eucharist against Beringer; in Langfranc's works, and in the library of the father's. William *the Conqueror*, duke of Normandy greatly valued his advice, and gave him publick marks of esteem, he died 1089.

DURAND (William) one of the most learned lawyers of the 13th century, born at Puimoisson in Provence; who was Henry of Suza's pupil, and taught canon law at Modena. He afterwards was made chaplain and auditor of the sacred palace, legate to Gregory X. at the council of Lyons, and bishop of Mende, 1286. He died at Rome, November 1, 1296. His works are, *Speculum Juris*, Rome 1474, fol. a work which gained him the name of *Speculator*. *Rationale divinorum officiorum*; the first edition is Mentz, 1459, fol. very scarce. *Repertorium Juris*, Venice, 1496, fol., &c. He is to be distinguished from his nephew, William Durand, who succeeded him as bishop of Mende, and died, 1328. There is an excellent treatise by this last; *De la Maniere, de célébrer le Concile général*, Paris, 1545, 8vo. He wrote it on occasion of the council of Vienne, to which he was summoned by Clement V. 1310. This treatise may also be found in a collection of several works of the same kind, published by M. Fourte, doctor of the Sorbonne.

DURAND *de St. Pourçain*, so called from a town in Auvergne. He entered the dominican order, took a doctor's degree at Paris, was master of the sacred palace, bishop of Puy in Velay, and afterwards bishop of Meaux, where he died in 1333. Durand was one of the most eminent divines of his age; he left commentaries on the four books of Sentence, *Paris*, 1550, 2 vol. fol. and *Traité de l'Origine des Jurisdictions*, 4to. He frequently combats the opinions of St. Thomas; and his works display great wit and genius.

DURANT, not DURAND (Gilles) Sieur de la Bergerie, an eminent advocate to the parliament of Paris, supposed according to Pasquier, book xix. letter 15, to be the same who was one of the nine advocates commissioned by the court to reform the custom of Paris. He was also among the best poets before Malherbe, wrote odes, sonnets, elegies, &c. and translated, or imitated part of the latin pieces written by his friend John Bounèfon's the father; under the title of, *Imitations tirées du Latin de Jean Bonnèfon's, avec autres amours et mélanges poetiques*, 1727, 12mo. This work has gone through several editions. *The verses to his godmother on the decease of her ass, who died in the flower of his age during the siege of Paris, Tuesday*, Aug. 28, 1590, are esteemed a master piece in the ironical and sportive style. They may be found in the ingenious work, entitled, *Satyre Menipée*, and in the works of Durant, 1594, 12mo. He was broken on the wheel, July 16, 1618, with two Florentine brothers of the house des patrices, for a libel against the king. Some however doubt if this is the same.

DURANTI (John Stephen) first president of the parliament at Toulouse, and one of the most illustrious and learned magistrates of his age; son of a counsellor to the court of requests in that city. He was distinguished for eloquence

quence from his youth; was sheriff, advocate-general, and first president in 1581. Duranti zealously supported the party of his prints against the league, and was killed by an arquebuse, February 10, 1589, aged 55, during a popular tumult on the news of the duke of Guise being dead. He deserved a better fate, for the pains he had taken the year before to preserve Toulouse from the plague, and the excellent seminaries he had founded there for the instruction of youth. It was he, and not Peter Danes, as president le Bret asserts, who wrote a valuable book, entitled, *de Ritibus Ecclesiæ*, Rome, 1591, fol.

DURAS (James Henry de Durfort Duc de) served in the wars of Louis XIV. which were terminated by the peace of the Pyrenees; but signalized himself so much in the conquest of Franche-Comté, that the king appointed him governor of that place, and Maréchal of France, 1675. His uncle the Marechal de Turenne being dead, he commanded in Germany under the Dauphin, 1688, and 1689. He died 1704, aged 74, v° LORGES.

DURER, or DURE (Albert) born May 20, 1471, at Nuremburg son of an ingenious goldsmith. He understood engraving, drawing, painting, geometry, perspective, fortification, &c. was industrious, sensible, and of a mild affable temper, and possessed so much natural genius and eloquence that he was elected a member of the council in the city of Nuremburg. His conduct in this situation gained the applause of the republic, but he died in 1528, aged 57, worn out by the vexations he suffered from a wife whose avarice and ill humour were insupportable. Albert Durer left many excellent prints, and fine pictures, having carefully marked on them the year in which they were done. His print of *Melancholy* is particularly admired; his *Virgins* are also extremely beautiful. This artist was so truly virtuous that he would never employ his pencil on an indecent subject. Camerarius has translated into latin his treatises *de Varietate figurarum*, 1534, fol. and *de Simmetria partium humani corporis*, Nuremburg, 1532, fol.

DURET (Lewis) a celebrated physician to Charles IX. and Henry III. died, January 22, 1586, aged 59, leaving several children who distinguished themselves. He wrote, *Hippocratis prænotiones coacæ*, greek and latin, Paris, 1621, fol. and Leyden, 1727, fol.; *Comm. in Hippocratis de humoribus purgandis, et de diæta*, Paris, 1731, 8vo. His works were published by his son John Duret, who was also a physician, and married mademoiselle Liullier, daughter of a president of the chamber of accounts, whose life, or at least whose arm he had preserved. Died in 1529, aged 66.

DUREUS, or DURÆUS (John) a protestant divine of the 17th century, born in Scotland, who took great pains to unite the Lutherans and Calvinists, but in vain. He published several works on this subject from 1634 to 1674, 8vo. and 4to. and died soon after. This author must be distinguished from John Dureus, a jesuit of the 16th century, who wrote against Whitaker's reply to the 18 reasons of Campier, *Paris*, 1582, 8vo.

DURRIUS (John Conrad) a learned Gorman divine, born, 1625 at Nuremberg, who was successively professor of morality, poetry and divinity at Altorp, where he died, 1667. It appears from a letter written by Durrius to one of his friends, that John Faust, who with Peter Schæffer first invented printing, was accused of magic by the monks, whom he had irritated, because his invention deprived them of the money they used to get by copying MSS. He left, *Synopsis Theol. Moralis*; *Ethica Paradigmatica*; *Dissertatio de recondita veterum sapientia in Poetis*, &c.

DURYER, v. RYER.

DU TILLET, v. TILLET.

DUVAL (Andrew) a celebrated doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, born at Pontoise. He defended the opinions of the Ultramontanes, and was among Richer's greatest adversaries. Duval was superior general of the French Carmelites, senior of the Sorbonne, and dean of the faculty of theology at Paris, and died September 9, 1638, aged 74. He left a system of divinity, a treatise entitled, *de Supremâ Romani Pontificis in Ecclesiam potestate*, 1614, 4to.; a commentary on the summary of St. Thomas, 2 vol. fol.; *Vie de la sœur Marie de l'Incarnation*, 1622, 8vo. full of reveries; and other works. William Duval, his relation, was professor at the colleges of Calvy and Lisieux,

Lisieux, then at the royal college in Paris, and afterwards doctor of physic. He published *Hist. du College Roïal*, and an edition of Aristotle, 1619, 2 vol. fol.

E.

EA, or ÆA, a nymph who was changed into an island as she fled from the pursuit of the River Phasis.

EACHUS, or ÆACHUS, son of Jupiter and Egina, who reigned in the island of Œnon, to which he gave his mother's name. The country being depopulated by a plague, he obtained from Jupiter that the ants should be turned into men, which were called Myrmidons. This prince, for his wisdom and integrity, was chosen to be judge in hell, with Minos and Rhadamantus.

EADMER, v. EDMER.

EBED-JESU, the same as Abdissi, which see.

EBERTUS (Theodore) a learned professor at Francfort upon Oder, in the 17th century, well known by his works; the principal of which are—*Juvenilia philosophica*, Franc. 1616, 4to.; *Poetica Hebraica*, Lips. 1628, 8vo.; *Elogia Jurisconsultorum et politicorum centum illustrium, qui Sanctam Hebræam Linguam aliasque ejus propagines orientales propagarunt, auxerunt, promoverunt*, Lips. 1628, 8vo. &c.

EBION, a Stoic philosopher, disciple to Cerinthus, from whom the sect of the Ebionites took its name. He began to propagate his errors about the year 72, saying, that Jesus Christ was a mere man, born from the connection of the two sexes; that the present world was under the devil's empire, and the future under that of Christ. His disciples admitted only the gospel of St. Matthew, which they had in Hebrew, but corrupted; they joined the Jewish and Christian rites; and the latter Ebionites permitted the dissolution of marriage, and the plurality of wives.

EBOLI (Ruy Gomez de Silva, prince de) duke of Pastrana, a skilful courtier, who found means to gain the favour of Philip II. which he preserved till his death 1578. He was of a Portuguese family, and married Anna de Mendoça y de Cerda, a lady as ambitious as beautiful, whose ambition led her to encourage the passion which Philip II. entertained for her. Many have supposed this circumstance was what attached the king to the prince d'Eboli; but this artful politician was well able to preserve his interest without it, since he knew how to unite two such opposite things as the king's favour, and the love of the grandees and of the people; having never used his power but to do good.

EBROIN, mayor of the palace to Clotaire III. He at first gained the peoples' affections; but afterwards, having removed queen Batilde from the government, that he might have the sole authority, exercised great cruelties. Clotaire dying in 670, he placed Thierri on the throne: the grandees, however, declared for Childeric II. and confined Ebroïn in the monastery of Luxeuil. After Childeric's death, 673, Thierri re-ascended the throne, having Leudese for mayor of his palace. Ebroïn caused Leudese to be murdered, St. Leger, bishop of Autun, to have his eyes put out, and forced the king to acknowledge him as mayor of the palace. His tyranny then became unbounded, and he was killed, 681, by a nobleman named Hermanfroi, whom he had deprived of his property. It was in this minister's time that ecclesiastical revenues were first given to laymen, on a precarious title, under the obligation of *military service*.

ECCARD (John George) born September 7, 1674, at Duingen, in the duchy of Brunswick. He was much esteemed by M. Leibnitz, who procured him an historical professorship at Helmstadt, and he was afterwards professor at Hanover; but his debts obliged him to quit that place 1723. Eccard then turning Catholic, went to Wortzburg, where he was episcopal counsellor, historiographer, archivist, and librarian. He died 1730. His works are, *Corpus Historicum medii Ævi*, Leipsic, 1723, 2 vol. fol.; *De Origine Germanorum*, 1750, 4to.; *Origines Austriacæ*, Leipsic, 1721, fol.; *Hist. Franciæ Orientalis*, Virceburgi, 1729, 2 vol. fol.; and many others which are esteemed.

ECCHELLENSIS (Abraham) a learned Maronite, professor of Syriac and

and Arabic in the royal college at Paris, to which city he had been invited from Rome by M. le Jay, that he might supply the place of Gabriel Sionita, another Maronite, whom he had employed in his edition of the Polyglot Bible. Gabriel Sionita complained to the parliament, abused his countryman, and involved him in difficulties, which made much noise. The abilities of Ecchellensis were also attacked by M. de Flavigny, a learned doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, and they wrote with great warmth against each other. There is, however, no doubt but that Ecchellensis was well acquainted with the Arabic and Syriac languages. The congregation *de propaganda Fidei*, associated him, 1636, with those whom they employed to translate the Bible into Arabic; and, recalling him from Paris, appointed him professor of oriental languages at Rome. It was at that time that the grand duke, Ferdinand II. engaged Ecchellensis to translate the 5th, 6th, and 7th books of the *Conics* of Appollonius from Arabic into Latin, in which he was assisted by the celebrated John Alphonso Borelli, who added commentaries to them. The whole is printed with Archimedes *de Assumptis*, Florence, 1661, fol Abraham Ecchellensis died at Rome 1664, leaving many other works, in which he conciliates the sentiments of the orientals with those of the church of Rome against the Protestants; *Euthychius vindicatus*, against Selden and Hottenger, *Rome*, 1661, 4to.; Remarks on the Catalogue of Chaldee Writers composed by Ebed-jesu, and published at Rome, 1653; *Chronicon. Orientale*, printed at the Louvre, 1651, fol. which is joined to the Byzantine; *Institutio ling. Syriacæ*, Rome, 1628, 12mo.; *Synopsis Philosophiæ Orientalum*, Paris, 1641, 4to.; *Versio hab. Durrhamani de medicis virtutibus Animalium, Plantarum, et Gemmarum*, Paris, 1647, 8vo.

ECHARD (James) a learned Dominican, born September 22, 1644, at Rouen, and died March 15, 1724, at Paris. He left, in Latin, a Library of the Writers of his Order, 1719 and 1721, 2 vol. fol. an excellent performance, which may be considered as a model for works of that kind.

ECHARD (John) a learned English divine, who died 1696, leaving some works.

ECHARD (Laurence) an English divine, born at Basham in Suffolk, who held the livings of Elkinton and Welton in Lincolnshire near 20 years, and distinguished himself there by his works. He was afterwards prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Stowe, and minister of several churches. He died August 16, 1730, at Lincoln. His principal works are, *An History of England*, fol. which is esteemed; *A Roman History, from the Foundation of Rome to Constantine*, which has been translated into French by M. de la Roque, revised by the abbé Desfontaines, and published at Paris, 1728, and afterwards in 1729, 6 vol. 12mo. This is an excellent history; a continuation by the abbé Guyon, 10 vol. 12mo. has been added to it. *A general Ecclesiastical History, with Chronological Tables*, which is also much esteemed, and has gone through several editions in English. *An English Translation of the Comedies of Plautus and Terence*; *a small Geographical Dictionary*. It was from this work that M. Vosgien took the plan of his *Dict. Geographique portatif*, the last edition of which is 1772, 8vo.

ECHEMON, son of Priam, killed by Diomedes.

ECHIDNA, a monster, half woman, half serpent, mother of Cerberus, the Hydra of Lerna, the Chimera, and the Nemean Lion.

ECHIDNE, queen of the Scythians, who married Hercules, and had children by him.

ECHINADES, nymphs who were metamorphosed into islands for neglecting to ask Achelous to a sacrifice to which they had invited the other gods.

ECHION, king of Thebes, whose two daughters submitted to be sacrificed, in order to appease the gods, when their country was afflicted with a terrible drought. From their ashes there rose two young men crowned, who celebrated their death.

ECHION, the companion of Cadmus, who assisted him in building Thebes; from whence the Thebans were called Echionidæ.

ECHION, a celebrated painter and ingenious sculptor of Greece, about 352 A. C. *Pliny*, book xxxv. ch. 7.

ECHIUS, or ECKIUS (John) a learned doctor and professor of divinity in the university of Ingolstadt, born in Suabia, celebrated for his zeal and writings against Luther, and the other German protestants. He died, 1543, at Ingolstadt, aged 57. His principal works are,—A Manual of Controversies; a Treatise against the Articles proposed at the Conference of Ratisbon, in 1541, *Col.* 1542, 4to.; Two Treatises on the Sacrifice of the Mass; A Commentary on Haggai, 1638, 8vo.; Homilies, 4 vol. 8vo. &c.

ECHO, a nymph called by the poets *Daughter of the Air*. Juno condemned her to repeat only the last words of what she heard, as a punishment for having detained that goddess by her prattle, while she was seeking to surprize Jupiter with his mistresses. Echo wanted to gain the love of Narcissus; but, finding herself slighted, retired to the woods and caves; where, according to the fable, she was turned to a stone.

ELECTIC (Sect) v. POTAMS.

ECLUSE (Charles de l') *Clusius*, an eminent physician of Arras, who travelled over Germany, France, Portugal, and England; was employed by the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. to take care of their physic garden; and afterwards made professor of botany at Leyden, where he died April 4, 1609, aged 84. His works were printed at Antwerp, 2 vol. fol. 1601 and 1605.

EDELINCK (Gerard) an eminent engraver of Antwerp, who settled at Paris in the reign of Louis XIV. and was appointed his engraver in ordinary. He was also counsellor to the royal academy of painting, and died 1707. His prints of the Holy Family, from Raphael, and those of Alexander's visit to Darius, and the penitent Magdalen, from le Brun, are particularly admired. He has succeeded equally in the portraits which he engraved of eminent men.

EDER (George) a celebrated German lawyer, at the latter end of the 16th century, born at Freisingen. He was counsellor to the emperors Ferdinand I. Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. and left *Œconomia Bibliorum, sive partitionum Biblicarum Libri V.* fol. and other works.

EDGAR, king of England, surnamed *the Peaceful*, son of Edmund. He governed his kingdom with great prudence and judgment, by the council of St. Dunstan, and exacted an annual tribute of wolves heads from the Welch, in order to clear England of those animals. He died July 1, 977, after a reign of 16 years. Several laws may be found, made by this prince, in the collections of the councils.

EDMER, or EADMER, *Eadmerus*, a monk of Clugny, in the monastery of St. Saviour, at Canterbury. He was made abbot of St. Albans, then archbishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, and was living 1120. Edmer wrote a treatise on the liberty of the church; a life of St. Anselm, an history of his own time, &c. which may be found in P. Gerberon's St. Anselm. The history of his own times had been published before, with notes, by Selden, *London*, 1623, fol.

EDMUND, or EDME (St.) archbishop of Canterbury, who obtained that dignity by preaching in favour of the crusade, which pleased the pope, Innocent III. Having afterwards offended Henry II. king of England, he withdrew privately to France, where he died, November 16, 1240. The cause of his disgrace was, his having consented to give a fifth of the ecclesiastical revenues to the pope, in hopes of obtaining the liberty of election; but the pope, soon after, ordered him to provide for 300 Romans with the first benefices that should be vacant in England. St. Edmund was canonized by Innocent IV. 1249. Many things respecting his disgrace, and canonization, may be found in tom. 3. of Martenne's *Thesauris*. He left a book entitled, *Speculum Ecclesiæ*, in the Library of the Fathers.

EDMUND I. king of England, son of Edward *the Elder*, ascended the throne 942. He subdued the Northumbrians, civilized his people, and granted great privileges to churches; but was murdered at a feast, May 26, 946, by a robber, whom he had banished from his dominions.

EDMUND II. surnamed *Ironside*, king of England on the death of his father Ethelred, 1016. He sustained a bloody war against Canute, king of Denmark, who caused him to be assassinated

sassinated 1017, and seized his dominions. These princes must be distinguished from St. Edmund, king of the East Angles in the 9th century, who made himself illustrious by his piety, and was killed by the Danes, 870.

EDMUND *Plantagenet*, earl of Kent. He assisted in dethroning his brother, Edward II. hoping to share in the government under Edward III. who was then a child; but Isabella, wife to the dethroned monarch, refusing that privilege to any one but Mortimer, her lover, Edmund wanted to restore Edward to his crown. The queen, foreseeing this, procured him to be condemned by the parliament. When he was led to the scaffold, the executioner stole away, and Edmund remained there from noon till evening before any one could be found to behead him. It was done at last by an officer of the Marshalsea in 1327: he was then 28 years of age.

EDWARD *the Elder*, king of England, succeeded his father Alfred in 900, defeated Constantine king of Scotland, conquered the Welch, and gained two victories over the Danes. He afterwards founded five bishoprics, and died in 924.

EDWARD *the Younger*, king of England, son of Edgar, whom he succeeded in 975, at the age of thirteen. The divisions and troubles, caused by the Danes and Normans, began in his reign, and he was murdered through the intrigues of his mother-in-law, Elfrida, who was impatient to see her son Ethelred on the throne; of which action, however, she repented in the end.

EDWARD (St.) surnamed *the Confessor*, or the *Debonnaire*, from his virtues, son of Ethelred king of England, succeeded Canute II. in 1042. Being driven out by the Danes, he retired into Normandy, where Godwin earl of Kent sought for him, and brought him back to England, giving him his daughter Editha in marriage. Edward afterwards gained great advantages over his enemies, and left his crown to William duke of Normandy, his relation, out of gratitude for the assistance and favours received from him during his exile. He died January 1066, having been sainted by Alexander III. for his virtues and miracles.

EDWARD I. king of England, son of Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence, born 1239, at Winchester. He took the cross with St. Louis against the Infidels; but, hearing of his father's death during that expedition 1272, returned to England, and was crowned 1275. Edward conquered Llewellin, prince of Wales, drove the Jews from Gascony, and took the cross a second time for the Levant, declared war against France, made himself master of Scotland, which kingdom he gave to Baliol, on condition of homage, but took it from him afterwards. This prince was brave and prudent, and capable of the greatest undertakings. He settled the parliament on the same plan that it is at present, and died July 7, 1307, aged 68.

EDWARD II. king of England, born at Carnarvon, succeeded his father, Edward I. 1307; but, being weak enough to suffer Pierce Gaveston, the Spencers, and other worthless favourites to govern him, he displeased Isabella, his queen. His brother Edmund, and the nobility, condemned him to a perpetual prison, where they put him to death in 1327, by means of a hot iron thrust up his body through a horn, his son having first been placed on the throne. The Scots drove out the English during these troubles, and regained their ancient liberty.

EDWARD III. one of the greatest and most celebrated of the English kings, born at Windsor, and placed on the throne during the life of his father Edward II. in 1326. He made himself master of Scotland, and attempted to dethrone Philip de Valois, king of France, against whom he gained the famous battle of Cressy in 1346; took Calais, and several other towns; and, in order to engage the French lords to follow him, he revived his pretensions to France, though he had acknowledged Philip *de Valois* as king, and took that title himself, which has been continued by his successors. Edward carried on the war after Philip's death, and won the celebrated battle of Poitiers 1356, when king John being taken prisoner, was conveyed to England. He was successful in France on various other occasions, till Charles V. ascended the throne 1364, who gained great advantages over the English.

Edward

Edward died, June 23, 1377, aged 65. This prince instituted the order of the garter, and had the glory of having two royal prisoners at once in his court, John, king of France, and David Bruce, king of Scotland.

EDWARD IV. king of England, son of Richard, duke of York. He disputed the crown with Henry of Lancaster, founding his claim on being descended from a daughter of Edward the Third's second son; while Henry's descent, in the male line, was from his third son. Edward IV. was crowned 1461, and thus began the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; the former distinguished by the *White Rose*, the latter by the *Red Rose*. Several battles were fought on this occasion, with various success; but at length Edward, assisted by the duke of Burgundy, gained two important victories, 1471, in the first of which Richard earl of Warwick was killed. This nobleman, who had helped to set Edward on the throne, endeavoured afterwards to remove him; because, having sent Warwick into France, to negociate a match for him with Bona of Savoy, sister-in-law of Louis XI. he married an English lady without his knowledge. Edward, Henry's son, was taken and killed in the second battle, and Henry himself was murdered in prison. Thus Edward having regained the kingdom, kept it as long as he lived. He fought, without success, against Louis XI. king of France, and died April 9, 1483, aged 41. Edward was a debauched and cruel prince.

EDWARD V. king of England, son of Edward IV. He reigned only three months, being murdered at 11 years of age, with his brother, in the tower of London, by order of his uncle, Richard, duke of Gloucester, in 1483.

EDWARD VI. king of England, son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, ascended the throne in 1547, being only ten years old, under the regency of his uncle, the duke of Somerset. This duke, and archbishop Cranmer, completed the introduction of the Protestant religion, and drew up a creed, which contains the faith of the church of England. Edward died 1553.

EDWARD, prince of Wales, surnamed the *Black Prince*, son of Edward III. king of England, one of the greatest generals of the 14th century. He won the battle of Poitiers, and died before his father, July 8, 1376. Richard II. was his son. There have been many other princes named Edward.

EDWARDS (George) published a Natural History of Birds, Animals, and Insects, in 210 coloured plates, with a description in French, *London*, 1745, 1748, 1750, and 1751, 4 parts, 4to.; a magnificent work. *Glanures d'Hist. Naturelle*, consisting of plates of quadrupeds, birds, insects, plants, &c. with explanations in English and French, 1758 to 1764, 3 parts, 4to.

EEKHOUT (Gerbrant Vanden) v. VANDEN EEKHOUT.

EFFIAT (the marechal d') who took the name of *Anthony Coeffier Ruzé*. He rose by his talents to the dignities he enjoyed, though cardinal Richelieu's interest may be supposed to have assisted, being almost that minister's steward. He was appointed superintendant of the finances 1626; commanded the French troops in Piedmont 1630; received the marechal's staff 1631, and died at Lutzetstein 1632. The great estate which he inherited from his mother's brother, Martin Ruzé, on condition of taking his name, passed into the family of Mazarin, with his noble castle of Chilly, by his son-in-law la Meilleraye. Cinq Mars was his son.

EGBERT, first king of England, who conquered all the petty kings of that island, and reigned peaceably till his death, 838.

EGERIA, a nymph held in great veneration by the Romans. Numa Pompilius persuaded them, that he instituted the laws, and religious ceremonies of Rome, by her advice.

EGERTON (Thomas) a celebrated chancellor of England, natural son of Sir Richard Egerton, much respected for his knowledge and integrity in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James the First. He died March 11, 1617, aged 70, leaving some works on law.

EGION, v. BRIARIUS.

EGISTA, daughter of Hippotes, a Trojan prince. She was exposed in a ship, by her father, that she might not be forced to draw lots with the virgins of that country, one of whom the Tro-

jans

jans were obliged to give up every year to be devoured by a monster, to expiate the crime of Laomedon. Egista landed in Sicily, where she married the river Crinisus, and had by him Acestes.

EGEUS, king of Attica, and husband of Ethra, by whom he had Theseus. When his son set out to destroy the Minotaur, he bid the sailors display a white flag, if he returned victorious; but, overjoyed at seeing their country again, they forgot the order, and Egeus, concluding that his son was dead, threw himself, in an agony of grief, into the sea which bears his name.

EGGELING (John Henry) a learned antiquary of Bremen, born of a distinguished family. He visited most of the kingdoms in Europe, and was afterwards secretary of his republic; an office which he discharged with great reputation. He died February 15, 1713, aged 74, leaving several works.

EGIALE, or ÆGIALE, daughter of Alcestus, and wife of Diomedes, whose life she attempted, because he did not equally return her passion; but took refuge in the temple of Apollo, and left this unhappy woman. Egiale had been inspired with this madness by Venus, in revenge for a wound Diomedes had given her.

EGINA, or ÆGINA, daughter of Asopus, beloved by Jupiter. He had Eachus and Rhadamantus by her.

EGINARD, or EGINHARD, secretary and surveyor of the buildings to Charlemagne, celebrated for his genius and works. He is the most ancient German historian. It is said that he won the affections of Imma, daughter of Charlemagne, and that her father, discovering their intimacy, chose rather to give her to him in marriage, than to expose her; but this is a fabulous story. Eginhard had the direction of several abbies, after his wife's death, founded that at Selingenstadt, was its first abbot, and gained great reputation by his piety and learning. He died about 844. His principal works are, *The Life of Charlemagne*, *The Annals of France*, *Letters*, *&c.* which may be found in the Collection of French historians, and separate, *Francfort*, 1714, fol. His style is more pure and florid than the other writers of that time.

EGINETA, or EGINIA, v. PAUL EGINETA.

EGLY (Charles Philip de Montenau d') a Parisian, member of the academy of belles lettres, who published, *Hist. des Rois des deux Siciles*, 4 vol. 12mo.; and a translation of Quillet's *Callipædia*, 12mo. He was long employed in the *Journal de Verdun*, and died 1749, aged 53.

EGMONT (Lamoral, earl of) one of the principal noblemen of the Low Countries, who signalized himself in the service of the emperor Charles V. particularly at the battle of St. Quintin, in 1557, and Gravelines, 1558; but, after Philip went into Spain, he fomented the divisions which arose in the Low Countries; and the duke of Alva, who was sent to appease them, ordered him to be beheaded, June 5, 1568, with Philip de Montmorency, earl of Hornes.

EGNACE (John Baptist) *Egnatius*, a priest, pupil of Angelo Politian, educated with pope Leo X. from whom he afterwards received many favours. He taught the belles lettres with uncommon reputation at Venice, his native place; obtained the rank of *emeritus* in his old age, with the same salary as when he taught, and was exempted from all taxes. He died July 4, 1553, at Venice, aged 80. The works of Egnace are not quite equal to that extensive learning which appeared in his lectures and conversation. It is said, that Robertello having criticised them, Egnace answered him by a stab in the body with a bayonet, of which he was near dying. The most esteemed of this author's works are his Remarks on Ovid, his treatise *de Romanis Cæsaribus*, Francfort, 1588, 8vo. translated by the abbé de Marolles, in his Addition to the Roman History, 1664, 2 vol. 12mo. His notes on Cicero's Familiar Epistles, and his Panegyric on Francis I. king of France, in Latin heroic verse, *Venice*, 1540: its subject is the victory over the Swiss.

EGYPT (the kingdom of) traces its kings to Menes, grandson of Ham; after whose death it was divided into several dynasties, till Amenophis, king of Lower Egypt, conquered the whole country, which his descendents enjoyed till 687 A. C. when the kingdom fell into a state of anarchy, which was followed by the election of 12 lords to govern the country, of whom one made

made himself master of all Egypt this was,

*	Psammeticus -	670, A. C.
*	Sother, or Laturus -	616
*	Alexander -	610
*	Neckao -	606
	Psammuthis -	600
*	Apries, or Ephreus	594
	Perthamis -	575
*	Amasis -	569
*	Psammenitus -	526
	Cambyses dethroned him	525

Egypt then became a province of Persia till Ochus who was driven out by

	Amyrtheus -	413
	Nepheretes -	407
	Achoris -	389
	Psammuthis -	376
	Nepherites II: -	375
	Nectanebo I. -	375
*	Tachus - -	363
	Nectanebo II. -	362

Artaxerxes Ochus king of Persia, seized it again 350, and Egypt was once more a province of that empire, till after the death of Alexander, when it fell to the share of

*	Ptolomy Lagus -	323
*	Philadelphos -	285
*	Evergetes -	246
*	Philopator -	221
*	Epiphanes -	204
*	Philometor -	180
*	Evergetes II, or Physcon	146
*	Soter restored -	88
	Berenice, called Cleopatra, alone - -	80
	Berenice and Alexander	79
*	Ptolemy Dionysius, or Auletes -	73
*	Berenice during the exile of Auletes -	58
	Ptolomy Dyonisius, and his sister Cleopatra	51
*	Ptolemy the younger, and Cleopatra -	47
*	Cleopatra alone	44
	Egypt reduced to a Roman province -	30

This province was taken from the Romans, 639 by the Saracen caliphs, who possessed it till 1171, when the famous Saladin established the empire of the Mammalukes there. These were driven out by Saladin, emperor of the Turks, 1517, and Egypt has from that time been a province of the Ottoman empire. v. The books mentioned at Argos.

EGYPTUS, son of Neptune, and brother of Danaus, he had 50 sons, who married his brother's 50 daughters, v. DANAUS.

EGYS (Richard) a jesuit, born 1621, at Rhinsfeld; eminent for his latin poems, the principal of which are, *Poemata Sacra*; *Epistolæ morales*; *Comica varii generis*, died, 1659.

EGYSTHUS, or ÆGISTHUS, son of Thyestes, by his daughter Pelopeia, whom he had married without knowing her, and left his sword as a pledge of fidelity. Pelopeia having a son, entrusted the shepherds with his education, and when he was old enough to bear arms, gave him his father's sword; they had named him Egysthus. The young prince advanced himself at the court of Atreus, by whom he was sent to murder Thyestes, whose dominions Atreus wanted to usurp. Thyestes knew his sword, and by that means discovered his son, who, vexed that he had obeyed Atreus in going to murder his father, returned to Mycena, and killed him. Being in love with Clytemnestra he assassinated Agammemnon, married her, and usurped the throne of Orestes, but was at last slain by him.

EHUD, son of Gera a Benjamite, an enterprising young man, who could equally use both hands; he killed Eglon king of the Moabites about 1325, A. C. and was a judge of Israel.

EICK, or HUBERT VAN EICK, an eminent painter, born 1336, at Maseik, in the diocese of Leige; who had among his pupils his brother John Eick more known by the name of *John de Bruges*, and painted several pictures for Philip *the good*, Duke of Burgundy, who gave him public marks of his esteem. He died, 1426, v. BRUGES.

EISEN (Charles) a skilful designer, who enjoyed a very high reputation, without increasing his fortune. His most distinguished works are the drawings for la Fontaine's Tables, which appeared 1762, 2 vol. 8vo. and for Ovid's Metamorphoses, 1767, 4 vol. 4to. He died, January 4, 1778, at Brussels.

EISENGREIN (William) a canon of Spires his native place, much esteemed in the 16th century for learning and piety. His principal work is entitled, a Catalogue of the Witnesses of the Truth; *Catalogus Testium Veritatis*; Dilingæ, 1565, fol. which must be carefully distinguished from a work by *Flaccus Illyricus*, which has the same title, *Francfort*, 1672, 4to. for Flaccus by *Witnesses of the Truth*, means those whom he asserts maintained the protestant doctrine; whereas Eisengrein distinguishes the catholicks attached to the church of Rome by that term.

EISENHART (John) an ancient lawyer, born, 1643, at Erxleban in Brandenburg; he was professor of law and morality at Helmstadt where he died, 1707, leaving *Institut. Juris nat. et moralis Scientiæ*; *Commentatio de Regali Metalli Fodinarum Jure*; *De Usu Principiorum moral. Philosophiæ in Jure civili*; *condendo et interpretando*; *Comment. de Fide Historica.*

EISENSCHID (John Jasper) a doctor of philosophy and physic, and a celebrated mathematician, born, 1656, at Strasburg. Going to Paris he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences on its re-establishment, and died, 1712, at Strasburg, where he had settled after his travels. He published a treatise in Latin on the figure of the earth; *Elliptico Spheroide*; and another on the weights and measures of various nations, and the value of ancient coins. Strasburg, 1737, 8vo.

ELBENE (Alphonso d') bishop of Albi, descended from an illustrious house of Florence; he governed his church with great prudence during some very troublesome times, and died, February, 8, 1608, leaving several works. Some French verses on the death of Adrian Turnebe, which may be found in *le Tombeau de Turnebe*; printed, 1565,. *Hist. Regni Burgundiæ*, 1632, 4to.; *de Familia Capeti*, 1595, 8vo. He must be distinguished from Alphonso d'Elbene, who succeeded him in the bishoprick of Albi, and from Alexander d'Elbene, who signalized himself by his courage under Henry III. and Henry IV. of France, and from Alphonso d'Elbene bishop of Orleans, who died, May 20, 1665.

ELBÆUF (Rene de Lorraini marquis d') seventh son of Claude duke of Guise, who settled in France; he was head of the race of the dukes d'Elbæuf, and died, 1566. Charles II. his grandson, who died 1657, married Catherine Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrées, who died, 1663. They were both concerned in the court intrigues during cardinal Richelieu's administration. Their male posterity ended in their grandson Emmanuel Maurace, duke d'Elbæuf; who after having been in the emperor's service at Naples, returned to France, 1719, and died, 1763, in his eighty sixth year; he had been twice married, but left no children. The title passed to the branch of Harcourt, and Armagnac; which descended from a brother of Charles II.

ELEATIC SECT, v. PHEDO.

ELEAZAR, the name of a great number of Jews mentioned in history. The most celebrated among them are, Eleazar the high priest, son of Aaron, whom he succeeded, 1452, A. C. and father of Phinehas; who died after having been in that office 12 years. 2. Eleazar son of Dodo, who was one of David's most valiant captains, and made a great slaughter of the Philistines, 1047, A. C. 3. The high priest Eleazar, brother of Simon *the Just*, who sent learned Jews to Ptolomy Philadelphus king of Egypt, to translate the law of Moses, from the Hebrew into Greek about 277, A. C. which translation is called the *Septuagint*. 4. The venerable old Eleazar, who in the time of Antiochus Epiphanes chose rather to die, than eat what was forbidden by the law. 5. Lastly, Eleazar younger son of Mattathius, who in a battle, between his brother Judas Macchabeus and *Antiochus Eupator*, forced his way through the enemy, and passing under the body of the principal Elephant, stabbed him; but was killed himself by the animal's fall, *and buried under his own triumph*, as St. Ambrose expresses it.

ELECTRA, daughter of Agamemnon, who persuaded her brother Orestes to revenge the death of their father killed by Egysthus.

ELEANORA, duchess of Guienne, succeeded her father William VIII. 1137, at the age of 15, and the same year married Louis VII. king of France; a weak prince, who cut his hair, and shaved his beard, on being told by Peter Lombard that long hair was offensive

fensive to God. Eleanora laughed at him for it, and soon began to despise a husband whom she could not esteem; but attended him to the Holy Land, where it was publickly said that she consoled herself after the fatigues of the voyage with the prince of Antioch, and a Turk named Saladin. Louis at his return to France reproached her with this, which occasioned a divorce under a pretence of relationship in 1152. Eleanora being freed from her first engagement, married Henry duke of Normandy, afterwards king of England; to whom she carried Gascony, Saintonge, and Poitou, as a Dowry; which proved the source of those bloody wars which wasted France for the space of 300 years. She had four sons and a daughter by her second marriage, and died, 1204. Larrey has published her history, 1691, 12mo.

ELCUTHERIUS, succeeded Pope Soter, 171. The orthodox Christians and martyrs in Gaul, sent letters to him written with great wisdom and prudence, against the errors of Montanus, and he opposed those of the Valentinians himself. He died, May 26, 185.

ELEUTHERIUS (Augustin) a learned German Lutheran, author of a small and singular treatise, *de Arbore Scientiæ et Mali*, Mulhusii, 1560, 8vo. scarce.

ELIEZER, a celebrated Rabbi, whom the Jews suppose to have lived very long ago, even in the time of Christ; but who according to Pere Morin, lived so late as the 7th or 8th centuries. He left a famous book entitled, *The Chapters, or Sacred History*, which Vorstius has translated into Latin with notes, 1644, 4to.

ELIJAH, *the Tishbite*, of the country of Gilead, a famous prophet in the reigns of Ahab, and Jehoshaphat. He foretold to Ahab and Jezebel, 912. A. C. a drought and famine which should last three years and a half; was miraculously fed in the wilderness by ravens, increased the oil of the widow of Zarephath, and raised her son from the dead; he afterwards reproved Ahab for worshiping Baal; and offered a sacrifice himself to the Lord, which being consumed by fire from heaven, the people slew 150 false prophets of Baal, and 400 false prophets of the grove. Upon this Jezabel resolved to destroy Elijah, but he fled into the wilderness, where an angel supplied him with bread and water; he went from thence to mount Horeb. Having some time after anointed Hazael to be king over Syria, and Jehu to be king over Israel, he went to seek Ahab, and reproached him with the murder of Naboth. Ahaziah having fallen through a lattice in his palace, Elijah foretold him that he should die from his wound. He called down fire from heaven upon two captains and a hundred soldiers, who were sent to carry him by force to Ahab, and was taken up in a whirlwind of fire, in the form of a chariot, about 895, A. C. Elisha his disciple took up his mantle, and inherited a double portion of his prophetic spirit.

ELIJAH, or ELIAS LEVITA, born at Neustadt in Brandenburgh, one of the skilful Jewish critics, who were often consulted by Munster. He taught Hebrew at Rome and Venice, with great reputation, and died, 1545, leaving the following works, *Traditio Doctrinæ*; in Hebrew, *Venice*, 1538, 4to. with the version of Munster, *Basil*, 1539, 8vo; *Collectio Locorum, in quibus Chaldæus paraphrastes interjecit Nomen Messiæ Christi, latinè, versa à Genebrardo*, Parîs, 1572, 8vo. Several Hebrew Grammars, 8vo. *Nomenclatura Hebráica*, Isnæ, 1542, 4to.; Idem in Hebrew and Latin, by Drusius, *Franeker*, 1681, 8vo.; *Lexicon Chaldáicum*, Isnæ, 1541, fol.

ELINAND, or HELINAND, a celebrated religious of the abbey of Froimond, in the reign of Philip Augustus, born at Pron-le-Roi, in Beauvoisip. He left a chronology, sermons, some French verses on death, and other works; which may be found in the Cistertian library. He died about 1223.

ELIOT (John) a minister of Boston in New England, who published a translation of the Bible in the American language at Cambridge in that province; the New Testament, 1661, the Old Testament, 1663, 4to. the whole 1635, 4to.

ELIPAND, archbishop of Toledo in the 8th century, who maintained with Felix of Urgel that Jesus Christ was not the *real*, but only *the adopted son of God*. His error was condemned in several councils; and by pope Adrian in the time of Charlemagne. He died about 800.

ELISHA,

ELISHA, a celebrated prophet, son of Shaphat of Abel Meholah, who left his plough 907, A. C. to follow Elijah, and never left him. Having inherited his mantle, and a double portion of his prophetick spirit in 895, A. C. he went over Jordan with dry feet, foretold to Jehoshaphat king of Juda, and Jehoram king of Israel the victory they should gain over the Moabites; and caused some children who mocked him, to be devoured by bears. He afterwards increased the oil of a poor widow; and obtained by his prayers a son to the barren woman of Shunem with whom he lodged, which son he sometime after raised from the dead; miraculously increased bread to distribute to the people; and cured Naaman of a leprosy, with which disease his servant Gehazi was smitten, for having taken presents from Naaman contrary to his master's order. Elisha wrought several other miracles, and foretold to Joash king of Israel that he should conquer the Syrians as many times as he smote the ground with his arrows. Elisha died in Samaria about 800, A. C. aged near 100 years. A dead body revived upon touching his bones.

ELIZABETH (St.) of the tribe of Aaron, wife of Zacharias, and mother of St. John the Baptist. In the sixth month of her pregnancy, the holy virgin visited and saluted her; upon which the child immediately leaped within her, and by this token Elizabeth discovered the Messiah, whom Mary bore in her womb.

ELIZABETH (St.) daughter of Andrew II. king of Hungary, born, 1207, married, 1221, to Louis, landgrave of Hesse, by whom she had three children. St. Francis so admired her virtue, that he made her a present of his cloak. After the Landgrave's death she was deprived of the regency of Hermon her son, and reduced to beg her bread from door to door. She was however afterwards settled in the palace, and treated suitably to her rank; but prefering a state of humiliation, to dignity, she took the habit of the third order of St. Francis, and employed herself in spinning wool and attending on the poor in the hospital at Maspurg, founded by herself, in which holy exercises she died, November 19, 1231, aged 24, and was canonised by Gregory IX. four years after. Theodoric de Turinge a Dominican has written her life.

ELIZABETH (St.) daughter of Peter III. king of Arragon, married, 1281, to Dionysius king of Portugal, after whose decease she took the habit of St. Clare, and founded the convent of Coimbra. He died, 1336, aged 65.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, one of the most accomplished and illustrious sovereigns recorded in history; daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, born, September 8, 1533. She studied the belles lettres while young, which proved a consolation to her during the time she was kept in prison by queen Mary her sister, who wished more than once to put her to death, foreseeing what an enemy she would one day prove to the Catholic religion. On the death of Mary Elizabeth ascended the throne, November 19, 1558, and promised at her coronation, January 15, 1559, to defend the catholic religion, and preserve the ecclesiastical privileges; but soon forgetting her promise embraced what is called the reformed religion as to its tenets, while she retained the exterior of the catholic. The church of England which is different from every other, wanting a head, Elizabeth caused herself to be declared head of the church, and defender of the faith; and afterwards persecuted the Catholics, putting numbers of them to death, who opposed her designs. Mary Stuart queen of Scotland, widow of Francis II. king of France, being driven out by her subjects, and seeking an assylum in England, was at first received kindly by Elizabeth and treated as a queen, but she condemned her afterwards to be beheaded on various pretences, February 8, 1857; which is perhaps the most dishonourable action of her life. This princess bravely resisted the forces of Philip II. king of Spain, and gained several victories; when the Dutch offered to acknowledge her for their sovereign, she told the ambassadors, *that it would be neither just nor becoming for her to sieze the property of others*, and promised them powerful assistance, which was soon after sent. She also assisted Henry IV. with troops, and entered into an alliance with him; having made herself so formidable as to be feared by all the powers of Europe.

Elizabeth would never marry, however strongly pressed to it by her subjects, having been assured by Hich, her physician, that she would endanger her life by becoming a mother. This great queen died April 3, 1603, aged 70, of grief for having condemned to death the earl of Essex, who was the most beloved of all her favorites. If we except her opposition to the Catholic religion, and the death of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scotland, it is certain that no woman ever reigned more gloriously, than queen Elizabeth; and that there have been few great monarchs whose reigns can be compared with hers. She possessed a delicate and penetrating wit, a noble and elevated mind, and was eminently skilled in politics, and the art of governing. Her reign is the finest period in the English history, aad proved a nursery of so many great statesmen and soldiers, that England could never boast so large a number. Pope Sixtus V. particularly admired this queen. Her life has been written by Gregorio Leti, in Italian. There is a French translation of it, 2 vol. 12mo.

ELIZABETH, Petrowna, daughter of the czar Peter I. born 1710. From the time that the descendants of the czar John, Peter's brother, ascended the throne, she hardly dared to pretend to it; but by a revolution which took place December 6, 1741, the young czar Twan then in his cradle was deposed, and Elizabeth set on the throne; she remained single, and made it her whole study to maintain her alliances, and to promote the happiness of her people. She died January 5, 1762, aged 51. This princess made a vow that no person should be put to death during her reign, which vow she kept; and from thence was called *the merciful.* In her last illness she commanded that all persons should be released who were imprisoned for smuggling, and the goods confiscated on that account restored; and discharged the debts of all who were confined for less than 500 rubles; by which forty thousand persons were set at liberty.

ELIZABETH, princess Palatine, eldest daughter of Frederick V. elector palatine of the Rhine; elected king of Bohemia 1619, and Elizabeth, daughter of the king of England; of the Stuart family, born December 26, 1618. She learned foreign languages in her early youth, and made a great progress in philosophy, and mathematics. This princess having seen some of Descartes philosophical essays became so extremely attached to his doctrine as to wish to be instructed by him. Descartes exercised her in the most abstruse questions of geometry, and the most sublime in metaphysicks, in both which Elizabeth grew so skilful that Descartes dedicated his *principles* to her; and says in the dedication that she was the only person he had ever met with, who perfectly understood the works he had hitherto published. Uladislaus IV. king of Poland, would have married this princess after the death of his first wife, Renée Cecilia of Austria; but Elizabeth's attachment to philosophy induced her to refuse the offer. Having afterwards incurred the displeasure of the electress Palatine her mother, who suspected her of being concerned in the death of the sieur d'Epinai, a French gentleman assassinated at the Hague, she went to reside at Grossen, then at Heidelburg, afterwards at Cassel, and at length accepted the abbey of Hervorden; a benefice worth about 20000 crowns per annum. She made a philosophical academy of this abbey, into which all persons of genius were received without regard to their sex, or even religion; so that it was considered as one of the Christian schools. The princess Palatine died therein, 1680. Queen Christina entertained such jealousy of her, that she could not bear to hear any thing said in her praise, v ISABELLA.

ELZA, v. DIDO.

ELLIES DU PIN, v. PIN.

ELLIAN, *Ælianus* (Claude) of Preneste in Italy, who taught rhetorick at Rome, in the reign of Alexander Severus, about the year 222, and though a Roman, wrote Greek with almost as much eloquence as if he had been born at Athens. He left an *History of Animals*, Greek and Latin, London 1744, 2 vol. 4to.; *Various Histories*, a curious work, the best edition is Leyden 1702. 2 vol. 8vo. or Amsterdam 1731, 2 vol. 4to. The French translation by M. Dacier appeared 1772, 8vo. He also wrote two excellent treatises on providence against the impieties of Epicurus, but these

these are lost. Ælianus was a true philosopher; he says that he might have acquired favour at court, and got great riches, but had shunned the corruptions of that situation, to devote himself to the study of truth; and that he valued one ounce of real learning beyond all the wealth, and possessions of Cræsus, and Crassus. A book on the *Tacticks* of the Greeks is also attributed to him, but this treatise is by a more ancient author, who calls himself a native of Greece; it is printed in Greek and Latin, *Amsterdam*, 1750, 8vo.

EL-MACINUS (George) a celebrated Egyptian historian, who was secretary to the Caliphs, though he professed Christianity. He left an History of the Saracens, written in Arabic, translated into Latin by Erpenius, and printed in both languages at Leyden, 1625, fol. He died 1238.

ELMENHORST (Geverhart) of Hamburgh, a celebrated author in the 17th century, who became very skilful in criticism. He wrote notes on Minutius Felix, and several other ancient authors, and published the *Table of Cebus*, with the Latin version, and notes by John Cassellus, Leyden 1618. He died 1621.

ELMENHORST (Henry) author of a treatise in German on Public Spectacles, printed at Hamburgh 1688, 4to. in which he endeavours to prove that such diversions as at present conducted, are so far from being prejudicial to morality that they are of the greatest utility, and consequently ought to be every where encouraged by the magistrates.

ELOI (St.) treasurer to king Dagobert, afterwards bishop of Noyon, born 588, at Cadillac in Limosin. He made beautiful works in wrought gold, discharged his episcopal duties with zeal and charity, preached the faith to idolatrous nations, and founded several churches and monasteries. He died December 1, 658. There are some homilies under his name in the library of the fathers, which contain an abridgement of his doctrine, but the homilies were not written by him. His Life by St. Ouen, has been translated into French by Lewis de Montigni, and since by C. Levêque; it is in 1 vol. 8vo. printed at Paris, 1693, and contains also the French translation of his works.

ELOY, *d'Amerval*, author of a book in French rhyme, entitled, *le lure de la Diablerie*, Paris 1508, fol. gothic and scarce.

ELPENOR, one of the companions of Ulysses, changed by Circe into a hog, as were those that were with him; Circe according to the fable restored him to his former shape, but he was killed by falling from a ladder.

EL-ROI (David) a Jewish impostor in the year 933, who persuaded his own nation that he was the Messiah, Bazi-Bila, king of Persia ordered him to be confined, but he made his escape. The king upon this signified to all the synagogues in his dominions, that they should be exterminated if they did not hinder that seducer from stirring up the people. El-Roi would not however forbear, till his father in law stabbed him while he slept.

ELSHEIMER, or ELSHAIMER (Adam) an eminent painter in the 16th century, born at Francfort; he spent the greatest part of his life at Rome, and died there of poverty 1620, after painting some excellent pictures. This artist succeeded particularly in night pieces, where the objects are enlightened by the moon, or by flambeaux. He painted but few pieces; there are however two of them at the Royal palace. James Ernest de Landeau one of his pupils imitated him so perfectly, that his pictures are often taken for his master's.

ELSWICH (John Herman d') a learned Lutheran divine, born 1684, at Rensburg in Holstein; he was minister at Stade, and died there 1721. Elswich published Simonius's book *de Litteris pereuntibus*, with notes of his own. *Epistolæ familiares varii Theologici potissimum Argumenti*; *Launoius de variâ Aristotelis Fortunâ*, to which he has joined, *Schediasmas de variâ Aristotelis in Scholis Protestantium Fortunâ*; and *Joannis Jonsii dissert. de Historiâ peripateticâ*; *Commentatio de Reliquiis Papatûs Ecclesiæ Lutheranæ temere afflictis*; *Formula Concordiæ in Dania non combusta*; *Recentiorum in novum Fœdus critica*, &c.

ELYOT (Sir Thomas) a learned Englishman, employed by Henry VIII. in various important negociations. He left a treatise on education 1580, 8vo. and other works which are esteemed.

ELZIVERS, five eminent Dutch printers,

printers, Lewis who printed from 1595, Bonaventura, Abraham, Lewis, and Daniel; which last died at Amsterdam 1680. Their most valuable editions are, the New Testament in Greek 1633, 12mo.; the Psalter 1653, 12mo.; *the Imitation* no date; *the Body of Law*, v. Justinian; the Latin authors, principally till 1642; and some French ones, which see at the name of each author.

EMMA, daughter of Richard II. duke of Normandy, wife of Ethelred king of England, and mother of St. Edward. She had a great share in the government during her son's reign, and the earl of Kent growing jealous of her authority, accused her of several crimes. The king listened to him, and obliged his mother to justify herself, by walking blindfold over red hot ploughshares; which trial she went through without receiving any hurt; and her son, convinced of her innocence, submitted to do penance.

EMMANUEL, king of Portugal, one of the greatest princes that reigned in Europe, succeeded his cousin John II. who died without children 1495. He encouraged men of learning, drove the Moors from his dominions, and took several towns and fortresses in Africa. It was under his patronage that Vasco de Gama, Americus Vespucius, Alvarez Cabral, and other navigators discovered new countries, among others Brasil, and spread the Portuguese name to nations till then unknown. His reign was called *the golden age of Portugal*; from the prosperity, and happiness which attended it. He died December 13, 1521, at Lisbon, aged 53.

EMMANUEL (Philibert) duke of Savoy, surnamed *Iron Head*, son of Charles III. and Beatrix of Portugal, born July 8, 1528. He went into Germany at the age of 20, was appointed general of the imperial army at the siege of Metz, and won the battle of St. Quentin against the French, 1557. A peace being concluded 1559, Emmanuel married Margaret of France, daughter of Francis I. by which marriage he recovered his dominions, and enlarged them by his prudence and courage. This prince was extremely beloved by his subjects, for his piety, wisdom, valour, and love of learning. He died August 30, 1580. Charles Emmanuel his son, succeeded him.

EMATHION, son of Tithorn a famous robber, killed by Hercules; the fields which he had ravaged were called the Emathian fields.

EMERIC, v. NICHOLAS.

EMILIUS (Paulus) son of *Lucius Paulus* who was killed at the battle of Cannæ; he was twice consul, and vanquished the Ligurians in his first consulate 182, A. C. in his second he conquered Persius king of Macedonia, which gained him the name of *Macedonicus*. Emilius returned to Rome with great glory, and his triumph lasted three days; but he triumphed like a Stoick, without appearing elated; and wept for the defeat of Perseus, who was the greatest ornament of his triumph; doing every thing in his power to soften that prince's disgrace. He died 168, A. C.

EMILIUS (PAULUS) a celebrated historian of Verona, who was invited into France by the cardinal de Bourleon, in the reign of Louis XII. and made canon of the cathedral at Paris. He spent near thirty years in writing an history of France, from the time of Pharamand, to 1488, 1601, fol. translated into French by John Renard, 1643, fol. Justus Lipsius mentions this work with great encomiums. He died May 5, 1529 at Paris.

EMMIUS (Ubbo) a learned professor of history and Greek at Groningen, born December 5, 1547 at Gretsyhl. He was rector of the college of Norden, then of that of Leer, and afterwards first teacher of the new academy established at Groningen. His principal works are, *Vetus Græcia Illustrata*, Leyden, 1626, 3 vol. 8vo. which is esteemed; *Decades rerum Frisicarum*, Leyden, 1616, fol.; *Chronologicum Opus*, Groningen, 1620, 2 vol. fol. and several other tracts, written with great accuracy and precision. He died December 9, 1625, aged 79, leaving two children by his second wife.

EMPEDOCLES, a celebrated philosopher of Agrigentum, a city in Sicily, about 444 A. C. who adhered to the Pythagorean system; admitting the metemsychosis, and relating the various states which his soul had passed through, of a girl, a boy, a shrub, a bird, a fish, till at last he became Empedocles. He always wore a crown of gold, that he might by this pompous appearance preserve

preserve the character he had acquired of an extraordinary man. Aristotle asserts that this philosopher was a zealous friend to liberty, that he disliked all dominion, and even refused a kingdom which was offered to him. His principal work is a treatise in verse, *on the Nature and Principles of Things*, 1573, 8vo. a *Treatise on the Sphere*, Paris 1587, 4to. and in the Greek library of Fabricius. Aristotle, Lucretius, and all the ancients bestow the most magnificent encomiums on the poems, and the eloquence of Empedocles. His death is variously related; the most common opinion is, that he perished in the flames of Mount Ætna, either accidentally, or having purposely thrown himself in; that the world might believe he disappeared like a God; but Diogenes Laertius seems of opinion that Empedocles being extremely old, fell into the sea and was drowned; which is much more probable. He believed that God is an *Intelligent or Spiritual fire*, νοερον πυρ.

EMPEREUR (Constantine l') of Oppyck, an eminent Hebrew professor at Harderwick, afterwards at Leyden, well versed in the Oriental languages, which he learned under Drusius, and Erpinius, died 1648. He left *de Mensuris Templi*, Leyden, 1630, 4to.; *Clasis Talmudica*, Leyden, 1634, 4to. &c.

EMPIRE, Roman, and of Constantinople.

EMPIRE, *the Roman*, founded by Julius Cæsar, who was declared perpetual dictator after the battle of Actium, and assassinated 44, A. C.

	An. Dom.
* Augustus, died	14
* Tiberius,	37
* Caligula,	41
* Claudius,	54
* Nero,	68
L. Clodius Macer.	
* Galba,	69
* Otho,	69
* Vitellius,	69
* Vespasian,	79
* Titus,	81
* Domitian,	96
* Nerva,	98
* Trajan,	117
* Adrian,	138
* Antoninus Pius,	161
* Marcus Aurelius,	180

	An. Dom.
* Lucius Verus,	169
* Commodus,	192
* Pertinax, * Didius Julianus, Pescennius.	
* Niger,	193
* Septimus Severus,	211
* Caracalla,	217
* Geta,	2
* Macrinus,	218
* Heliogabalus,	222
* Alexander Severus,	235
Uranius.	
* C. J. Versus Maximius,	238
* Jordianus the Elder, and Jordianus the Younger,	237
Pupienus and * Balbinus,	238
* Gordianus III.	244
* Philip the Father,	249
Philip the Son.	
T. J. M. Pacatianus.	
* Decius,	251
Herennius Etruscus.	
Hostilianus,	253
L. Priscus, Jul. Valens, Perpenna.	
* Trebonianus Gallus, Vibius Volusianus, C.	
Julius Æmilianus,	253
Licinius Valerianus the Father,	260
* Gallienus,	258
Valerianus the Son, Salonius Son of Gallienus.	
Sulpicius Antonius.	
The thirty tyrants: *Cyriades, Ingenuus, the two Macrians, Quietus, Piso, Valens, Ballista, Regillianus, Æmilian, Trebellianus,* * *Celsus, Saturninus,* * *Odenathus, Herodian,* * *Zenobia, Herennian, Timolaus, Mæonius, Lælianus,* * *the two Posthumi, the two Victori, Victoria, Manius Aureolus,* * *Ap. Claudius Censorinus, the two Tetrici,*	
* Claudius II.	270
Quintillus,	270
* Aurelian	275
* Fermius in Egypt, *Tetricus* in Gaul, *Athenodorus, Hervias Vabalanthus.*	
Interregnum during 8 months in,	275
Tacitus,	276
* Florianus,	276
* Probus,	282
Saturninus, Proculus, Bonovius.	
* Carus,	284
* Carinus, and * Numerianus	285
Julianus Sabinus.	

* Dioclesian,

	An. Dom.
* Dioclesian, - -	305
* Maximian Hercules, -	310
Sylvius Amandus, Pomponius Ælianus, Carausius, Alectus Epidius, Achilleus, Domitius, Domitianus.	
* Constantius Chlorus, -	306
* Galerius, Valerius Maximianus,	311
Flav. Val. Severus.	
* M. Aurelius Maxentius, -	312
* Gallerius Valerius Maximianus Daza, - -	313
Alexander.	
Licinius, the Father, -	335
Valerius Valens, Martinianus.	
* Constantine the Great, -	337
* Constantine the Younger,	340
* Constans, - -	350
* Constantius, - -	361
Saturninus.	
* *Magnentius, and Nepotianus,*	353
Vetranion and Sylvanus.	
* Julian the Apostate, -	363
* Jovianus, - - -	364
* Valentinian I. - -	375
* Valens, - -	378
* Gratian, - -	383
* *Magnus Maximus Procopius.*	
* Valentinian II. - -	391
Fl. Victor.	
Eugenius, - - -	395
* Theodosius the Great, -	395

After his death the Empire was divided into the Eastern and Western. The following are the Western Emperors:

	An. Dom.
* Honorius, - - -	423
* Constantius, Constans, Jovinus, Constantinus, * Heraclianus, and Attalus, * Gratianus.	
John.	
* Valentinian III. - -	455
Petronius Maximen, * Avitus,	455
Interregnum, - -	456
* Majorianus, - - -	461
Libius Severus, - -	465
Interregnum, - -	466
Anthemius, - -	472
Olybrius, - - -	472
Interregnum, - -	472
Glycerius, - - -	473
Nepos, - - - -	474
* Augustulus, - - -	476

v. Crevier's History of the Emperors, 12 vol. 12mo.; the Abbé Serviez's Roman Empresses, 3 vol. 12mo.: and, for their several lives, Tacitus, Suetonius, &c.

The Goths reigned afterwards in Italy, and their kings took the title of kings of Italy; and after them the Lombards. At length

	An. Dom.
* Charlemagne revived the Western Empire in the year 800, and died - - -	813
* Louis *le Debonnaire,* -	840
* Lothaire, - - -	855
* Louis II. - - -	875
* Charles *the Bald,* - -	877
* Louis *the Stammerer,* -	879
* Carloman, - - -	880
* Charles *le Gros,* - -	888
* Arnolph, - - -	899
*Guy, and * Lambert.*	
* Louis III. - -	912
* Conrad I. - -	918
* Henry *the Fowler,* - -	936
* Otho *the Great,* - -	973
* Otho II. - -	983
* Otho III. - -	1002
* Henry II. - -	1024
* Conrad II. - -	1039
* Henry III. - - -	1056
* Henry IV. - -	1106
* Henry V. - - -	1125
* Lothaire II. - -	1137
* Conrad III. - -	1152
* Frederick I. - -	1190
* Henry VI. - - -	1197
* Philip - - -	1208
* Otho IV - - -	1218
* Frederick II. - -	1250
* Conrad IV. - -	1254
* William, - -	1256
* Interregnum to - -	1273
* Rodolphus, of Hapsburg,	1291
* Adolphus, of Nassau, -	1298
* Albert, of Austria, -	1308
* Henry VII. till - -	1313
* Frederick III. - -	1332
* Louis IV. - - -	1347
* Charles IV. - -	1378
* Gontier, of Schwartzburg, in	1349
* Wenceslaus, deposed, -	1400
* Robert, palatine of the Rhine,	1410
Jodocus, of Moravia, -	1410
* Sigismond, of Luxemburg,	1437
* Albert II. of Austria, -	1439
* Frederick IV. till -	1493
* Maximilian I. till -	1519
* Charles V. till - -	1558
* Ferdinand I. - -	1564
* Maximilian II. - -	1576

	An. Dom.
* Rodolphus II. till -	1612
* Matthias, - - -	1619
* Ferdinand II. - -	1637
* Ferdinand III. - -	1657
* Leopold, - - -	1705
* Joseph, - - -	1711
* Charles VI. - -	1740
* Charles VII. - -	1745
* Francis I. - - -	1765
Joseph II.	

v. The History of Germany by P. Barre, 11 vol. 4to.; that by Heiss, 2 vol. 4to. or 18 vol. 12mo.; the Chronological Abridgement of Pfeffel, 2 vol. 8vo.

EMPIRE *of Constantinople.* The Roman Empire was transferred to Constantinople in 328 by

* Constantine, who died -	337
* Constantius, - -	361
* Julian the Apostate, -	363
* Jovian, - -	364
* Valens, - - -	378
* Theodosius, - -	395
* Arcadius, - -	408
* Theodosius the Younger, -	450
* Marcianus, - -	457
* Leo I. - -	474
Ardaburus Cæsar, -	474
* Leo the Younger, - -	474
* Zeno, - - -	491
Basiliscus Marcian.	
* Anastatius, - -	518
* Justin I. - -	527
Vitalianus.	
* Justinian I. - -	565
* Justin II. - -	578
* Tiberias II. - -	582
* Mauritius, - -	602
* Phocas, - -	610
* Heraclius, - -	641
Constantine, - -	641
Heracloneas, - -	642
Tiberius.	
* Constans II. - -	668
Mauritius, Gregory.	
* Constantine III. Pagonatus,	685
Mizzizius.	
* Justinian II. till - -	695
Tiberius.	
Leontius, - -	698
Absimarus Tiberius, -	705
Justinian II. restored, -	711
Philippicus Bardanes, -	713
Anastatius II. - -	714
Theodosius III. - -	716
* Leo Isauricus, - -	741
Tiberius.	

		An. Dom.
	* Constantine IV. Capronymus,	775
	Arcavasdus, Nicephorus, Leo.	
	* Leo Porphyrogenetus, -	780
	Constantine and * Irene,	790
	Constantine alone, -	797
	* Irene alone, - -	802
	* Nicephorus and Stauratius,	811
	* Michael Curopalates, -	813
	* Leo, the Armenian, -	820
	Constantine, son of Leo.	
	Michael the Stammerer, -	829
	Theophilus, - - -	842
	* Michael III. - -	867
	* Basilius, the Macedonian,	886
	Constantine, son of Basilius.	
	* Leo the Philosopher, -	911
	Alexander.	
	* Constantine VII. - -	915
	Constantine, Romanus, Christopher, Stephen, Constantine, emperors in - -	915
	* Constantine alone, from 948 till	959
	Romanus II. - -	963
	* Nicephorus Phocas, -	969
	* John Zirnisces, - -	975
	* Basilius, - - -	1025
	Constantine, - -	1019
	Romanus Argyrus, -	1034
	* Michael IV. - -	1041
	* Michael Calaphates, -	1042
	Constantine Monomachus,	1054
	Theodora, - -	1056
	* Michael VI. - -	1057
	* Isaac Comnenus, -	1059
	Constantine Ducas, -	1067
	Michael Andronicus, -	1068
	Romanus Diogenes, -	1071
	* Michael Ducas, -	1071
	Constantine Ducas.	
	* Nicephorus Botoniates, -	1081
	* Alexius Comnenus. -	1118
	* John Comnenus, - -	1143
	Emmanuel Comnenus, -	1180
	Alexius Comnenus, -	1183
	Andronicus Comnenus, -	1185
	* Isaac Angelus, - -	1195
	Alexius Angelus, -	1203
	* Alexius Murtzuphle, -	1204
At Constantinople,	* Baldwin, - -	1206
	Henry, - -	1216
	Peter, - -	1220
	Robert, - -	1228
	Baldwin II. -	1261
At Nice,	Theodore * Lascaris,	1222
	Theodore Langus.	
	John Ducas, -	1255
	Theodore * Lascaris,	1259
	* John Lascaris, -	1259

	An. Dom.
* Michael Paleologus retakes Constantinople, and dies,	1283
Andronicus Paleologus, -	1295
Michael Andronicus, -	1320
Adronicus II. - -	1341
John Cantacuzenus usurps the government from John Paleologus, - - -	1357
John Paleologus, till -	1391
Emmanuel II. Paleologus till	1425
John Paleologus, son of Andronicus.	
* John VII. Paleologus, son of Emmanuel, - -	1448
Constantine Paleologus, in whose reign Constantinople was taken, - -	1453

v. TURKEY; v. *Hist. des bas Empire*, by M. le Beau, of which 18 vol. 12mo. have appeared; Cousins' History of Constantinople, and Laurence Echard's Roman History.

EMPERICUS, v. SEXTUS.

EMPORIUS, a learned rhetorician of the 6th century, who has left a treatise *on the Ethopeia and Common Place*; another on the *demonstrative Style*; and a third on the *deliberative Style*, Paris, 1599, 4to. His manner of writing is lively and nervous.

ENCELADUS, son of Tartarus and Terra, the most powerful among the giants, who attempted to scale heaven. Jupiter overwhelmed him with Mount Ætna.

ENCRATITES, v. TATIAN.

ENDYMION, king of Elis, who, being driven from his kingdom, retired into Caria, near mount Latmus, where he applied himself to study the heavenly bodies, particularly the moon; which gave rise to the poetical fiction of the Moon's being in love with Endymion, and visiting him every night, while he lay in a perpetual sleep on the mountain.

ENEAS, a famous Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Venus. After the destruction of Troy, he went into Italy, according to the fable, and there married Lavinia, daughter of king Latinus, having defeated Turnus, king of the Rutuli, to whom she had been promised. Eneas then fought against Mezentius, king of Tuscany, and an ally of the Rutuli, and disappeared after the battle. Virgil has immortalized his name, by making him the hero of his poem, though it is certain that Eneas was never in Italy.

ENEAS *Tacticus*, one of the most ancient writers on the military art, lived about 336 A. C. Causabon has published his book *de toleranda obsidione*, in Greek and Latin, in the Polybius, *Paris*, 1609, fol. and M. de Beausobre has published it in French, with Commentaries, 1757, 4to.

ENEAS *of Gaza*, a celebrated Platonic philosopher at the end of the 5th century, who embraced Christianity, and left a dialogue on the immortality of the soul, and resurrection of the body, entitled *Theophrastus*. It is written in Greek, and has been translated into Latin, with notes, by Barthius, and other learned men, *Leipsick*, 1655, 4to. and in the Library of the Fathers.

ENEAS, bishop of Paris, a man of wit, and deeply skilled in public affairs, who published a book against the errors of the Greeks, at the request of Charles *the Bald*, which may be found in d'Acheri's *Spicelegium*, and P. Labbe's Councils. He died 870.

ENFANCE (Filles de l') v. JULIARD, MONDONVILLE.

ENGELBERGE, wife of the emperor Louis II. accused of adultery by the prince d'Anhalt, and the count de Mansfelt. All accusations being at that time believed, till the party had proved their innocence by the trial of water or fire, Engelberge was preparing to submit to them, when Boson challenged her calumniators to single combat, dismounted them both, and, with his sword at their throats, compelled them to do homage to the virtue of the empress. This princess, being left a widow, entered the Benedictine order, and died 890.

ENGASTRICKS, v. EURYCLES.

ENGLAND, subject to the Romans till 409, when the empire, being overrun with barbarians, was unable to take care of so distant a province. The English, harrassed by the Picts and Scots, applied to the Saxons for help, which they granted, but brought those into subjection whom they went to defend, and formed seven little kingdoms, which were united in one under

	An. Dom.
* Egbert, who died -	837

* Ethel-

	An. Dom.
* Ethelwulf,	857
Ethelbald,	860
Ethelbert,	866
Ethelred,	872
* Alfred *the Great*,	900
* Edward *the Elder*,	924
Athelstan,	942
* Edmund I.	946
Edred	955
Edwy,	959
* Edgar,	975
* St. Edward, *the Martyr*,	979
* Ethelred II.	1016
* Edmund II.	1017
* Canute, king of Denmark,	1035
* Harold I.	1039
* Hardicanute,	1041
* St. Edward III.	1066
* William the Conqueror,	1087
* William II.	1100
* Henry I.	1135
* Stephen,	1154
* Henry II.	1189
* Richard I.	1199
* John,	1216
* Henry III.	1272
* Edward I.	1307
* Edward II.	1326
* Edward III.	1377
* Richard II.	1399
* Henry IV.	1413
* Henry V.	1422
* Henry VI.	1461
* Edward IV.	1483
* Edward V.	1483
* Richard III.	1485
* Henry VII.	1509
* Henry VIII.	1547
* Edward VI.	1553
* Mary,	1558
* Elizabeth,	1603
* James I.	1625
* Charles I.	1649
* Oliver Cromwell, protector,	1658
* Richard Cromwell, protector,	1660
* Charles II.	1685
* James II.	1688
* William III. and Mary,	1702
* Anne,	1714
* George I.	1727
* George II.	1760
George III.	

v. *Hist. des Revolutions d'Angleterre*, by P. d'Orleans, and the History of England by Rapin Thoyras; that by Hume, translated into French, 7 vol. 4to. or 18 vol. 12mo. 1760, and the following.

ENGLEBERT (Cornelius) of Leyden, a very eminent painter of the 16th century.

ENJEDIM (George) an Hungarian, one of the most subtle Unitarians who have written on the Holy Scriptures. He left *Explicatio Locorum Scripturæ Veteris et Novi Testamenti, ex quibus Dogma Trinitatis stabiliri solet*, 4to.: an artful and pernicious work. The author died 1597.

ENIPEUS, a shepherd of Thessaly, who changed himself into a River to pursue Tiro. That nymph, seeing the water so very clear, was induced to bathe in it, by which Enipeus surprized her, and had by her Pelias and Neleus.

ENNIUS (Quintus) an ancient Latin poet, born at Rudiæ in Calabria, about 236 A. C. He learned Greek in Sardinia from Cato *the Censor*, who carried him to Rome, where he was much admired for the vivacity of his wit, and the fire of his imagination. Ennius endeavoured to introduce the beauties of the Greek tongue into Latin, and was the first Roman who wrote heroic verse. He wrote several tragedies, and Annals of the Roman Republic. If we believe Horace, this poet never composed but after drinking freely. He had a great genius, but his style was rude. Virgil sometimes borrowed lines from him, and called them *pearls picked up on the dunghill of Ennius*. This old poet died of the gout about 169 A. C. and was buried in the tomb of his friend Scipio. Some fragments only of his works remain, *Amsterdam*, 1707, 4to. and in Maittaire's *Corpus Poetarum*.

ENNODIUS, an Italian, born about 473, of an illustrious family. He embraced the ecclesiastic life, with the consent of his wife, who had brought him great riches, and who herself took the veil. Ennodius spoke Theodoric's panegyric, undertook the defence of pope Symmachus, and became celebrated for his writings. He was raised to the see of Pavia about 510, and went twice into the East, for the purpose of uniting the Eastern and Western churches, but did not succeed. He died August 1, 521, at Pavia, aged 48. P. Sirmond has published his works, 1612, and they are also in the Library of the Fathers.

ENOCH, or HENOCH, son of Jared, and father of Methuselah, born about

3412 A.C. *He walked with God*, and was taken into the Terrestrial Paradise, about 3048 A.C. There was an apocryphal book under his name, in the time of St. Jerome. This father believes that St. Jude quotes him in the following passage: *Enoch also prophesied, saying, Behold the Lord cometh, with ten thousand of his Saints, to execute judgement upon all.* This Enoch must be distinguished from Enoch, son of Cain, who built the first city, and called it by his own name, *Enoch*. This last was born about 3769 A.C.

ENOS, son of Seth, and father of Cainan, born 3799 A.C. He established the ceremonies used in divine worship by the first race of mankind, and died at the age of 905.

ENTINOPUS *of Candia*, a famous architect, who being in Italy when it was ravaged by Radagaize, king of the Goths in 405, retired to the morasses formed by the Adriatic sea, and built a house there in 413. The inhabitants of Padua retiring there also, built 24 more, which began the city of Venice. The house of Entinopus was changed into a church, in the quarter of the Rialto, and dedicated to St. James.

ENTRAGUES (Francis de Balsac d') knight of the king's orders 1578, and governor of Orleans. His second wife was Mary Touchet, who had been mistress to Charles IX. He had two daughters by her; Mary, mother of a natural son of marechal de Bassompiere, who was bishop of Xaintes; and Catherine Henrietta, who, three weeks after the duchess of Beaufort's death, consoled Henry IV. for her loss. This lady, not less ambitious than her predecessor, found means to extort from Henry a promise of marriage, which the duke of Sully tore, regardless of the king's anger, while he was giving a proof of his true attachment to him. The king was not long cool to Sully, whose merit he knew how to value, but was weak enough to give his mistress another promise, and purchased the marquisate of Verneuil for her. He, however, married Mary de Medicis, which so enraged the marchioness, that, in conjunction with the duke d'Angouleme her twin brother, she leagued with the king of Spain to dethrone Henry, and proclaim a son she had by him, whom they treated as dauphin. This son was afterwards duke of Verneuil, and died without children 1682: his mother and her accomplices were pardoned. She died 1633, aged 50.

ENZINAS (Francis d') a native of Burgos, who lived in the middle of the 12th century, and took the name of Dryander, and in French, that of du Chesne. He published a Spanish translation of the New Testament, *Antwerp*, 1542, 8vo.; *Hist. de l'Etat des Pays Bas, et de la Religion d'Espagne, per François du Chesne*, Geneva, 1558, 8vo. both these works are very scarce. His New Testament made much noise, and caused him fifteen months confinement at Brussels. He afterwards retired into Germany.

EOBANUS (Hessus) a celebrated Latin poet of Hesse, born January 6, 1488, under a tree in the fields, who became so famous by his poems, as to be called the *German Homer*. He taught the belles lettres at Herfort and Nuremburg, then at Marpurg, where the landgrave of Hesse loaded him with favours. Eobanus was as good a drinker as he was a poet. He died October 5, 1540, at Marpurg. He translated Theocritus into Latin verse, *Basil*, 1531, 8vo. and Homer's Iliad, *Basil*, 1540, 8vo. &c. His Eclogues, *Halæ*, 1539, 8vo. and *de tuenda bona Valetudine*, Francfort, 1564, 8vo. are particularly admired. This poet's style is natural, easy, clear, and correct; nor had Germany, at that time, produced any thing more pleasing. Joachim Camerarius has written his life, *Nuremb.* 1553, 8vo.

EOLUS, god of the winds, according to the fable. He was king of the isles of Vulcan, or Eolian isles, and is supposed to have invented the use of sails in navigation. Strabo says, that he foretold winds and tempests by observing the flux and reflux of the sea, the course of the clouds, and the vapours which rise from the earth; which occasioned the poetical fiction of his keeping the winds confined, and having them under his dominion.

EON, a gentleman of Bretany, who called himself the son of God; which idea he conceived from hearing prayers in the church ending with *per eum qui venturus est*, &c. taking *eum* for his name. He was carried before the council of Rheims, assembled by Eugenius III. 1168; and the pope, after hearing

hearing his answers, sent him to prison, where he died miserably. His followers were soon after burned, or compelled to abjure, being exorcised as demoniacs.

EPAMINONDAS, a famous Theban, son of Polymnus, and one of the greatest captains of antiquity. He studied philosophy and music under Lysis, a Pythagorean philosopher, and was accomplished in every exercise of mind and body. Epaminondas first bore arms among the Lacedemonians, saved the life of Pelopidas their general, who had received seven or eight wounds in battle, and formed a strict friendship with him, which lasted through life. Pelopidas, by his advice, delivered the city of Thebes from the yoke of the Lacedemonians, who had gained possession of Cadmea, which occasioned a bloody war between the two nations. Epaminondas was appointed general of the Thebans, gained the celebrated battle of Leuctra, 371 A. C. in which Cleombrotus, a valiant king of Sparta, was killed; ravaged the enemy's country, and caused the city of Messene to be rebuilt and peopled. The command of the army being afterwards given to another, because Epaminondas had kept the troops in the field four months beyond the time ordered by the people, he served as a common soldier, and signalized himself by so many noble actions, that the Thebans, ashamed of having deprived him of the command, restored all his authority, that he might conduct the war in Thessaly, where his arms were ever victorious. A war breaking out between the people of Elea and those of Mantinea, the Thebans defended the former, and Epaminondas attempted to surprize Sparta and Mantinea; but, failing in his enterprize, he engaged the enemy 363 A. C. and was mortally wounded by a spear, the head of which remained in the wound. Finding that he must die if it was extracted, he would not let it be done, but continued to give his orders. When told that the enemy were defeated entirely, he said, *I have lived long enough, since I die unconquered*; then, tearing out the weapon, expired, being about 48 years of age. One of his friends condoling with him, a few moments before, that he left no children, having never been married, *You are mistaken*, replied Epaminondas; *I leave two daughters; the Victory at Leuctra, and that at Mantinea.* This great man was not only illustrious for his military talents, but for his goodness, affability, frugality, equity, and moderation; and was a tender, generous friend.

EPEUS, brother of Peon, and king of Phocis, who reigned after his father Panopeus. Pliny attributes the invention of the battering ram to him; and he is said to have made the Trojan horse, and founded the city of Metapontum.

EPHESTION, the friend and confidant of Alexander. He died at Ecbatane 315 A. C. much bewailed by that conqueror, who crucified the physician by whom he was attended in his last sickness. Ephestion was justly lamented, being a pattern for courtiers, soldiers, and all mankind.

EPHIALTES, son of Neptune, according to the fable, a giant of prodigeous strength, who attempted to scale heaven, with his brother Ochus; but Diana setting them at variance, they killed each other.

EPHORUS, a celebrated orator and historian of Cumæ, in Æolia, about 352 A. C. He was the disciple of Isocrates, and by his advice wrote an history, the loss of which is lamented by the learned.

EPHRAIM, second son of the patriarch Joseph, and head of the Jewish tribe which bore his name.

EPHRAIM, son of Aaron, a learned rabbi, prefect of the synagogue of Leopold. Four different works are attributed to him, printed at Basil, 1581, 4 vol. fol. *Prague*, 1610, &c.; but it is not certain that they were all written by him.

EPHREM (St.) a learned father of the church, and deacon of Edessa, born at Nissiben. He chose the monastic life very young, and soon became master and superior of a great number of monks. St. James of Nisibis, whose disciple he was, ordained him deacon; and Sozomenus relates, that, when elected bishop, he feigned madness, for fear of being consecrated against his will. St. Ephrem forcibly opposed the errors of Sabelius, Arius, Appollinaris, the Manicheans, &c. in his writings; by which, and his virtues, he acquired so great a reputation as to be called

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the doctor and prophet of the Syrians. He died in 379. The best edition of this author is, *Rome*, from 1732 to 1746, 6 vol. fol. three containing his Greek works, and three the Syriac, with the Latin translations. They consist of valuable commentaries on the Scriptures, learned controversial tracts against heretics, eloquent homilies, and very excellent books of devotion. M. l'abbé Ignatius Lemerre, has translated the latter into French, *Paris*, 1744, 2 vol. 12mo.

EPICHARIS, a woman of mean birth, but great courage, who, when convicted before Nero of being concerned in a conspiracy against him, could not by any torments be compelled to discover her accomplices; and killed herself as she was leading away a second time to the torture.

EPICHARMUS, a celebrated poet, and Pythagorean philosopher, born in Sicily, who introduced plays at Syracuse, and had several pieces acted there, which were afterwards imitated by Plautus. He also composed many philosophical and physical treatises, which are said to have been of use to Plato. Aristotle and Pliny ascribe also the invention of the Greek Θ and Χ to Epicharmus. He lived about 440 A. C. and was above 90 when he died. This philosopher used to say, *That the gods sold us all blessings for our labour.*

EPICTETUS, a celebrated Stoic philosopher, born at Hierapolis in Phrygia, in the first century. He was the slave of Epaphroditus; then Nero's freed man, and one of his chamberlains. Domitian having banished all philosophers from Rome, about the year 94, Epictetus retired to Nicopolis in Epirus, and died there in a very advanced age; after which his earthen lamp was sold for three thousand drachmas. None of the other ancient philosophers approached so near to Christianity, in their doctrines and morals, as Epictetus, nor had such just ideas of God and providence: and, though he maintained the principles of the Stoics, his manners were free from the sternness and ferocity of that sect. He was always calm, never suffering himself to be led away by anger, or any other passion. His master, Epaphroditus, pulling his leg one day in sport, and striking it very hard, Epictetus begged him to forbear; but the other redoubling his blow with such force as to break the bone, *Did not I tell you*, said he calmly, *that you would break my leg?* Arrian, his disciple, has left us four books of his discourses, under the title of *Enchiridon*, or *Manual*, of which there are several editions in Greek and Latin, Leyden, 1670, 24to. and in 8vo. *cum not. var.*; Utrecht, 1711, 4to.; *London*, 1739 and 1741, 2 vol. 4to. M. Dacier has translated it into French, and added notes, 1715, 2 vol. 12mo. Simplicius, Marcus Aurelius, St. Augustin, and St. Charles Borromeo, took great pleasure in reading the works of Epictetus. He said, that all philosophy was comprised in these two words, *Bear* and *Forbear*. Pere Mourques, a Jesuit, mentions an ancient monastery where the monks took the *Manual* of Epictetus for their rule, with some small alterations.

EPICURUS, one of the greatest philosophers of his age, born at Gargettus in Attica, about 342 A. C. son of Neocles and Cherestrata. He settled at Athens when about six and thirty, and purchased a beautiful garden, where he founded a school, and lived in tranquillity among his friends, training up many disciples, who shared all things in common with their master. The veneration which his followers entertained for his memory is remarkable: his school was never divided, and his principles were esteemed as oracles. This philosopher's birth-day was celebrated in the time of Pliny, and even the whole month in which he was born kept as a festival. His disciples set up his picture every where. Epicurus wrote several books, and piqued himself upon having no quotations in them. He brought the system of atoms, invented by Democritus, into great esteem; changing, however, some things in it, and that not always for very solid reasons. His doctrine respecting the nature of the gods, is agreeable to the idea which reason gives us of the Deity; but he represents them as idle beings, fixed in eternal repose, and indifferent to every thing that passes about them. He held, that man's felicity consisted in pleasure; not, as his enemies have asserted, in sensual pleasure, but in that pleasure which is inseparable from virtue,

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and attends on temperance. But these opinions being misinterpreted, and some of his disciples proving debauched, brought this sect into disgrace; and the Stoics accused him of subverting divine worship, and opening a door to libertinism. Epicurus, moved by these reproaches, omitted nothing on this occasion which could justify his sentiments to the public; he wrote books of piety, recommended veneration for the gods, and exhorted to sobriety, continence, and chastity. Although his doctrine is bad, his life was certainly regulated by philosophical wisdom and frugality; nothing being eaten in his garden but bread and pulse; nothing drank there but water. And even Origen, St. Gregory of Nazianzen, and several others among the holy fathers, have justified him as to his moral character. Epicurus was zealous for the good of his country, and recommended obedience to magistrates, saying, *We must wish for good sovereigns, and submit to bad ones.* He was also a constant attendant at the temples, which made Diocles to exclaim on first seeing him there, *What a feast, what a sight is this! Never did I perceive so clearly the greatness of Jupiter as now that I behold Epicurus on his knees.* All this, however, did not prevent the circulation of false reports respecting his manners, nor restrain Timocrates, who had deserted his sect, from speaking of him very scandalously. He died 274 A.C. aged 77. Gassendi has very carefully collected, in Latin, every thing concerning the life, doctrine, and writings, of this celebrated philosopher, *Hague*, 1656, 4to.

EPIMENIDES, a celebrated poet and philosopher of Gnossus, or Phaestus, in the isle of Crete, who wore his hair always long, contrary to the custom of the country. He spread a report, that having gone into a cave in his youth, he had slept there several years; and took pleasure in imposing on the people; asserting that he conversed with the gods, had learned from them the art of expiations, and could die, and rise again, whenever he pleased. The great reputation he acquired, as a favourite of Heaven, induced the Athenians, when afflicted by a pestilence, to send deputies to him, entreating his presence and assistance. Epimenides repaired to Athens, purified the city with lustral waters, or rather with waters composed from simples, and the plague ceased. This gave him occasion to contract a friendship with Solon, about 596 A.C. and to instruct that legislator in the best method of governing. He refused the presents offered by the Athenians, returned to Crete, and died in a very advanced age, after having composed several poetical works, much praised by the ancients. Plato calls him *a divine man*; and St. Paul, in his Epistle to Titus, i. 12. quotes this verse from him:—*The Cretians are always liars, evil beasts, slow bellies.* This verse is taken from the treatise by Epimenides *On Oracles, and their Answers.*

EPIMETHEUS, son of Japetus, and brother of Prometheus. The latter formed wise and ingenious men; Epimetheus, the imprudent and stupid. He married Pandora, a statue animated by Minerva, and made perfect by the gods, who bore him Pyrrha, Deucalion's wife.

EPIPHANIUS (St.) a father and doctor of the church, born about 320 in Palestine, where he founded a monastery, and undertook the direction of it himself. He was elected bishop of Salamis, metropolitan of the isle of Cyprus about 366, which island he preserved from the errors of Arrias and Apollinaris. St. Epiphanius defended Paulinus against Melitus, and ordained Paulinianus, the brother of St. Jerome, in Palestine, which offended John, bishop of Jerusalem. Having afterwards condemned the writings of Origen in a council, and tried every method with Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, to engage St. Chrysostom to declare himself in favour of this sentence, but without effect, he went himself to Constantinople, to get the decree of his council executed there. He refused all connection with St. Chrysostom, and formed a design of entering the church of the Apostles, and there publishing Origen's condemnation; but, being warned of the danger to which this step would expose him, he returned to Salamis. It is said, that, when about to embark, he foretold to St. Chrysostom, that he would be driven from his see; and that St. Chrysostom, in return, told him,

that he would never see his church or palace again. It is certain that Epiphanius died in 403, on his return to Salamis, being above 80 years of age. He is the worst writer among the Greek fathers, though he had read much, and was very learned; but he is very inaccurate as to facts. The best edition of his works is that published by Pere Petau, 1622, Greek and Latin, with learned notes, 2 vol. fol. The principal among them is a treatise against heresies.

EPIPHANIUS, patriarch of Constantinople 520, who zealously defended the council of Chalcedon, and the condemnation of Eutyches. Pope Hormisdas authorised him to receive, in his name, all bishops who were willing to be re-united to the church of Rome, on condition of their subscribing to the *Formulary* which he had drawn up. Epiphanius died 535.

EPIPHANIUS, *the Scholastic*, a celebrated writer in the 6th century, who at the request of his friend Cassiodorus, translated the ecclesiastical histories of Socrates, Sozemenus, and Theodoret, from Greek into Latin, from which version Cassiodorus composed his *Hist. Tripartita*. There are several other translations of Epiphanius.

EPISCOPIUS (Simon) a celebrated Protestant divine, and the principal writer of the Arminian sect, born 1583, at Amsterdam. He was appointed to the divinity professorship in the academy at Leyden, 1612, by the voluntary resignation of Gomar. Episcopius openly defended the Arminians against the Gomarists, by which he made himself many enemies, and was not admitted a judge at the synod of Dort, but was condemned, deposed from the ministry, and banished from the territories of the republic; upon which he retired to Antwerp, where he wrote some controversial works. In 1626 Episcopius returned to Holland, and was minister of the Remonstrants at Rotterdam till 1634, when he went to Amsterdam, to direct the college which had been established there by the Arminians, and died in that city April 4, 1643. He had been married, but had no children. His works are, Commentaries on the New Testament; Theological Treatises, 1650 and 1665, 2 vol. fol. reprinted 1678, in which he maintains toleration. The life of Episcopius, written by Stephen Courcelles, and augmented by Limborg, has been translated from Flemish into Latin, and published 1701, 8vo.

EQUICOLA, v. MARIUS.

ERARD (Claude) an eminent advocate to the parliament of Paris, who pleaded for the D. Mazarin, 1689, against his wife Hortensia Mancini, and was distinguished both by his talents and integrity. His *Pleadings* were printed 1734, 8vo.

ERASISTRATUS, an eminent physician, grandson of Aristotle, who discovered the passion which Antiochus *Soter* had conceived for his mother-in-law, by the agitation of his pulse; and received 100 talents for the cure, from Seleucus Nicanor, the prince's father.

ERASMUS (John) master of the school at Antwerp, but obliged to retire into Poland, on account of his sentiments respecting Jesus Christ, which did not, however, entirely resemble those of Socinus; for he held that Christ was born before all things, and had warm disputes with him on that subject. There is a scarce book of his, entitled, *Antithesis Christi, et Anti-Christi de vero et uno Deo*, 1585, 8vo.

ERASMUS (Desiderius) son of Peter Gerard, a citizen of Goudau, and a physician's daughter of Sevenberg, born October 28, 1467, at Rotterdam. He was a chorister in the cathedral at Utrecht till nine years old, and went to pursue his studies at Deventor; but, losing his parents when he was only 14, was compelled to take the habit of a regular canon, in the monastery of Stein, near Tergou, where he made profession 1486, and amused himself some times with painting. Erasmus was ordained priest by the bishop of Utrecht in 1492, and went to study at the college de Montaigu, in Paris; but fell sick from bad diet. He afterwards studied the law at Orleans, travelled to England, took a doctor of divinity's degree at Bologna, in Italy 1506; and wrote to Lambert Brunnius, secretary to pope Julius II. requesting a dispensation from his vows, which he obtained. Erasmus went from thence to Venice, Padua, and Rome; from thence, making another voyage to England in 1509, was entertained at the house

house of Sir Thomas More, the lord chancellor, and there wrote his *Praise of Folly*, in Latin, *Paris*, Barbou, 1765, 12mo. *cum Notis variorum*, 1676, 8vo. translated into French, *Amsterdam*, 1728, 8vo.; *Paris*, 1751, 8vo. and 4to. fig. He taught Greek at Oxford; but, not meeting with a convenient establishment in England, retired to Basil, and formed a strict friendship with Frobenius, the celebrated printer. This great man's labours had till then been unrewarded; but Charles of Austria, sovereign of the Low Countries, who was afterwards the emperor Charles V. appointed him his counsellor of state, and settled a pension of 200 florins upon him, which was paid till 1525. King Francis I. offered much greater emoluments to draw him into France; and pope Paul III. entertained a design of creating him cardinal; but Erasmus, who had no ambition, would not take the least step to procure that dignity. After living several years at Friburg, he returned to Basil, where he was rector of the university, revised his works there, and there died July 12, 1536, aged 68. Erasmus was short, had blue eyes, a serious and modest air: he was of a delicate complexion, and sickly during the greatest part of his life. The best edition of this author's works is, *Leyden*, 1703, 10 tom. fol.; tom. 3. is bound in two. They consist of treatises on almost every subject;—grammar, rhetoric, philosophy, theology, epistles, books of devotion, commentaries on the New Testament, paraphrases, translations, apologies, &c. for to all these subjects did the genius of this learned man extend; and they are written with a degree of purity and elegance not inferior to that of the best authors. An edition of his *Adagia* was published by the Elzevirs in 1650, 12mo. and of his *Colloquia*, 1636, 12mo. There is an edition of them, *cum notis variorum*, 1664, or 1693, 8vo. They have been translated into French by Gueudeville, *Leyden*, 1720, 6 vol. 12mo. fig. We are indebted to Erasmus, principally, for the revival of classical learning, criticism, a taste for antiquity, and correct editions of the holy Fathers. He was one of the first who wrote on religious subjects with the loftiness, dignity, and majesty of style, becoming the holy mysteries. M. de Burigny published the life of Erasmus 1757, 2 vol. 12mo.

ERASTUS (Thomas) an eminent physician, born 1523, at Baden in Switzerland, taught with reputation at Heidelberg, afterwards at Basil, where he died, January 1, 1582, leaving various works, chiefly against Paracelsus, *Basil*, 1572, 4to. in four parts; and some celebrated Thesises: *Leguri*, 1595, 4to.; *Opuscula*, 1590, fol.; *Consilia*, Francfort, 1598, fol.; *de Auro potabili*, 8vo.; *de Putredine*, 4to.; *de Theriaca*, Lyons, 1606, 4to.; Thesises against Excommunication, and the Authority of Consistories, Amsterdam, 1649, 8vo.

ERATO, the Muse who, according to the fable, presides over amorous Poetry. She is represented as a young girl, crowned with myrtle and roses, holding a lyre in her right hand, and the bow of a viol in her left; and a little winged Cupid by her side, with his bow and arrows.

ERATOSTHENES, a learned critic and philologist of Cyrene, about 276 A.C. disciple of Aristo and Callimachus, and librarian of Alexandria under Ptolomy *Evergetes*, king of Egypt. He studied all sciences, and first discovered a method to measure the earth's magnitude, from whence he was called the *Cosmographer and Surveyor of the Universe*. He died 194 A.C. aged 81. Some of his works remain, which were printed at Oxford in Greek, 1672, 8vo.

ERATOSTRATUS, or EROSTRATUS, an obscure Ephesian, who burnt the temple of Diana, 356 A.C. with a view of making himself famous to posterity. To prevent which, the Ephesians made a law forbidding his name to be pronounced: but so singular a decree proved rather a means of perpetuating it.

ERCHEMBERT, a Lombard, who, after having been a soldier in his youth, withdrew to Mount Cassino, and from thence to other retreats, where he wrote a Chronicle from 774 to 888, published at Naples 1620, 4to. and in Peregrin's History of the Lombards, 1643, 4to.

ERCILLA Y CUNIGA (Don Monzo d') a celebrated Spanish poet, who lived at the end of the 16th century, and was gentleman of the bed-cham-

ber to the emperor Maximilian. He signalized himself at the battle of St. Quintin, 1557; after which, going to Chili, he engaged and defeated the savages of the country called *Araucana*, who had risen against their conquerors the Spaniards. It was on this occasion that Don Alonso Ercilla wrote his epic poem, entitled, *Araucana*, from the name of that barbarous country, *Madrid*, 1632, 2 vol. 12mo. This work has fire, elevation, new and bold thoughts, but little taste or invention; nor has its author observed the rules of epic poetry.

EREBUS, son of Chaos and Night, metamorphosed into a river, and precipitated into hell, for having assisted the giants.

ERECTHEUS VI. king of Athens, succeeded Pandion about 1423 A. C. and reigned 50 years His daughter, Orinthia, was carried away by Boreas, a native of Thrace, three years before Eumalpus instituted the rites of Ceres at Eleusis. Cecrops, his son, succeeded him.

ERESICHTHON, a Thessalian, who, according to the fable, having cut down a grove consecrated to Ceres, was punished by that goddess with such a raging hunger, that he was forced to prostitute his daughter, Metra, for his subsistence, and afterwards gnawed his own arms, and died mad. v. METRA ERHARD, v. LUNDORPIUS.

ERIC, or HENRY, the name of 14 kings of Sweden; the most celebrated among whom is Eric, son of Gustavus I. and Catherine of Saxony. He ascended the throne 1560, and was engaged in an unsuccessful war. John and Charles, his brothers, rose against him, with the principal nobility of Sweden 1568, besieged him in Stockholm, took and shut him up in prison, and John was proclaimed king by the unanimous consent of the grandees, and all orders of the state.

ERIC (Peter) commander of a Venetian fleet on the Adriatic sea, 1584, who took a ship in which the bashaw of Tripoli's widow was going to Constantinople, with eight hundred thousand crowns. Eric seized the booty, killed 250 men who were in the vessel, stabbed the widow's son in her arms, and, after causing 40 women, her attendants, to be violated, had them cut to pieces, and thrown into the sea. This cruelty did not, however, remain unpunished; the senate of Venice condemned Eric to be beheaded, and restored all the booty which he had taken to the Sultan.

ERICHTONIUS, fourth king of Athens, son of Vulcan. Minerva enclosed him a basket, which she gave the daughters of Cecrops to keep, forbidding them to open it; but they disobeyed her orders. Erichtonius succeeded Amphictyon about 1513 A C. instituted the Panathenaic games, in honour of Minerva, and reigned 50 years. It is said, that this king's legs being twisted like serpents, he invented chariots to hide the deformity, by showing only half his body. Pandion succeeded him.

ERIGENA, v. SCOTUS.

ERIGONE, daughter of Icarus, who hung herself in despair on hearing of her father's death. Jupiter, according to the fable, rewarded her piety, by placing her in heaven as the constellation Virgo. She was beloved by Bacchus, who seduced her in the form of a bunch of grapes.

ERINNA, a Grecian lady in the time of Sappho, whose verses may be found with those of Anyta.

ERITHRÆUS (Janus Nicius) v. ROSSI.

ERIZZO (Paul) governor of Negropont, who surrendered himself to the Turks, on a promise that his life should be saved; but Mahomet II. without any regard to the capitulation, ordered him to be sawn in two; and beheaded Anne, the daughter of Erizzo, himself, because she would not consent to his will. This was in 1489.

ERIZZO (Sebastian) a noble Venetian, who held several offices in the republic, and died 1585. He left a *Treatise on Medals*, Venice, 1559 4to.; *Novels in Six Days*, Venice, 1567, 4to; *Trattato della via inventrice, e dell instrumento de gli Antichi*, Venice, 1554, 4to.

ERKIVINS, of Stemback, architect of the famous tower at Strasburg; he died 1305. The tower was not finished till 1449.

ERLACH, a family of Switzerland, first of the six noble families of Bern; distinguished for its ancient nobility, and the eminent men it has produced.

Among

Among other illustrious persons of this family, we may reckon Ulric d'Erlach, knight, and captain general of the Bernese, who at the battle of Tonnerbuhel, 1298, defeated the nobility leagued against Bern. Rodolphus d'Erlach, knight, and captain general of the Bernese, who had the like success at the battle of Laupen, 1338, against the army of the nobles leagued for the same purpose; and John Louis d'Erlach, lieutenant general of the French troops, governor of Brisac, colonel of several regiments of German infantry and cavalry, to whom Louis XIII. was indebted for the acquisition of Brisac 1639, and Louis XIV. in part for the victory of Lens, 1648, and the preservation of his army, 1649, in which year that prince entrusted him with the general command of his troops on the vicomte de Turenne's defection: d'Erlach died at Brisac, January 26, 1650, aged 55. The king had a short time before appointed him his first plenepotentiary at the congress of Nuremburg, and was preparing to reward the services of this great general, by the most distinguished military honours, when he heard that a sudden death had abridged his days.

EROPE, wife of Atreus, who being seduced by Thyestes, had two children, which Atreus made Thyestes himself eat at a feast.

EROPUS, *Æropus*, son of Philip I. king of Macedon, who ascended the throne while a child. The people of Illyria, willing to take advantage of his minority, attacked and defeated the Macedonians; but they showing the young king at the head of his army, this sight so animated the soldiers that they conquered in their turn, about 602, A. C. Eropus reigned near 35 years.

ERPENIUS, or D'ERP (Thomas) born 1584 at Goreum. He acquired great knowledge of languages, travelled over France, England, Germany, and Italy, and on his return to his native country, was appointed professor of Arabic, and other Oriental languages, in the University of Leyden, where he died, November 13, 1624. He had been married, and had seven children. Erpenius left an excellent Arabic Grammar, *Leyden*, 1636, 1656, and 1748, 4to. also Hebrew and Chaldee Grammars. It is said the king of Morocco so much admired the Arabic letters which Erpenius wrote to him in the name of the United Provinces, that he was never tired of reading or showing them to those whose native language was Arabic.

ERYCEIRA (Fernando de Meneses Count d') born 1614, at Lisbon. He was counsellor at war, gentleman of the bedchamber to the infant Don Pedro, and counsellor of state. He wrote an history of Tangier 1727, fol; an history of Portugal from 1640, to 1657, 2 vol. fol.; the Life of John I. king of Portugal.

ERYCEIRA (Francis Xavier de Meneses Count d') great grandson of the preceding, born 1673, at Lisbon. He distinguished himself in the army, and obtained in 1735, the title of colonel general, and counsellor of war; he was also member of several academies. He died 1743. The following are known to be his works; *Memoirs respecting the Coins of Portugal*, 1738, 4to.; *Reflections on Academical Studies*; the *Henriade*, with remarks, 1741, 4to.

ERYPHILE, v. AMPHIARAUS.

ERYTROPILUS (Rupert) a learned Lutheran divine, in the 17th century, minister at Hanover, author of a methodical commentary on the History of the Passion, and of *Catena Aurea in Harmoniam Evangelic.* 4to.

ESACUS, son of Priam and Alixothoe, who was so passionately in love with the nymph Hesperia, that he quitted Troy to follow her. His mistress being killed by a serpent, Esacus threw himself into the sea, and was changed into a serpent by Thetis.

ESAR-HADDON, or ESAR-ADDON, son of Sennacherib; succeeded his father about 710, A. C. united the kingdoms of Nineveh and Babylon, made himself master of Asoth, and all Syria, and sent a colony into Samaria. His generals took king Manasseh, whom they carried to Babylon in chains. Esar-haddon died after reigning 42 years, and was succeeded by Saoduschin.

ESCALE, v. SCALA.

ESCALIN (Anthony) a celebrated captain of the 16th century, born at the town of la Garde in Dauphiny, of an obscure family. He rose by his genius and courage, signalized himself on several

several occasions, and was ambassador from king Francis I. to the Porte, 1542. Escalin afterwards purchased the barony of la Garde, and was appointed general of the Gallies; acquired great reputation by sea and land; and died at his barony, May 30, 1578, aged 80. Historians frequently call him *Captain Paulin*, *Poulin*, or *Polen*, which was the name he bore before his elevation.

ESCHINES, *Æschines*, a celebrated orator, the rival of Demosthenes; born at Athens, 397, A. C. He accused Ctesippon, that great orator's friend, who had proposed that a crown of gold should be decreed to him; but Demosthenes defended his friend's cause, and procured Eschines to be banished from Athens, who then retired to Rhodes, taught rhetorick there, and from thence went to Samos, where he died. The eloquence of Eschines was so much admired, that the Greeks gave the names of the three graces to his three orations, and those of the nine muses to his epistles. They may be found in the Greek orators, published by Aldus, *Venice*, 1513, 3 tom. fol. and in the Demosthenes of 1604. There is a French translation by M. Auger, with Demosthenes, *Paris*, 1777, 4 tom. in 5 vol. 8vo. Eschines is not equal to Demosthenes in strength, and loftiness of style, but excels him in copiousness, ornament, and flowery expressions. He must be distinguished from several others of the same name, mentioned by Diogenes Laertius; and among them from a philosopher of whom we have some dialogues, with notes by le Clerc, *Amsterdam* 1711, 8vo. joined to the authors *Cum Notis variorum*, v. ÆSCHINES.

ESCHYLUS, or ÆSCHYLUS, a very celebrated tragic poet, born about 525, A. C. of an illustrious family in Attica. He distinguished himself by his courage at the memorable battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Platea; and furnished the theatre with a great number of tragedies, which were universally applauded by the Greeks. In the latter part of his life Sophocles having won from him the tragic prize, he withdrew to Hiero king of Syracuse, who was his particular friend, and is said to have been killed in the fields by an eagle, who mistaking his bald head for the point of a rock, let fall a tortoise upon it; this appears fabulous, but however that may be, Eschylus died, 477, A. C. Seven of his tragedies remain in Greek. The best editions are those by Henry Stephens, 1557, 4to. and Stanley, *London*, 1663, fol.; that of Paw, *Hague*, 1745, 2 vol. 4to. is less esteemed; but that of Glasgow, 1746, 2 vol. 8vo. is very valuable for its elegancies; a French translation was printed at *Paris*, 1770, 8vo. Eschylus is considered by the ancients as the principal author of tragedy; he first introduced Interlocutors upon the stage, with the mask, and *Buskin*. His style is grand, sublime, vehement, and his expressions so terrible, that as the Scholiasts relate, several children were frightened to death in the theatre, at the first representation of his *Furies*, and some pregnant women fell into labour.

ESCOBAR DE MENDOZA (Anthony) a Jesuit, and celebrated casuist, author of a system of Moral Theology, *Lyons*, 1663, 7 tom. fol.; Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, *Lyons*, 1667, 9 tom. fol. and other works. He was a Spaniard, and died July 4, 1669, aged above 80. It is this author's theology which Paschal ridicules in his provincial letters. He must be distinguished from Francis d'Escobar, a native of Valencia in Spain, who lived in the middle of the 16th century, and left a good translation of Aphtonius, and some other Spanish authors of the same name.

ESCOBAR (Marine d') foundress of the recollection of St. Bridget, in Spain, born, February 8, 1554, at Valadolid, and died in great reputation for sanctity, June 9, 1633. Father du Pont, her confessor, left memoirs of this virgin at his death, which have been printed in Spanish, fol. and are very scarce.

ESCOBAR (Bartholomew) a pious and learned Jesuit, born 1558, at Seville, of a noble and ancient family, who was possessed of great wealth, and employed it all in works of charity. His zeal carried him to the Indies, where he took the religious habit, and at Limæ, 1624. His works are, *Conciones quadragesimales, et de Adventu*, fol.; *De Festis Domini*, fol.; *Sermones de Historiis Sacræ Script.*

ESCOUBLEAU (Francis d') better known by the title of Cardinal *de Sourdis*,

dis, son of Francis d'Escoubleau, marquis d'Allue, of a noble and ancient family. He distinguished himself by his merit, gained the esteem of Henry IV. who obtained a cardinal's hat for him 1598, and he was appointed archbishop of Bourdeaux the year following. Cardinal de Sourdis held a provincial council, 1624, at which he displayed great zeal for ecclesiastical discipline; he governed his diocese wisely, and died at Bourdeaux, February 8, 1628, aged 58.

ESCOUBLEAU (Henry d') de Sourdis, brother of the preceding, who succeeded him in the archbishoprick, and had the famous dispute with the duke d'Espernon. After mutual accusations had passed between them of failure in the respect due from each to the other, the duke more bold than the archbishop, ordered his guards to stop his coach; the archbishop alighted immediately, excommunicated the guards, and summoned the principal ecclesiasticks of the city, to meet at his episcopal palace, and consider of means to fulminate his censures. Espernon less alarmed than irritated, at the idea of this assembly, caused the palace to be surrounded that it might be prevented; the archbishop immediately ran out, crying, *Help, help, my people, the church is insulted*; while Espernon walking up to him, struck him three or four times on the stomach with his fist, and threw off his hat with his cane, the archbishop in the mean time said, *Strike, tyrant strike, thy blows are flowers to me, thou art excommunicated.* This strange affair was no sooner known at court, than Espernon was interdicted the exercise of all his offices till he should be absolved. His pardon was obtained by powerful friends, but on very hard terms for so haughty a spirit; he was compelled to resign his government of the three bishopricks, to write a very submissive letter to the archbishop, and receive on his knees a sharp and severe reprimand which he gave him previous to granting absolution, before the great church of Coutras, where he was confined. The mayor and jurats of Bourdeaux, and 25 presidents and counsellors were present, and drew up a verbal process of the affair. Sourdis died 1645, with the character of a better courtier than prelate.

ESCRIVA (Francis) a learned Jesuit of Valencia, eminent for his humility piety, and devotional works, died 1617, aged 87. He left a treatise *de quatuor Novissimis*, in Spanish, *Valencia*, 1604, 4to. which is much valued; *Discursus de Obligationibus Statûs uniuscujusque.*

ESCULAPIUS, god of physic, according to the fable, son of Apollo and the Nymph Coronis. He was educated by Chiron the Centaur, who taught him physic, by which science he cured the most desperate diseases; but Jupiter, offended at his having restored Hippolytus to life, killed him with a thunder bolt. Escculapius left two sons, Machaon and Podaliritus; and two daughters, Hygeia and Jaso. The heathens honoured him as a God; represented him with a stick in his hand, entwined with serpents, and consecrated the cock, goat, and crow to him. He had a celebrated temple at Epidaurus, and another at Rome, in an island formed by the Tiber. Esculapius is said to have invented the art of drawing teeth, and Clifton asserts that we are indebted to him for clinical physic, or the custom of visiting the sick in bed, for the purpose of curing them.

ESDRAS, son of Saraias, and priest of the Jews during their captivity. He gained the esteem of Artaxerxes *Longimanus*, who sent him to Jerusalem with rich gifts for the temple, which had been rebuilt under Zerubbabel; ordered the governors of the neighbouring provinces to furnish every thing necessary to the splendour of the divine worship, and to exempt the priests from public taxes. Esdras arrived at Jerusalem, 467, A. C. persuaded the Jews to put away their idolatrous wives, whom they had married contrary to the law of God; dedicated the city and read the book of the law before the people who were assembled. It was he who collected and revised the books which form the canon of Scripture; St. Jerome adds, that he introduced the Chaldee character to the Jews, leaving the ancient character to the Samaritans; but this opinion has its difficulties. However Esdras zealously regulated all that concerned the Jewish worship, and the canonical books, for which the Hebrews called him *the Prince of the Doctors of the Law.* He wrote the first of the four books which bear his name; it is written partly

partly in Hebrew and partly in Chaldee. The second was composed by Nehemiah; the other two are not canonical. Some authors ascribe the two books of Chronicles to Esdras.

ESOP, an author celebrated for his fables, a native of Phrygia according to the most common opinion. He was born a slave, and sold to Xanthus of the isle of Samos, and afterwards to Idmon, or Iadmon, a philosopher, who had at that time the famous courtesan Rhodope also among his slaves. Esop finding that his mean birth prevented his having credit and authority enough to instruct the people by grave and moral sentences, as the Grecians then did, thought it his duty to try another method, and applied himself to the composition of ingenious, useful, and agreeable fables, which gained him great reputation throughout Greece. Iadmon gave him his freedom, as a reward for his services, talents, and virtue; being ashamed to keep a man in slavery who was worthy to rule. The fame of Esop's wisdom reaching the ears of Crœsus, that prince sent for him to his court, and engaged him by his favours to continue there as long as he lived. In this situation Esop conversed with Solon and the other sages of Greece; and showed there much more politeness, and respect for the princes, than those great philosophers did. He went to Athens in the time of Pisistratus, and found himself again with the seven Grecian sages, at the court of Periander tyrant of Corinth. Returning to Sardis, Crœsus sent him to Delphos to offer magnificent sacrifices to Apollo, and distribute four *minæ* in silver to each citizen. Esop observing that the arable lands about Delphos lay fallow, reproached its inhabitants with their idleness, and sent the money that remained after the sacrifice, back to Sardis. This so irritated the Delphians, that they threw him from the top of a rock, under pretence of his having stolen a gold cup consecrated to Apollo, which they had hidden among his baggage, as he was returning to Crœsus. All Greece lamented the death of this great man, and the Athenians erected a magnificent statue to his memory. It is commonly believed, on the testimony of Planudes, that Esop was the most ill made and deformed object that ever lived, and so tongue tied that he could hardly speak; but no ancient author describes him so, or reproaches him with any kind of deformity; on the contrary it appears that Esop had a fine natural genius, great fondness and taste for music, and was the most polished philosopher of his time; besides, the life of Esop written by Planudes is with such ridiculous puerile stories, as deserve no kind of credit. Socrates during his imprisonment turned Esop's Fables into verse, but this work is lost. The collection we have, which was published by Planudes, does not appear to have been written by Esop; it contains some fables which are older than his time, and the ancients quote some as Esop's, which are not in this collection. The edition of Plantinus, 1565, 16to. is esteemed; also that by Aldus with the other fabulists, *Venice*, 1505, fol.; of Oxford 1718, 8vo. Francfort, 1610, 8vo.

ESOP (Claudius) the most celebrated tragic actor among the Romans, about 85, A. C. He compleated Cicero in the art of declamation, and died very rich, though he had lived in a very expensive way.

ESPAGNANDEL (Matthew l') a celebrated sculptor, who lived at the end of the 17th century, and though a protestant, embellished several churches in Paris. The altar piece of the Premonstratenses, and of the chapel in the palace hall are among his performances; there are also some excellent works of his in the park of Versailles.

ESPAGNE (John d') a learned minister of the French church at London, in the 17th century, author of several works published at *Geneva*, 1670, 3 vol. and at the *Hague*, 1674, 2 vol. 12mo. The most esteemed among them is entitled, *Erreurs populaires sur les Point généraux qui concernent l'Intelligence de la Religion.* He freely censures the catechism of Calvin.

ESPAGNE (Charles d') grandson of Ferdinand de la Carda, son in law of St. Louis, who having the misfortune to lose his grandfather, eldest son of Alphonso X. king of Castile, before his great grandfather was excluded from the kingdom, to which Sancho second son of Alphonso X. succeeded. This disinherited family settled in France,

France, where Charles enjoyed the advantages of royal favour as well as high birth. King John having given him the constable's sword 1350, though he had not merited it by any services, encreased the enemies his pride had already created. Charles *the Bad*, king of Navarre, suspecting that Charles d'Espagne dissuaded king John from restoring the lands which he claimed, caused him to be murdered in his bed, January 6, 1354, at his castle of l'Aigle in Normandy. The murderer escaped punishment through some excuses long solicited.

ESPAGNE (Lewis d') elder brother of the preceding, and admiral of France, in which capacity he was sent to assist Charles de Blois, who was contending for Bretany with John de Montfort, the latter being supported by the English. Lewis d'Espagne took several towns there, but besieging Quimperlé by sea, the English dispersed his fleet, and he was forced to escape in a fishing boat; which so enraged him that he compelled Charles de Blois, who was besieging Hennebond, to deliver up two English officers to him, that, by beheading them in sight of the besieged, he might revenge himself on the whole nation, by the death of these unhappy wretches. Charles de Blois was forced to comply, though with great reluctance, but the besieged found means to deliver them; they made a *sortie* from a quarter at some distance from that where they kept; all ran to the attack, and in the mean time part of the garrison carried them off without difficulty. Lewis soon after put to sea again still threatening revenge, but his fleet was again dispersed; he was living 1351. His only son was murdered by order of Peter *the Cruel*, 1357, and left no children.

ESPAGNE (the cardinal d') v. MENDOZA.

ESPAGNET (John d') president of the parliament of Bourdeaux. He was attached to the new philosophy, and gave the public proofs of his progress in it by his *Enchiridion Physicæ restitutæ, et Arcanum Philosophiæ hermeticæ*, Paris, 1623, 8vo. translated into French under the title of *La Philosophie ritablie en sa Pureté naturelle*, &c. Paris, 1651, 8vo. He also published an old MS entitled, *Le Rosier des Guerres*, to which he added a treatise of his own, *sur l'Institution d'un jeune Prince*, Paris 1616, 8vo. It had been printed in 1523, fol. a more ample edition than that of 1616.

ESPAGNOLET (Joseph Ribera, surnamed l') an eminent Spanish painter, born, 1589, at Xativa. He studied the style of Michael Angelo de Caravaggio, but excelled him in correctness of drawing. Born in poverty, he bore the miseries of that state a long time, which induced a cardinal to take him to his house, and to supply his wants liberally; but Espagnolet finding that this change of fortune made him indolent, quitted the cardinal's palace abruptly, that he might recover his taste for painting. He became first painter to the viceroy of Naples, knight of Christ, and member of St. Luke's academy at Rome; amassed great riches, and died at Naples, 1656. The subjects of his pictures are generally terrible, and full of horrors; his heads have great expression, and most of his drawings are determined by a delicate and masterly stroke of the pen; he also engraved in aqua fortis.

ESPARRON (Charles d'Arcussia Vicomte d') a gentleman whose whole amusement was Falconry, on which he wrote a treatise much esteemed, *Rowen* 1644. 4to. He was 64 in 1598.

ESPEN (Zeger-Bernard Nan) born July 9, 1646, at Louvain, where he took a doctor of law's degree in 1675, and taught with reputation in the college of Pope Adrian IV. He lost his sight at 65 by a cataract, but recovered it two years after from being couched. His attachment to Port-Royal, his opposition to the bull *Unigenitus*, and his approbation of the consecration of M. Steenoven, archbishop of Utrecht, which he treated as catholics, embittering the close of his life, he was obliged to retire to Maestricht, and from thence to Amersfort, where he died October 2, 1728, aged 83. Espen's best work is his *Jus Ecclesiasticum Universum*, in which he discovers great knowledge of ecclesiastical discipline, both ancient and modern, *Louvain*, (Paris) 1753, 4 vol. fol. and in 1768 a supplement with his life: observe that the pages from 416, to 484, are wanting in some copies. These are writings to prove that bishops canonically elected, or nominated, may be consecrated without

without the pope's participation; it is printed separately, under the title of *Avisaux Princes Catholiques*, 2 vol. 12mo.

ESPENCE (Claudius de) a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, born 1511 at Châlons-sur-Marne, of a noble and ancient family. He was rector of the University of Paris, and employed in ecclesiastical affairs by cardinal de Lorraine, who took him to Rome 1555, where pope Paul IV. conceived so high an esteem for him that he had thoughts of making him a cardinal. D'Espence assisted by order of his majesty at a conference of divines at Melun, was at the states of Orleans in 1560, and at the colloquy of Poissy 1561, died 1571, at Paris, aged 60. He left commentaries in Latin, on St. Paul's Epistle to Timothy and Titus: a Treatise on Clandestine Marriages; and other works on Continence, the Adoration of the Eucharist, and the Mass, Paris, 1619, fol. Some sermons and controversial pieces in French; they are all written with dignity.

ESPERIENTE (Philip Callimaco) born at St. Gimignano, in the states of Florence, of the noble and illustrious family of Buonaccorti. He went to Rome in the pontificate of Pius II. and formed an academy there with Pomponius Lætus, all the members of which took Latin, or Greek names, and Buonaccorti chose that of *Callimaco*, but the surname of *Esperiente*, was given him from his great experience in public affairs. Paul II. fancying this academy concealed some pernicious mystery, prosecuted its members with the utmost rigour, which obliged Esperiente to retire into Poland, where king Casimir III. entrusted him with the education of his children, appointed him his secretary some time after, and sent him as ambassador to Constantinople, Vienna, Venice, and Rome, successively. After Esperiente returned to Poland his house took fire, by which his furniture, library, and several writings were consumed, which gave him great concern. He died at Craco, 1496, leaving *Hist. de iis quæ à Venetis tentata sunt Persis et Tartaris contra Turcas movendis*, &c. 1533, 4to.; *Attila*, 4to. or an history of that king of the Huns. *Hist. de Rege Uladislao, seu Clade Vernesi*, 4to. Paul Jovius says, that in this work Esperiente has exceeded all the historians who have written since Tacitus. *Ad Innocentium* VIII. *de Bello Turcis inferendo Oratio*, 4to.

ESPERNON (the duke d'). v. VALETTE.

ESPINAY (Francis d') called the brave St. Luc, knight of the king's orders, governor of Saintonge, and Brouage. Henry III. had a particular regard for him, and placed a confidence in him which occasioned his disgrace. The king having communicated to his favourite an attachment he had to a young lady of quality, forbidding him at the same time to mention it, St. Luc divulged it to his wife; who immediately made use of the secret to ingratiate herself with the queen. Henry was so piqued by this step, that St. Luc would have been in great danger, had he not escaped to Brouage. Henry IV. also had great confidence in him as a soldier; he was at the battle of Coutras 1587, and served in two sieges 1596. On the resignation of M. de la Guiche. St. Luc was appointed grand master of the artillery, and was killed at the siege of Amiens 1597.

ESPINAY (Timoleon d') de St. Luc served under Louis XIII. against the Calvinists, as vice admiral. He defeated the Rochelle fleet, and drove M. de Soubise from the isle of Ré, which gained him the marechal's staff, 1628. He died 1644. The male line of this family ended in his grandson Francis d'Espinay, 1694.

ESPRIT (James) counsellor of state, and member of the French academy, into which he was admitted 1639. He was born 1611, at Beziers, and died 1678, at Paris, leaving two daughters married. He left the fathers of the oratory, to attach himself to Mad. de Longueville, and M. le Prince de Conti. Esprit left *Paraphrases de quelques Pseaumes*, *Lettres*, and a book *de la Fausseté des Vertus humaines*, 2 vol. 12mo. which is merely a commentary on the duke de la Rochefoucault. He had a brother who continued in the ecclesiastical profession, author of *Maximes politiques mises en vers* 1717, and some other poems.

ESSE', v. MONTALEMBERT.

ESSEX (Robert d'Evreux, earl of) an Irishman, of a Norman family; who gained the favour of queen Elizabeth by his great politeness. The queen walking

walking in a garden, came to a muddy place, upon which Essex immediately pulled off his cloke which was trimmed with gold, and spread it under her feet, which gallantry Elizabeth was much charmed with. Essex had a noble and pleasing person, and appeared with great distinction at court. The queen, who was then 58, entertained a partiality for him which her age secured from all suspicion; she appointed him grand master of the artillery, knight of the garter, and privy counsellor. In 1599 the earl of Essex was sent against the rebels in Ireland, with an army of 20000 men, whom he suffered to perish; the queen then withdrew her favour, expelled him from the council, and forbade him the court. Essex exasperated, conspired against his benefactress, thinking he should be assisted by James of Scotland in dethroning her; but he had deceived himself, was arrested and beheaded 1601, and died unpitied, his vanity having alienated all the courtiers. Elizabeth signed the warrant for his execution. He was so devoted to the ancient chivalry, that he always wore a glove of the queen's in his hat, which has given ample scope to the writers of romance for embellishing his history.

ESTAMPES (James) better known by the name of *Marechal de la Ferte-Imbaut*, knight of the king's orders, marechal of France, and lieutenant general of the Orleanese, &c. He was son of Claudius d'Estampes, captain of the French body guards of Francis de France, duke d'Alençon, descended from an ancient and noble family, originally of Berri, which has produced many great men. He bore arms from his youth, signalized himself in various battles and sieges; was sent ambassador to England 1641; appointed marechal of France, January 5, 1651, and died at his castle of Mauny, near Rouen, May 20, 1668, aged 78.

ESTAMPES-VALENCAY (Achilles d') a celebrated cardinal, and grand-croix of Malta, son of John d'Estampes Valençay; of the same family as the preceding; born at Tours, July 5, 1593. He went early into the army; commanded at the siege of Rochelle as vice-admiral; and, on the reduction of that place, was made colonel. Being afterwards appointed general of the gallies of Malta, he displayed extraordinary courage at the taking of the island of St. Maura, and in the Archipelago. Sometime after this, pope Urban VIII. sent for him to Rome, that he might assist the church in the affair between his holiness and the duke of Parma. He was extremely well received there, appointed general of the armies of the Holy See under cardinal Anthony Barbarini, and created cardinal December 14, 1643, as a reward for his services in this fortunate expedition. Cardinal d'Estampes vigorously maintained the interests of France against the Spanish ambassador, and died July 7, 1646, aged 53. He was a brave, resolute, enterprising man, and could as easily execute, as plan the most difficult undertakings.

ESTAMPES (the duchess d'). v. PISSELEU.

ESTE, an illustrious Italian family, of which was Albert, marquis of Ferrara, in 1400. Nicholis III. who after murdering Otta da Torsi, lord of Placenza, united that place to his dominions, and died 1441, leaving his inheritance to his natural son Lionel, though he had two legitimate children. Lionel dying 1450 without issue, was succeeded by his brother Borso, a bastard also, to the prejudice of his legitimate brothers; but his uncommon merit secured him from enemies; he was created duke of Modena by Frederick III. and died 1471. He left a legitimate son, named Nicholas; but Hercules, legitimate heir of Nicholas III. recovered the patrimony of his ancestors, and died 1505. Alphonso I. Hercules II. and Alphonso II. succeeded him; but the latter dying without children 1597, the pope united Ferrara to the Holy See, and Cæsar d'Este son of a natural brother of Hercules II. was duke of Modena. He died 1628, and his descendants have continued to possess the dukedom of Modena, v. ALPHONSO.

ESTHER, niece, or rather cousin german of Mordecai, a Jew of the tribe of Benjamin, who dwelt at Susa. She married Ahasuerus after that prince had put away Vashti his first wife; and saved the life of Mordecai, and all the Jews, whom Haman the king's favorite wanted to destroy, because Mordecai would not bow the knee to him. The Jews instituted the feast of

Purim, for a perpetual memorial and thanksgiving for this deliverance. v. AHASUERUS. There was another Jewess named Esther in the 14th century, concubine to Casimir III. *the Great*, king of Poland, which prince being fond of wine and women, this new Ester obtained very great privileges from him, for the Jews in Poland and Lithuania; as the ancient Esther had done from her ligitimate husband Ahasuerus.

ESTIUS (William) a celebrated divine of Gorcum, descended from the ancient family of Este; who took a doctor's degree at Louvain, 1580. He taught at Douay sometime after with great reputation; was provost of St. Peter's church, and chancellor of the University in that city; where he died, September 20, 1613, aged 72. His principal works are, Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles, *Rouen*, 1709, 2 vol. fol. a System of Theology, or Commentaries on the Sentences of Peter Lombard, *Paris*, 1696, 2 vol. fol. notes on the difficult passages of the holy scriptures, *Douay*, 1628, fol.

ESTOILE (Peter de l') grand audiencier in chancery, died 1611; the journal of Henry III. 1744, 5 vol. 8vo. and that of Henry IV. 1744, 4 vol. 8vo. were taken from his writings. These editions have been published by Messrs. Secousse and Longlet du Fresnoy; Messrs. Godefroi had published them before at Brussels, under the name of Cologn; with the title of *Journal d'Henri III.* 4 vol. 8vo.; and *Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de France*, 1719, 2 vol. 8vo. These memoirs are scarce, and much sought after by the curious, as several particulars are omitted in the new edition of them, published 1744.

ESTOILES (Claudius de l') seign. du Saussay, a native of Paris, son of the preceding; one of the original members of the French academy, much esteemed by cardinal de Richelieu. He died 1652, leaving some theatrical pieces, *La Belle Esclave*; *l'Intrigue des Filoux*; some odes in the *Recueil des Poëtes François*, 1692, 5 vol. 12mo.

ESTOUTEVILLE (William d') archbishop of Rouen; a celebrated cardinal, son of John d'Estouteville, descended from a noble and ancient family of Normandy. He was employed in important commissions under Charles VII. and Louis XI. reformed the university of Paris, was a great supporter of the pragmatick sanction, and patronized the learned. Cardinal d'Estouteville was dean of the cardinals, and died at Rome, December 22, 1483, aged 80.

ESTRADES (Godefroi comte d') marechal of France, governor of Dunkirk, and viceroy of America. He served under prince Maurice in Holland, and was sent to England as ambassador extraordinary, 1661, where he zealously maintained the rights of the French king against the Spanish ambassador, who endeavoured to take the place from him, v. AUBUSSON. He concluded the treaty of Breda 1662, and was employed in many other important negociations. He died February 26, 1686, aged 79. An abridgement of his memoirs was published at the Hague, 1743, in 9 vol. 12mo.; the originals are in 22 vol. fol. John Aimon, an apostate priest, stole some of them from the king's library, which he shortened and published at Amsterdam 1709.

ESTRE'ES, a noble French family, known about the middle of the 15th century, which has produced several great men; among others Estrées (John) grand master of the French artillery, and one of the best captains of his age. He was at first page to queen Ann of Bretany, and afterwards did essential services to king Francis I. and Henry II. It was he who first began to form the artillery of France upon a better plan. John d'Estrées was at the taking of Calais 1558, and is said to have been the first gentleman in Picardy, who embraced the reformed religion; he died in a very advanced age in 1567. Anthony his son, was grand master of the artillery, and father of Gabrielle d'Estrées.

ESTRE'ES (Gabrielle d') a lady who possessed the most enchanting beauty, joined to such qualities of head and heart, as were capable of enslaving those who were most guarded against female charms. Henry IV. amidst all the embarrassments of civil war, could not resist the force of her attractions. He saw her first in 1591, at the castle of Cœuvres, where she lived with her father. Whatever sentiments Gabrielle might entertain for Henry, she had too much

much respect for her parent, to return his passion; so that he saw no way to remove this obstacle, but by marrying the lady to Nicholas d'Amerval, sieur de Liancourt, from whom she was parted in December, 1594. Henry found means to prevent the cohabitation of the sieur de Liancourt and his wife, for she had been delivered of a son in June, 1594, (Cæsar duke de Vendôme) whom the king owned as his. v. VENDOME. He raised the lands of Beaufort to a duchy for his mistress, and not satisfied with this, and all the marks of tenderness he had lavished upon her, by the legitimate titles given to her children, he was disposed to marry her. The duchess hoping to obtain a sentence from the pope for dissolving Henry's marriage with Margaret de Valois, had encouraged his inclination of returning to the catholic church; but all these projects were destroyed by her unexpected death, on Easter-eve, August 10, 1599. The apoplexy of which she died disfigured her face so much, as to cause suspicion of poison. Besides Cæsar above mentioned, she had Alexander; and Catherine Henrietta, who married the duke d'Elbœuf. Gabrielle d'Estrées had a brother, named

ESTRE'ES (Francis Annibal d') duke, peer, and marechal of France, born 1573, who first chose the ecclesiastical profession, and was appointed bishop of Laon by Henry IV. but quitted his bishopric to go into the army. He signalized himself on several occasions; assisted the duke of Mantua, took Treves, and was ambassador extraordinary at Rome, where he maintained the glory and interests of the French crown, with great honour, and judgement. He died May 5, 1670, aged 98, leaving memoirs respecting the regency of Mary de Medicis; an account of the conclave in which pope Gregory XV. was elected 1621, and another of the siege of Mantua 1630. The whole in 1 vol. 12mo.

ESTRE'ES (Cæsar d') son of the preceding, a celebrated cardinal, and abbot of St. Germain-des-Prés, born February 5, 1628, of a noble and ancient family, which has produced many great men. He was admitted doctor of the Sorbonne, then appointed bishop of Laon, and afterwards cardinal 1674. The king employed him in settling matters of the greatest importance; in Spain with Philip V.; at Rome respecting the peace of Clement IX. and the affair of the *Regale*; and in Germany for the Dauphin's marriage; all which cardinal d'Estrées managed with great prudence, and acquired much honour by his conduct. He patronised the learned, and was dean of the French academy. He died December 18, 1714, at his abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés, aged 87. His brothers were, Francis Annibal II. whose male posterity ended in Lewis Armand, duke d'Estrées. He died 1723; and John Comte d'Estrées, vice-admiral, marechal of France, and viceroy of America, who died 1707, leaving a son named

ESTRE'ES (Victor Maria duc d') nephew of the preceding, born December 30, 1660, who succeeded his father as vice-admiral of France. He signalized himself in the Levant; bombarded Barcelona and Alicant, 1691, was appointed lieutenant-general of the navy to Philip V. of Spain, 1701, and marechal of France 1705. The duke d'Estrées commanded the fleet in 1704, under the comte de Toulouse, at the battle of Malaga, and was created grandee of Spain, and knight of the golden fleece. He was admitted an honorary member of the academy of sciences 1707, of the French academy 1715, and of that of inscriptions, and belles lettres 1726. He died at Paris, December 28, 1737, aged 77. Leaving no children, his possessions passed into the house of Louvois, by his sister's marrying the marquis de Courtanvaux, v. P. ANSELME.

ESTRE'ES (Lewis Cæsar le Tellier comte d') born July 2, 1695, at Paris, son of the marquis de Courtanavaux, and grandson of the marquis de Louvois; his mother Mary Anne Catherine d' Estrées being sole heiress of her family, carried its patrimony into that of le Tellier. The comte d'Estrées went into the army, and was made lieutenant-general, 1744. War being declared against the English, and a determination fixed of sending French troops into the electorate of Hanover 1757, the court fixed on him as commander; and he received the marechal's staff, February 24. The army found it more difficult to struggle with scarcity in a country

country covered with wood, than to conquer the enemy, who retired before them across the Weser. The French crossed it also, and M. le marechal d'Estrées won the famous battle of Hastembeck, July 26; in which about 3000 men were killed on each side; but the Hanoverians being discouraged suffered Hamelen to be taken, and were preparing to abandon the electorate, when M. de Richelieu was sent to supersede M. d'Estrées. Before his victory was known at court, the courtiers had accused him of being too slow in his operations, and the public saw, with concern, an able general recalled, and another put in his place, who availed himself of the shock already given to the enemy. He drew the Hanoverians into the morasses of Stade, and forced them to remain neuter during the war, by the capitulation of Closterseven; but was unable to preserve these advantages, the king of Prussia, after the battle of Rosebach, persuading the Hanoverians to break their treaty, and take up arms again. M. de Richelieu, repulsed on every side, was succeeded by M. de Clermont, who did not prove more fortunate. After losing the battle of Crevelt, M. de Clermont left the command to M. de Contades, who experienced fresh misfortunes. The eyes of all France were now turned on M. d'Estrées, as the only man capable of restoring the lost glory of the French arms: his age and infirmities would not permit his undertaking the command: however, after the defeat at Minden, he went to Giessen, by order of the court, to settle the further operations of the campaign with M. de Contades: nor was it without great concern that he was seen to return the November following, without taking the command of the army, which was given to M. de Broglio. M. le comte d'Estrées continued to give every assistance in his power at the council, and died January 2, 1771. He had been married, but left no children.

ESTUMEL, a gentleman of the environs of Peronne, in which he shut himself up, 1536, to defend the place against the earl of Nassau, who besieged it. He sent in all the corn he could procure from the neighbouring gentlemen, as well as all his own; and, by his valour and the good disposition of his forces, so discouraged the enemy, that the earl of Nassau was obliged to retire, after a month's siege, in which time he had assaulted the place four times in vain. The king, to reward Estumel, appointed him his maître d'hotel, and also gave him a considerable place in the finances.

ETEOCLES, son of Oedipus and Jocasta. He divided the kingdom of Thebes with his brother Polynices, on condition they should reign by turns. Eteocles, being the eldest, reigned first, but afterwards refused to give place to Polynices: this refusal kindled the famous Theban war, in which the two brothers killed each other.

ETHELBERT, king of Kent in England, about 560. He married Bertha, daughter of Charibert, king of France, who took great pains to convert her husband, which was followed by the conversion of several English lords, through the zeal of St. Augustin, whom pope St. Gregory sent into England. Ethelbert reigned prosperously, and died 617, aged 56.

ETHELRED, king of England, succeeded his brother Edward II. 979. Avarice, debauchery, and cruelty, rendered him so odious to his subjects, that they admitted Sweyn, king of Denmark; and Ethelred was obliged to fly to his brother-in-law, Richard II. duke of Normandy; from whence he was not recalled till Sweyn's death. Ethelred died about 1016.

ETHELWULF, king of England, succeeded his father 837. Having conquered the Danes, he offered the tenth part of his dominions to God, and laid the tribute of a penny to the holy see on every family, which was called Peter-pence, and paid till the time of Henry VIII. Some place this custom as far back as 740. While Ethelwulf was on a pilgrimage to Rome, his son rebelled; but he conquered him at his return, and married Judith, daughter of Charles *the Bald*. He died 857, after having divided the kingdom between his four sons.

ETIENNE, v. STEPHENS.

ETTMULLER (Michael) an eminent physician, born May 26, 1646, at Leipsic, where, after visiting the greatest part of Europe, he was appointed professor of botany, chymistry, and anatomy, and died 1683. He left *Medical Instructions*,

Instructions, and other works, of which the most complete edition is Naples, 1728, 5 vol. fol. The greatest part of his works has been translated into French, and printed in several vol. 8vo. and 12mo. Michael Ernest Ettmuller, his son, was also a skilful physician, and published several dissertations. He died September 25, 1732.

EVAGORAS I. king of Cyprus, who received Conon, the Athenian captain, about 405 A.C. He took the city of Salamis, and fought against Artaxerxes, king of Persia; but, losing a battle at sea, was compelled to yield part of the isle of Cyprus to the Persians, and content himself with reigning at Salamis. Evagoras was murdered by the eunuch Thrasydeus, 374 A.C. and left two sons; Niocles, who succeeded him, and Protagoras.

EVAGORAS II. grandson of the preceding, and son of Niocles, being deprived of the kingdom of Salamis by his uncle Protagoras, had recourse to king Artaxerxes Ochus, from whom he obtained a sovereignty in Asia more extensive than that which he had lost. Taking refuge afterwards in the island of Cyprus, to avoid the accusations brought against him, he was there put to death.

EVAGRIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, elected by the Catholics 370, immediately after the death of Eudoxus, an Arian bishop. The emperor Valens drove him from his seat, and banished him; encouraging the Arians by this severity, who exercised all kind of cruelty against the orthodox.

EVAGRIUS, patriarch of Antioch, one of St. Jerome's friends. He was put in the place of Paulinus, 389; but Melitus, having before succeeded Flavianus, 381, the election of Evagrius continued the schism in the church of Antioch. After his death, however, it was put an end to, by those who had been of his party going over to Flavianus.

EVAGRIUS, *Sholasticus*, a celebrated historian of the 6th century, born at Epiphania about 536. He followed the profession of an advocate at Antioch, from which he got the surname of *Scholasticus*, pleaders being so called at that time. Evagrius was tribune, and keeper of the prefect's dispatches, and left an ecclesiastical history, in 6 books, which begins where that of Socrates and Theodoret finishes, that is about 431, and ends with the twelfth year of the emperor Mauritius, 594. He composed other works, which may be found in the Library of the Fathers, for which he was rewarded by Tiberius and Mauritius. His Ecclesiastical History is full, and tolerably accurate; nor is the style disagreeable, being elegant and polished for the age in which this author lived; but he makes too many digressions. This history contains nothing erroneous respecting either faith or church discipline. Robert Stephens published the Greek text from one MS. in the king's library: M. de Valois revised it from two MSS. and published a good edition, Greek and Latin, with very learned notes, 1679. It was reprinted at Cambridge 1720, with Eusebius. The time when Evagrius died is uncertain.

EVANDER, called the son of Mercury, from his eloquence. He went into Italy about 60 years before Troy was taken, according to the fable; and Faunus, who then reigned over the Aborigini, gave him a great extent of country, where he settled with his friends. Evander taught the Latins agriculture, and the use of letters.

EVARIC, king of the Goths in Spain, son of Theodoric I. and brother of Theodoric II. whom he succeeded 466. He ravaged Lusitania, Upper Spain, and Navarre; took Arles and Marseilles; besieged Clermont; defeated the emperor Anthemius, assisted by the Britons; pillaged Auvergne, Berri, Touraine, and Provence; and died at Arles 485. Alaric his son succeeded him.

EVARISTUS, pope, successor of St. Anacletus, in the year 96. He suffered martyrdom in 108.

EUCHERIUS (St.) a celebrated bishop of Lyons, a rich senator, who shut himself up in the solitude of Lerins, with his two sons, Salone and Veran. Finding himself too much noticed in this situation, he went to the isle of *Lero*, now called *St. Margaret*; from whence he was fetched to be bishop of Lyons, 434. He assisted in this character at the first council of Orange, 441, and was distinguished there for his wisdom and learning. Eucherius left two excellent tracts, one

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on the Advantages of Solitude, the other on Contempt of the World, translated into French by M. Arnaud d'Andilly, 1672, 12mo.; *A Treatise on the Forms of the Spiritual Intelligence*; in which he explains, to his son Veran, the different methods of speaking in the Holy Scriptures: two books of *Instructions*, containing an explanation of several difficult passages in Scripture: *History of St. Mauritius, and the Martyrs of the Theban Legion.* The circumstances related in this history, he declares to have heard from those who assured him that they were informed of them by eye witnesses. Eucherius wrote very well for the time in which he lived. Several other works are attributed to him. They have each been printed separately, but the whole is in the Library of the Fathers. He died 450.

EUCLID, a native of Megara, disciple of Socrates, to whose lectures he was so much attached, that, during the war between the Athenians and Megarians, he attended that great man's school in woman's cloaths, to elude the edict which forbid a Megarian to go to Athens on pain of death. Socrates being dead, Plato, and other philosophers, retired to Euclid at Megara, to avoid the tyrants who governed at Athens. Euclid devoted himself entirely to the subtilties of logic, and founded a sect of perpetual disputers, who were called the *Megaric and contentious Sect.* He admitted but one sole good, which he named sometimes *Prudence*, sometimes *God*, and sometimes *Spirit*. Eubulides succeeded him, and was also a captious sophist.

EUCLID, a celebrated mathematician, born at Alexandria, where he taught in the reign of Ptolomy *Lagus*, about 300 years A. C. His best work is his excellent Elements of Geometry, which has gone through many editions, in all languages. There are several editions of that published by Isaac Barrow, *London*, 1678, 8vo. The best is by Dr. Gregory, *Oxford*, 1703, fol. Greek and Latin. The French translation by P. Dechales, 12mo. is esteemed. Something of this author's may be found in the Collection of Ancient Writers on Music, *Amsterdam*, 1652, 2 vol. 4to.

EUDÆMON-JOHN (Andrew) i. e. John *the Happy*, a native of the isle of Candia, who studied at Rome, and entered the Jesuits' society. He died December 24, 1625, and left several works; one of which, entitled, *Admonitio ad Regem Ludovicum XIII.* 1625, 4to. and, in French, 1627, 4to. was burnt, by a decree of the châtelet, as a seditious book, and censured by the Sorbonne and the assembly of the French clergy, 1626. Some bishops signed a protest, and referred the matter to the council. Affairs are much altered since that time; Benedict XIV. has forbidden ecclesiastics to maintain propositions contrary to the authority of sovereigns.

EUDES, earl of Paris, D. of France, and one of the bravest princes of his age, son of Robert *the Strong*. He maintained the siege of Paris against the Normands 887; compelled them to retire, and was proclaimed king of West France the year following. He soon after cut the Norman army in pieces, pursuing them to the frontiers. Eudes also forced Charles *the Simple* to retire to Neustria, took Laon, and died in Picardy, January 3, 898.

EUDES, D. of Aquitaine, who, being jealous of the power of Charles Martel, assisted king Chilperic II. and Rainfroy; but they were defeated by Charles about 719; and Eudes, having made peace with the latter, delivered up Chilperic. He conquered Zama the Saracen general, 721, who had besieged Toulouse; but, in 730, seeing that the infidels were growing formidable, made an alliance with their general Munuza, and gave him his daughter in marriage. Two years after, Eudes called Charles Martel to his assistance against Abderama, and was concerned in the famous victory gained over the Saracens 732. A war then broke out again between these two princes, which lasted till the death of Eudes, 735.

EUDES (John) brother of Mezeray, who, quitting the congregation of the oratory 1643, founded another congregation at Caen, consisting of secular priests; which institution is intended to form ecclesiastics for the church, by undertaking the care of seminaries. These priests are called *Eudists*, and have the direction of a great number of seminaries, particularly in Normandy. John Eudes died at Caen, August 19, 1680, aged 79. He wrote

La Devotion, et l'Office du Cœur de la Vierge; a work produced by a misguided piety, and which has made much noise.

EUDOXIA, a native of France, in whom were united the charms of person and mind. She was married to the emperor Arcadius, by means of the eunuch Eutropus, who, at first, shared with her the emperor's confidence. But Eudoxia, finding he opposed her designs, contrived to remove him, and reigned despotically in her husband's name. She defended Theophilus of Alexandria against St. John Chrysostom, and banished the latter from Constantinople, being irritated at his having preached against the vanity and luxury of the court ladies. This holy bishop was, however, recalled by her some time after; but, testifying his displeasure at the games and sights which were exhibited to the people, at the dedication of a statue erected in the public square in honour of the empress, that princess again joined with Theophilus against St. Chrysostom, and banished him a second time in 404. It has been commonly said, that St. Chrysostom began a sermon with these words, *Herodias again rages; again she dances; again she demands the head of John in a charger:* but this is not probable. However, the empress was delivered of a dead child the 30th of September following, and died herself October 6, the same year, 404.

EUDOXIA, or EUDOCIA, daughter of Leontius, an Athenian philosopher, by whom she was instructed in classical learning, philosophy, and mathematics; but he disinherited her by his will, thinking that her education, and the riches of her mind, were sufficient for her. Eudoxia, complaining of this injustice to Pulcheria, sister of the emperor Theodosius *the Younger*, that princess was so charmed with her wisdom and genius, that she adopted her as a daughter, caused her to be baptized, and changed her name from *Athenais* to Eudoxia. Pulcheria afterwards persuaded the emperor to marry this learned maiden, which he did 421. Their union lasted a considerable time, till Eudoxia, having had some disagreement with Pulcheria and Theodosius, who was grown jealous of a learned man named Paulinus, retired into Palestine, and adopted the errors of Eutychus. She returned, however, to the Catholic faith afterwards, being touched by the letters of St. Simeon Stylites, and the arguments of the abbot Eutymius. Eudoxia died at Jerusalem 460, aged 67. She composed several poems, which are lost: the *Centos of Homer* on the Life of Christ, attributed to her, appear to be the work of Pelagius, a patrician, who lived under Zeno; they are in the Library of the Fathers. M. Bourgoing de Villefore has written a life of Eudoxia.

EUDOXIA, daughter of the preceding and Theodosius *the Younger*, was wife of the emperor Valentinian III. whom Maximus having killed in 455, forced Eudoxia to marry him: but she, to revenge herself, invited Genseric king of the Vandals into Italy, who plundered Rome, and carried the princess captive into Africa, with her two daughters, Placidia and Eudoxia. She was afterwards sent back to Constantinople with Placidia, at the solicitation of the emperors Marcian and Leo.

EUDOXIA, widow of Constantine *Ducas*, caused herself to be proclaimed empress, with her three sons, after the death of her husband, 1067. This being opposed by Romanus Diogenes, she sentenced him to death; but, having an interview with him before his execution, not only pardoned him, but made him general of the army in the East. Romanus atoned for his past faults by his valour, and Eudoxia determined to marry him; and got back a promise she had given to the patriarch Xiphilin, of remaining a widow, by telling him her intended husband was his brother; but, having obtained it, married Romanus, 1068. Three years after this, her son Michael seized the royal authority, and shut up Eudoxia in a monastery. There is a MS. on *Fable*, written by her, in the king's library, fol.

EUDOXUS, *of Gnidus*, son of Eschines, lived about 390 A. C. He was an astronomer, geometrician, and legislator. Architas taught him geometry; and Philisto, of Sicily, physic. Eudoxus travelled into Egypt to consult the learned, and gave laws to his native country at his return. He died about 350 A. C.

EUDOXUS, son of St. Cesarius the martyr,

martyr, and disciple of St. Lucian, born at Arabissa, a town in Armenia. He adopted the errors of the Arians, and was among their chief defenders. They gave him the bishopric of Germanicia in Syria; and he attended the council of Sardis, and several others. Eudoxus usurped the see of Antioch 358, and was raised, by the emperor Constantius, to the patriarchate of Constantinople 360. He persecuted the Catholics with great fury, and died 370.

EVE, i. e. the *mother of all living*; the first woman. God formed her from one of Adam's ribs, and gave her to him for a wife and helpmate. But Eve, suffering herself to be seduced by the serpent, brought misery on the human race, and was in consequence driven, with her husband, from the terrestrial paradise. She had several children afterwards, of whom only Cain, Abel, and Seth, are mentioned in Scripture. It is the opinion of the holy Fathers, that Adam and Eve are in a state of salvation; and the Greeks celebrate their festival December 19.

EVEILLON (James) an ingenious canon, and grand vicar of Angers, under mess. Fouquet, Miron, de Renil, and Arnaud; author of an excellent treatise *des Excommunications, et des Monitoires*, 1672, 4to. and other valuable works. So great was his charity to the poor, that he denied himself almost every convenience of life for their sakes. Being blamed one day for having no hangings to his room, he replied, *When I come into my house in winter, I do not hear the walls complain of cold; but the poor, who are shivering at my door, tell me they want clothing.* He was born at Angers 1582, and died there 1651. Eveillon also wrote *De Processionibus Ecclesiasticis*, 8vo.; *De recta psallendi ratione*, 4to. &c.

EVENSSON (David) a learned Swedish divine, born 1699. He was pastor at Nort-Koping, and chaplain to the king of Sweden; died 1750, leaving some dissertations, which are esteemed. *De portione pauperibus reliquenda*; *De aquis supra cælestibus*; *De Prædestinatione*, &c.

EVEPHENUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, who, being condemned to death by Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, for having caused the Metaphonti to break their alliance with him, begged to go to his native country, and marry a sister before his death. Dionysius asking what security he would give, he offered his friend Eucrites, who agreed to remain in his stead. Every one beheld Eucrites with surprise, but their astonishment was much greater when they saw Evephenus return, at the end of six months, and present himself before Dionysius, according to his promise. The tyrant, being charmed by the virtue of the two friends, set them at liberty, and desired to be admitted as a third in their friendship. The same is related of Damon and Pythias.

EVERARD, v. SECUNDUS.

EUGENE (Prince) Francis of Savoy, count de Soissons; great-grandson of Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, born October 18, 1663, at Paris. He was carefully educated in a manner suitable to his birth, and designed for the ecclesiastical profession, by the name of abbé de Carignano. Mad. the countess de Soissons retiring to Brussels in 1680, her son, prince Eugene, went to court to solicit an abbey, or some military post; but not obtaining either, entered himself a volunteer at Vienna, for the campaign of 1683. The emperor gave him a regiment of dragoons, with which, after the siege of Vienna was raised, he served in Hungary, under Charles V. duke of Lorrain, and Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria. In 1691, he was sent into Piedmont; relieved Coni, took Carmagniola, and obtained the command of the imperial army 1697. He defeated the Turks at the battle of Zenta, in which 22,000 of them were killed, which obliged the infidels to renew the truce of Carlowitz in 1699. The succession to the Spanish monarchy having kindled a fresh war between France and the empire, in the beginning of the 18th century, prince Eugene marched into Italy at the head of 30,000 men; forced the post of Carpi, cleared the Adige, passed the Mincio in sight of the French, and, to secure subsistence for his army, encamped near the Oglio. Marechal de Villeroy being conquered at Chiari, abandoned almost all the Mantuan. Prince Eugene attempted to surprize Cremona 1702, but was obliged to retire. The duke de Vendôme having succeeded marechal

marechal de Villeroy, the prince was defeated at Santa Vittoria, and at Luzzara, though both parties claimed the victory: but prince Eugene's retreat, which was followed by the taking of Luzzara, and the neighbouring towns, leave no doubt of its belonging to the French. Prince Eugene, after settling the emperor's affairs in Italy, returned to Vienna, and was appointed counsellor of war by the emperor, and entrusted with the management of the military chest. He acquired new glory at the famous battle of Hochstet, which he gained with the duke of Marlborough 1704, against marechal de Tallard, general of the French army, and the elector of Bavaria. The year following he went into Lombardy, where his troops were defeated by the duke of Vendôme at Cassano. In 1706 he assisted the duke of Savoy, and relieved Turin, besieged by the French, September 7, after a bloody battle of three hours; which success reduced all the Milanese under the emperor's dominion; and prince Eugene was afterwards made governor of it for his reward. He took possession of the kingdom of Naples 1707, and entered Provence with the duke of Savoy, from whence he made a retreat which did him honour, and afterwards took Suza. In 1708 he shared the command in Flanders with the duke of Marlborough; acquired immortal glory at the bloody battle of Oudenard, took Lisle, won the battle of Malplaquet, September 10, against the marechals de Villas, and Bouflers, took Mons, forced the French lines April 21, 1710, and took Douay, with several other places; but the battle of Denain, won by the marechal de Villars, introducing an inclination to peace, prince Eugene and the marechal were sent to Radstadt for that purpose. The two generals treated each other with their usual frankness, and M. de Villars thus addressed the prince: *Sir, We are not enemies: your enemies are at Vienna; mine at Versailles.* These great men had, indeed, always some cabal to contend with in their respective courts. They concluded the peace of Radstadt, May 6, 1714, which was followed by the treaty of Baden, signed September 7, 1714. The emperor Charles VI. who had succeeded Joseph, was hardly freed from the war with France, before he found himself obliged to turn his arms against the Turks, over whom prince Eugene gained the famous victory at Belgrade, 1717, which compelled them to sue for peace. This great general then divided his time between the business of the cabinet and his studies, till the double election in Poland occasioned a fresh war in 1733. He then commanded the Imperial troops on the Rhine, and though unable to save Philisburg, covered Mentz and Friburg in a manner which gained him great honour. In 1735 prince Eugene was at the head of a fine and numerous army, which, however, did not act, in consequence of negociations for peace, and died suddenly at Vienna, April 27, 1736. This hero was of the middle size; his address was cool and reserved, and his air extremely grave; but he was not insensible to the sweets of friendship; firm, and punctual to his promises; free from all pride and haughtiness; and his liberality almost unexampled. Both the officers and common soldiers were dear to him: he rewarded their courage, felt anxiously for their sickness and sufferings, rejoiced at their cures, and took a hearty and affectionate part in every thing that befel them. His candour, and taste for literature, made him the delight of the learned and beaux esprits; but though prince Eugene was fond of the fine arts, he despised pomp and luxury, and always dressed with the utmost simplicity. He was first counsellor to the council of conferences, president of the aulic council of war, generalissimo of the armies of the emperor and the empire, vicar general of his Imperial Majesty in Italy, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and knight of the golden fleece, &c. He never married. Prince Eugene's life has been published in 5 vol. 12mo. and his battles in 2 vol. fol. 1729; to which a Supplement is added.

EUGENIUS I. a Roman, elected during the life of pope Martin I. 654. He died 657.

EUGENIUS II. a Roman, elected pope on the death of Paschal I. June 5, 824. He governed the church with mildness, and died October 27, 827. The trial by cold water is traced back to his pontificate.

EUGENIUS III. a native of Pisa, whose name was originally Peter Bernard. He was first a Cistertian monk, a disciple of St. Bernard's, and abbot of the monastery of St. Anastasius, without the walls of Rome; elected pope, February 27, 1145. A tumult having arisen in that city, during which the Romans restored the senate, and created a partician, Eugenius went into France 1147, where he was very kindly received by king Louis VII. and held several councils for the crusade. He returned to Italy 1148, made himself master of St. Peter's church in 1150, and died at Trivoli, July 8, 1153. Eugenius left *Epistles*, *Decretals*, and *Constitutions*. St. Bernard has addressed his books *de Cogitatione* to him. Dom. John Delannes published a history of the Pontificate of Eugenius III. in 1737, 12mo,

EUGENIUS IV. whose name was originally *Gabriel Condolmerio*, son of Angelo Condolmerio, of an obscure family in Venice. He was bishop of Sienna; then cardinal, 1408; assisted at the council of Constance, and was elected pope on the death of Martin V. March 3, 1431. Eugenius at first confirmed the council of Basil, but the emperor Sigismond being dead, he declared it dissolved, and assembled another at Ferrara, 1437, upon which the prelates who remained at the council of Basil deposed him in 1439, and elected Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy, in his place, who took the name of Felix V. Eugenius then removed the council from Ferrara to Florence, where the emperor Paleologus attended it, with several illustrious Greek bishops, among others Isidore, and Bessarion, who were raised to the dignity of cardinals by the pope. The union between the Greek and Latin churches was signed there, but lasted only till the emperor rerurned to Constantinople; nor has it ever been found possible to renew it since. The pope again removed the council from Florence to Rome 1442, and undertook to recover such lands as he thought had been usurped from the church; but he died before he could execute this design, February 23, 1447. It is reported, that Eugenius, when at the point of death, turned to the ecclesiastics who stood round him, and told them with a voice interrupted by sighs, *That it had been far better for his soul if he had never risen to the dignity of either pope or cardinal.* He is justly blamed for having, by his legate, persuaded the king of Hungary to violate a solemn treaty of peace concluded with the Turks, and undertake a bloody war, which proved fatal to Christendom.

EUGENIUS, an illustrious bishop of Carthage. He held a conference with the Arians 484, by order of Hunneric, who banished him the same year, with all the Catholic clergy of Carthage. Eugenius was recalled in the reign of Gonbaud; but king Trasamond drove him again from Carthage into Gaul as an exile. He then retired to Albi, and died at Viance, a territory in that diocese, September 6, 505. There is a letter by him in St. Gregory of Tours.

EUGENIUS, bishop of Toledo, who understood astronomy. He died 646, and was succeeded by another Eugenius, surnamed *the Younger*, eminent for his piety and writings, who presided at the councils of Toledo held 653, 655, and 656. Several of his *Opuscula* have been published by P. Sirmon, 1619, 8vo. and in the Library of the Fathers.

EUGIPPIUS, a native of Noricum, abbot of Lucullana, or Severino, in the kingdom of Naples, to which place he went when Odoacre transported the people of Noricum into Italy, 488. He left *Thesaurus ex sancto Augustino*, Basil, 1542, 2 tom. in 1 vol. fol.; and the life of St. Augustine, abbot of Faviânes, in Bollandus.

EUGUBINUS, v. STEUCUS.

EVILMERODACH, king of Babylon, who governed during the seven years in which his father Nebuchadnezzar was deprived of reason. The latter being recovered, resumed the throne, and confined Evilmerodach, by which means he became acquainted with Jehoiachin, king of the Jews, who was also in chains. Nebuchadnezzar dying about 562 A. C. Evilmerodach set Jehoiachin at liberty, and was killed by Neriglissor, his brother-in-law, after reigning two years.

EULALIUS, v. BONIFACE I.

EULOGIUS, patriarch of Alexandria in 581, eminent for his learning and piety. He died about 608, having written

written several works against the Acephali, Novatians, and other heretics. Some pieces of his may be found in the Library of the Fathers. He must be distinguished from St. Eulogius of Cordoua, who was martyred 859, several of whose works are in tom. 4. of *l'Hispania illustrata*, and in the Library of the Fathers.

EUMENES, a famous Grecian captain, born in Cardia, a city of the Thracian Chersonesus, of a very obscure family. He acquired the esteem of Alexander *the Great* by his valour, who married him to the sister of Barsina, one of his wives. On Alexander's death, Eumenes inherited Cappadocia and Paphlagonia; but, Antigonus refusing to confirm him in them, he retired to Perdicas, took several provinces, and commanded the army of that prince against Craterus and Antipater. Perdicas dying, he fought against Antigonus and Seleucus, and lost the battle of Orcynia. At length, after various success, the Argyraspides, a Macedonian phalanx, delivered him up to Antigonus, who put him to death, about 315 A. C.

EUMENES, king of Pergamus, who succeeded his uncle Phileterus 264 A. C. gained a victory over Antiochus, son of Seleucus, and aggrandized his dominions at the expence of the Syrian kings.

EUMENES II. nephew of the preceding king of Asia and Pergamus, succeeded his father Attalus about 197 A. C. This prince lived in so strict an union with his brothers, Attalus, Phileterus, and Atheneus, that they were considered as an example of fraternal affection. He made an alliance with the Romans, conquered Prusias, discovered the designs of Perseus, and defeated Antigonus, son of Seleucus. He died about 159 A. C. after reigning 38 years.

EUMENIDES, or FURIES, daughters of Acheron and Night. They were three in number, Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone, and chastised the wicked in Tartarus with serpents. The Furies are represented with heads covered with snakes, and holding serpents and torches in their hands.

EUMENES, a celebrated orator in the 4th century, of Grecian extraction, born at Autun, much esteemed by Constantius Chlorus, and the emperor Constantine. He spoke a very fine panegyric at Treves, 309, in this emperor's presence, and was very zealous for the restoration of the public schools. All the works of Eumenes which remain, have been collected by P. de la Beaune, a Jesuit, in *Panegyrici veteres, ad usum Delphini*, 1676, 4to.

EUNAPIUS, a famous sophist, physician and historian, in the 4th century, born at Sardis, who lived under the emperors Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian. He left some lives of the philosophers of his time, in which he affects to exalt idolatry, in order to debase Christianity. A. Junius has published a Latin translation of this work, with the Greek text, 1596, 8vo. There is an extract of it in the *Excerpta de legationibus*, Paris, 1648, fol. which form part of the Byzantine.

EUNOMIUS, a famous heresiarch in the 4th century. He was the disciple of Ætius, and became bishop of Cyzicum, through the patronage of Eudoxus, patriarch of Constantinople; but, falling out with the latter, was banished to various places, and died in Cappadocia, his native country. Eunomius maintained the doctrine of Arian. His Confession of Faith has been published by Cave, and St. Basil has refuted his errors.

EUPHEMIA (St.) a virgin and martyr of Chalcydon, in the time of Dioclesian, about 307.

EUPHEMIUS, patriarch of Constantinople 489, who took the name of *Peter Mongus*, from the Diptycs; but, refusing to do the same with regard to Acacius, the popes Felix and Gelasius refused him communion. He was banished 495, by the emperor Anastasius, who had obliged him to make public profession of the orthodox faith, and died at Ancyra 515.

EUPHORBUS, an illustrious Trojan, killed by Menelaus at the siege of Troy. Pythagoras asserted, that his soul was that of Euphorbus, which had passed into his body by the metempsycosis.

EUPHORION, a celebrated poet and historian of Chalcis in Eubæa, librarian to Antiochus *the Great*, born about 274 A. C. Suetonius says, that the emperor Tiberius wrote his Greek poems in imitation of Euphorion, and placed this

this author's works and portrait in the public libraries.

EUPHRASIA (St.) an illustrious solitary, and nun of Thebais, daughter of Antigonus, governor of Lycia, and related to the emperor Theodosius *the Elder*. She was born about 380, and died, at the age of 30, in one of the monasteries of Thebais, where she had given a shining example of virtue.

EUPHRATAS, a celebrated bishop of Cologn, who attended the council of Sardis 347. There are some acts of a council pretended to have been held at Cologn 346, against Euphratas; but they are spurious.

EUPHRATES, one of Plato's disciples, who had so much influence over Perdiccas, king of Macedon, that he governed with equal authority, and admitted no one to the king's table who did not, like himself, understand philosophy and geometry. He was killed by Parmenio, in the reign of Philip, who succeeded Perdiccas.

EUPOLIS, a famous ancient comic poet, born at Athens, who lived about 440 A. C. and is said to have been put to death by Alcibiades, for having written some verses against him. He left *Sententiæ*, Basil, 1560, 8vo.

EVREUX, an earldom, which, after the particular earls (from whom an English family, of which was the famous earl of Essex, are said to be descended) was given to Robert, son of Richard I. duke of Normandy, with whose posterity it remained till Amauri V. who ceded it, in 1200, to Philip Augustus. King Philip III. called *the Bold*, gave it to his second son, Louis, who died 1319. This last was father of Philip, who became king of Navarre, in right of his wife Jane, daughter of Louis X. and died 1343. Charles II. king of Navarre, was their son: v. CHARLES II. His son, Charles III. died 1425, leaving no male descendants. He had ceded this earldom to Charles VI. king of France, 1404. It went as Appanage to the duke d'Alençon, son of Henry II. and has since been given to the house of Bouillon, in exchange for Sedan. v. P. ANSELME.

EURIPIDES, born about 486 A. C. in the island of Salamis, to which place his parents had retired a short time before Xerxes entered Attica. He learned rhetoric from Prodicus; morality under Socrates, and physic from Anaxagoras; but quitted the study of philosophy at eighteen, to devote his time to dramatic poetry. Euripides shut himself up in a cavern to compose his tragedies, which were highly applauded by the Greeks, and so much admired by Socrates, the wisest among the philosophers, that he never attended any others; notwithstanding which they seldom gained the prize. This author frequently introduces moral sentiments in his pieces, and maxims against the female sex, from whence he was called *the woman hater*. He married, however, twice; but the scandalous conduct of both his wives drawing upon him the ridicule of Aristophanes, and the other comic poets, he retired to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia, who received him very kindly. This prince esteemed learned men, drew them to him by his liberality, and, if we may credit Solinus, appointed Euripides his prime minister, and bestowed the highest marks of esteem on him. He died at the court of Archelaus, about 407 A. C. aged 79. Of 92 tragedies written by this poet, we have only 19 remaining. The best editions are those by Aldus, 1503, 8vo.; by Plantin, 1571, 16to.; by Commeline, 1597, 8vo.; by Paul Stephens, 1604, 4to.; and Joshua Barnes, 1694, fol. Part of these are translated in the *Theatre des Grecs* by Brumoy. It is commonly said of Sophocles and Euripides, that the former represents men as they ought to be, but the latter as they are.

EUROPA, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, and sister of Cadmus. Jupiter being in love with her, transformed himself into a bull, according to the fable, and carried her to that part of our continent which is called *Europe* from her name.

EURYALE, daughter of Minos, and mother of Orion, beloved by Neptune. There was another Euryale, queen of the Amazons; also one who was daughter of Prætus, and another who was one of the Gorgons.

EURYCLES, an Athenian diviner; supposed to carry the Genius that inspired him in his belly, and from thence called *Engastrimathes*. His disciples were named *Euryclaides*, or *Engastrics*.

EURYDICE,

EURYDICE, wife of Orpheus, who, being bitten by a serpent, died on her wedding day. v. ORPHEUS.

EURYDICE, wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, by whom she had four children; three sons, Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip, father of Alexander *the Great*; and a daughter, named Euryone. Eurydice was a depraved and ambitious princess, who conspired against Amyntas, that her son-in-law, whom she loved, might ascend the throne. Amyntas was so weak as to pardon her; but Eurydice, still infatuated by the same passion, killed his two eldest sons after his death; but Philip, being upon his guard against her, reigned peaceably.

EURYDICE, wife of Amyntas, and grand-daughter of Perdiccas, king of Macedonia. She married her uncle Arideus, who was proclaimed king of Macedonia after Alexander *the Great*; and, being incapable of governing by himself, left all the authority to Eurydice. This princess courageously opposed the return of Olympias; but, being abandoned by her soldiers, Olympias killed Arideus; and, putting Eurydice in prison, sent her a sword, a rope, and a glass of hemloc, to chuse by which she would die. Eurydice, with unshaken resolution, took her girdle, and strangled herself with it, even before the messenger had left her, 318 A.C.

EURYDICE, a lady of Illyria, proposed by Plutarch as an example; because, living in a barbarous country, and being advanced in life, she devoted herself to study, that she might be able to instruct her children.

EURYLOCHUS, companion of Ulysses, and the only one who refused to taste of Circe's cup.

EURITHEUS, king of Mycena, who succeeded his father Sthenelus, and engaged Hercules to undertake the twelve labours, so much celebrated by the poets. He was killed by Hyllus, one of Hercules' sons, about 1329 A.C.

EURYTUS promised his daughter Iole to whoever should overcome him in wrestling. He was conquered by Hercules; but, refusing to keep his word, that hero killed him, and carried away Iole.

EUSEBIUS, a Greek, who succeeded pope St. Marcellus, April 2, 310, and died August 17, in the same year.

EUSEBIUS PAMPHILUS, bishop of Cesarea in Palestine, one of the most learned men of his age; born about the end of the emperor Galien's reign. St. Pamphilus who suffered martyrdom at Cesarea, February 15, 309, during the persecution by Dioclesian, was his intimate friend, and he took the name of *Pamphilus* out of respect to his memory. Eusebius established a celebrated school at Cesarea, and was ordained priest, afterwards bishop of that city 313. He assisted at the council of Nice 325, carried an account of it to the emperor Constantine, and was placed on his right hand. In this council he condemned the errors of Arius, and proposed a form of orthodox faith, to which the fathers added the term of ὁμοούσιος, or *Consubstantial*; which Eusebius at first disapproved, but afterwards admitted it, and subscribed to the profession of faith drawn up by the council. He was president at the council of Antioch 330, in which Eustathius, bishop of that city, was unjustly deposed, but refused however to put another in his place. Eusebius also assisted at the council of Tyre, held in 335, against St. Athanasius; and at the assembly of bishops, which met when the church of Jerusalem was consecrated. He was deputed from this assembly to Constantine, in order to defend the judgement passed against St. Athanasius, and then spoke that emperor's panegyrick during the rejoicings that were made on his entering the thirtieth year of his reign, which was the last of his life. Eusebius did not long survive the emperor, dying about 338. His connection with the Arians has raised doubts respecting his faith, and it is much disputed among the learned, whether he admitted the divinity of the *Word*. But whoever reads his Commentaries on the Psalms with impartiality, will be convinced he was an Arian. Eusebius left many very valuable works: an Ecclesiastical History in ten books, of which Henry de Valois published a good edition in Greek and Latin, with the other Greek Ecclesiastical historians, 1669, and 1677, 3 vol. fol. reprinted at Cambridge, 1720, 3 vol. fol. This history is so excellent, that Eusebius gained by it

the title of *Father of Ecclesiastical History*. There is a French translation by president Cousin, 4 vol. 4to. or 5 vol. 12mo. The Life of Constantine, 4 books; this forms the second part of tom. 1. of Cousin's *Hist. de l'Eglise*, 12mo. which is sometimes wanting; but when it is not omitted, there are 6 vol. A Treatise against Hieroclet; *Evangelical Preparation and Demonstration*, Paris, 1628, 2 vol. fol. The beginning and end of this work are wanting in the editions, but were published by Fabricius, 1725, in his Library of those Authors who have treated on Religion. A Chronicle translated by St. Jerome, *Amsterdam*, 1658, fol. v. TOSTATUS. *Commentaries on the Psalms and Isaiah*; in the collection of the Greek Fathers, published by P. Montfaucan, 1706, 2 vol. fol. which are joined to St. Athanasius; and other *Opuscula* published by P. Sirmond, 1643, 8vo. and in the Library of the Fathers. The works of Eusebius discover great learning, and a perfect knowledge of antiquity; they are written in an eloquent style, and have acquired him the character of the most judicious, and learned man of his age.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Nicomidiæ in the 4th century, who had before been bishop of Berytus. He adopted the errors of Arius, persecuted St. Athanasius, was assiduous about the emperor Constantine till his death, and gained Constantius and all the imperial family to his party. Eusebius usurped the see of Constantinople, after procuring the banishment of Paul, the legal bishop, he died 342.

EUSEBIUS, *Emissenus*, so called from his being bishop of Emessa. He was among the disciples of Eusebius of Cesarea, and died about 359. Several works are ascribed to him, which appear to belong to more modern authors; they are in the Library of the Fathers.

EUSEBIUS (St.) bishop of Verceli, in the 4th century, a warm defender of St. Athanasius, whose firmness on that occasion offending the emperor Constantius, he was sent into exile. At his return he opposed Auxentius, the Arian bishop of Milan. He died August 1, about 370. A Latin version of the four Evangelists, is attributed to him, which was published at Milan, by John Andrew Trici, 1748, 4to. whether this version was really by St. Eusebius, or not, it is very valuable. Two of his Letters are in the Library of the Fathers.

EUSEBIUS (St.) bishop of Samosta, who at first joined the Arian party. The See of Antioch being vacant, they agreed with the orthodox to chuse Meletus bishop, and entrusted Eusebius with the degree of this election; but St. Meletus declaring immediately for Catholic faith, the Arians, supported by the emperor Valens, resolved to depose him. Eusebius informed of their mischievous design, retired to his diocese, with the writing which had been entrusted to him. Messengers were dispatched after him, and the emperor's envoy threatened to cut off his right hand, if he did not deliver up the act of election; but Eusebius presenting his two hands, said he would suffer them both to be cut off, rather than part with this act, unless in presence of all those who had entrusted him with it. He subscribed to the Nicene faith in the council of Antioch, 353, and went to Cesarea in Cappadocia, 371, at the request of St. Gregory the elder of Nazianzen, to elect St. Basil bishop of that city. His zeal for the faith caused him to be banished by Valens, 373, during which exile he went disguised as a soldier, to comfort the orthodox under their persecutions. After the death of Valens, St. Eusebius assisted at the council of Antioch, 378, and was employed by the members of it, to visit some eastern churches. He did so with good success in Mesopotamia, and part of Syria; but having ordained Maris, bishop of the little city of Doliche in Syria, on his entering the city to put him in possession of his church, a woman of the Arian party, threw a tile upon his head, which wounded him mortally. This holy bishop obtained a promise from those who attended him in his last moments, that the woman should not be prosecuted; which was done nevertheless, but the Catholics procured her pardon. St. Gregory of Nazianzen, and St. Basil wrote several letters to St. Eusebius.

EUSEBIUS, an advocate at Constantinople, who, while a layman, opposed the heresy of Nestorius; and when the bishop of Dorileus combated that of Eutyches his particular friend, whom

whom he tried in vain to reform. He was deposed by the sectataries in the council of Ephesius, called the *Band of Robbers*; attended the council of Chalcedon, 451, and died soon after.

EUSTACHE DE ST. PIERRE, a citizen of Calais; which he bravely defended against Edward, king of England, but was at length compelled to surrender. Edward, who had determined to destroy the inhabitants, limited the number at last to six of the principal ones, and Eustache being the first to devote himself for his country, was joined by two of his relations. The queen, moved by the generosity of these six citizens, solicited their pardon from the king; which Edward not only granted, but settled a pension on Eustache, and restored his property, that he might restore good order in Calais, and watch for its preservation. But after Eustache died, his possessions were confiscated, in 1351, because his heirs, who continued in the service of France, would not go to claim them.

EUSTACHIUS (Bartholomew) a learned professor of physic and anatomy at Rome, in the 16th century, who published some very valuable anatomical plates, *Rome*, 1728, fol. which may be found in the *Theatrum Anotomicum* of Manget; and which Albinus published at *Leyden*, 1744, fol. with explanations in Latin. Eustachius also left *Opuscula*, Delft, 1726, 8vo.; *Erotiani collectio vocum quæ sunt apud Hippocratem*, Venice, 1566, 4to.

EUSTATHIUS (St.) a pious and learned bishop of Berea, born at Sida in Pamphilia, and translated to the see of Antioch, 323. He assisted at the council of Nice, 325, and zealously defended the orthodox faith against the Arians, who accused him of infamous crimes, deposed him, and procured his banishment by Constantine, to Trajanopolis in Thrace, where he died, about 337. He wrote several works, of which we have none remaining but his *Treatise on the Pythoness*; which Leo Allatius published, 1689, 4to. with another Treatise on the *Exaëmeron*, which is also attributed to St. Eustathius, but probably written by a more modern author. It is in the Library of the Fathers, and separately, *Lyons*, 1624, 4to.

EUSTATHIUS, a learned bishop of Thessalonica of the 12th century, in the reigns of the emperors Emanuel, Alexis, and Andronicus Comnenus. He was eminent for his grammatical skill, and wrote celebrated Commentaries on Homer, and Dionysius the geographer. The best edition of those on Homer is *Rome*, 1542, to 1550, in Greek, 4 vol. fol. That by Froben 1559, and 1560, 2 vol. fol. is less valued. Three vol. of a new edition, which has not been finished, appeared at Florence 1730, 1732, and 1735, with the notes and translations of Alex. Politi, and Ant. Maria Salvini. The romance of Ismeniæ, and Ismenes, Paris, 1618, 8vo. translated into French, *Paris*, 1743, 8vo. fig. is also ascribed to Eustathius, but without any foundation. Colletet published a French translation of it, 1625, 8vo.

EUSTOCHIA, St. or EUSTOCHIUM, descended from the families of Scipio, and Paulus Emilius. She was St. Jerome's disciple in 382, and following him into the east with her mother Paula, visited the monasteries, and holy places. Eustochia and Paula afterwards retired to a convent at Bethlehem, where they continued to study the Holy Scriptures, under the direction of St. Jerome; and the government of the convent was entrusted to Eustochia. She understood Hebrew and Greek, and employed her time chiefly in studing the sacred writings. She died 419.

EUSTRATIUS, a celebrated archbishop of Nice, in the 12th century, who strongly supported the sentiments of the Greeks on the profession of the Holy Ghost, in a treatise which may be found in several libraries, MS. Leo Allatius mentions five other treatises by this author, but we have nothing of his in print, except some commentaries upon Arstotle, *In Analytica* Greek, *Venice*, 1534, fol.; *In Ethica* Greek, *Venice*, 1536, fol. and translated into Latin, *Paris*, 1543, fol.

EUTERPE, the muse who presides over music. She is represented, crowned with flowers, holding a scroll of music, a flute, hautboys, and other instruments.

EUTHYCRATES, a celebrated sculptor of Sicyon, son and pupil of Lysippus. He chiefly studied proportions, and gained great reputation by his statues of Hercules, and Alexander; and

and by his Medea, who was drawn in a carr with four horses.

EUTHYMIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the 10th century. He succeeded Nicholas *the Mystick*, who was deprived of his seat by the emperor Leo VI; had been a monk, and was born in Isauria. His integrity and merit acquired him the esteem of the emperor, who appointed him his confessor; but Alexander II. succeeding Leo, restored Nicholas and banished Euthymius. He died in exile 920, and his remains, being carried to Constantinople, were interred with great solemnity.

EUTHYMIUS, *Zigabenus*, a learned Greek monk of the order of St. Basil, in the beginning of the 12th century. He wrote a treatise against heresies, entitled, *Panoplia*; some valuable Commentaries on the Psalms and Evangelists; with other works which may be found in the Library of the Fathers, or separately.

EUTOCIUS, of Ascalon, a learned mathematician, in the time of Justinian, who wrote a Commentary on Apollonius Pegamensis, which is joined to that author. His Commentary on Archimedes, was printed in Greek and Latin at *Basil*, 1544, fol.

EUTROPIUS, a Latin author of the 4th century, who served in the army under the emperor Julian, and followed him in his expedition against the Persians. He left an abridgement of the Romon history in ten books, where he gives an account of the most remarkable events in thc reign of Valens, to whom his work is dedicated; some suppose that he had been a Christian. Abbé Lezeau has published a French translation of this author, with notes, 1717, 12mo. The Latin edition of *Paris*, 1746, 12mo. is very elegant; that *ad Usum Delphini*, 4to. is of 1683. It was printed with a Greek translation at *Oxford*, 1703, 8vo. *Leyden*, 1729, 12mo. and 1762, 8vo. The first edition is *Rome*, 1471, fol.

EUTROPIUS, a famous eunuch, who rose to the highest offices under the emperor Arcadius, even to that of consul, but made himself odious by his crimes, and debaucheries. He persecuted men of merit, ecclesiastics, and the most holy and illustrious bishops. He was so insolent as to threaten the empress Eudoxia herself, that he would cause her to be divorced; but Gaïnas, a Goth, general of the Roman forces, engaged them to rebel, and demanded his head to appease them. Upon this, Eutropius took refuge in a church, the immunities of which he had caused to be revoked, and was saved from the people's fury by St. Chrysostom, who delivered a sermon on that occasion, which is justly esteemed a master piece of eloquence. Eutropius was afterwards banished to the isle of Cyprus; and beheaded at Chalcedon, 399.

EUTYCHES, a celebrated abbot of a monastery at Constantinople, who, while zealously combating the errors of Nestorius, fell himself into heresy. He taught that J. C. had a celestial body, which passed through the body of the virgin, as through a channel, and that after the hypostatical union, one nature only remained in Christ, the human nature having been absorbed by the divine. Eutyches was condemned in a synod 448, by Flavian, bishop of Constantinople, from which he appealed to the pope, St. Leo, and afterwards to the emperor. The year following by the assistance of Dioscorus, bishop of Alexandria, and Chrysaphius a favorite of Theodosius *the younger*, he assembled a council, since called, the *Ephesian Band of Robbers*: in which his heresy was proved, and the orthodox faith prescribed; but Marcian becoming emperor, the errors of Eutyches and Dioscorus were anathematized at the general council of Chalcedon, 451. Marcian knowing the captious temper of the Greeks, made several laws to prohibit public disputes upon religion, but these wise edicts did not hinder the Eutychian doctrine from spreading; it reigns in Ethiopia, and is spread over Egypt and Syria, v. Jacob al Bardai.

EUTYCHIANUS, pope and martyr, succeeded Felix, January 3, 274. He ordered that the martyrs should be buried in purple tunicks, and was himself martyred, December 8, 283.

EUTYCHIUS, a celebrated patriarch of Alexandria from 933, to 940. He wrote Annals in Arabic, which Pocock published with a Latin version at Oxford, 1659, 2 vol. 4to. Senden endeavours to prove from them, that there was no real difference between priests and bishops in the first ages of the church,

church, but he has been solidly refuted on this article by Abraham Ecchellensis, and M. Assomanni. The Annals of Eutychius are by no means accurate.

EUTYCHIUS, a celebrated patriarch of Constantinople, who succeeded Memnas 552, and presided at the second council of Constantinople, which is the fifth general council; but afterwards opposing the errors of Justinian, who was reviving, in an edict, the reveries of the *Incorruptibles*, i. e. that the body of Jesus Christ was not susceptible of any alteration, and had never suffered hunger, thirst, or any natural want, the emperor caused him to be deposed in a synod, and banished. Eutychius was restored 577, and wrote a treatise *on the Resurrection*, in which he asserts that mens bodies, when raised again, would be too subtile to be palpable: but St. Gregory, who was deputed from pope Pelagius II. reasoned him out of this opinion. He died April 6, 582, aged 70.

EUZOIUS, deacon of Alexandria, deposed with Arius by the bishop of that city, and condemned at the council of Nice; but, having presented to Constantine a confession of faith, apparently orthodox, in 335, he was readmitted into the church, and made bishop of Antioch, 361. It was Euzoius who baptized the emperor Constantius.

EXPILI (Claudius) an able president of the parliament of Grenoble, born December 22, 1561, at Voiron in Dauphiny. Henry IV. and Louis XIII. entrusted him with several affairs of consequence. He died at Grenoble, 1636, aged 75, and left Pleadings, and other works in prose, 1612, 4to. and a volume of poems in 4to. published 1624, in which he uses a singular orthography, by trying to write words as they are pronounced: they contain some fine passages: *Vie du Chevalier Bayard*, 1650, 12mo. Anthony Boniel de Chatillon, advocate-general to the chambre des comptes in Dauphiny, has written his life, *Grenoble*, 1660, 4to.

EXUPERIUS (St.) a bishop of Toulouse in the 5th century, celebrated for his charity during a great famine. After giving away all he possessed himself, he sold the consecrated vessels of gold and silver to assist the poor, and was reduced to carry the body of Christ in a wicker basket, and his blood in a glass chalice. St. Jerome compares him to the widow of Sarepta, and has dedicated his Commentary on Zachariah to him. St. Exuperius died about 417.

EYBEN (Hulderic) born November 20, 1629, at Norden, of a noble and ancient family. He was appointed by George II. landgrave of Hesse, to one of the law professorships at Marpurg; was afterwards counsellor, and *antecessor*, at Helmstadt; then judge of the Imperial chamber at Spines; and, lastly, counsellor to the aulic council of the emperor Leopold. He died July 25, 1699. His works were printed at Strasburg 1708, fol. and are esteemed.

EYCK, v. EICK.

EYMERIC, v. NICHOLAS.

EZEKIEL, third of the great prophets, and son of Buzi the priest. He was carried captive very young into Babylon, under Jehoiachin, and began to prophecy about, 595, A. C. Ezekiel foretold the Jewish captivity; the destruction of Jerusalem; the misfortunes which should befall the neighbouring nations; the restoration of Israel, and the temple; the Messiah's kingdom; and the calling of the Gentiles. His prophecies consist of visions, sentences, and metaphors, some of which are so hard to be understood, that the Jews forbid any one under 30 years of age, to read this prophet. Ezekiel reproaches the Jews with their idolatry, makes their crimes obvious, and endeavours by every method to turn them from the worship of false gods; threatening them with captivity and the heaviest afflictions, if they continued in their sins, and gave credit to lying prophets. It is said that the Jews were so irrated by these reproofs, that they put Ezekiel to a cruel death. His book is written in Hebrew, and contains 22 visions placed in the order in which he saw them. The best Commentaries on this Prophet, are those of Prado, and Villalgande, Jesuits.

EZEKIEL, a Jewish Greek poet, whom M. Huet supposes to have lived 100 years before Christ, Sixtus of Sienna 40; and others under Adrian and Trajan. He wrote a Tragedy on the departure of Israel from Egypt, some fragments of which have been published by

Fred. Morel, *Paris* 1598, 8vo. They are also in the *Corpus Poetarum Gracæ.* Geneva, 1606, and 1614, 2 vol. fol.

EZZELINO, a famous tyrant, born at Onera in the Marca Trevisana; descended from a German family. He lived in the 13th century; fought at the head of the Gibelines, gained some important victories, and afterwards became formidable by his rapines and cruelties. Having taking Verona, Padua, and some other towns in Italy, he exercised the most odious tyranny, despising the Anathemas of Gregory IX. Innocent IV, and Alexander IV. Hearing the inhabitants of Padua had rebelled, he put 12000 of them to death, who were among his soldiers. At last the princes of Lombardy entering into a league against this tyrant, took him as he was going to attack Milan, and carried him to Socino, where he died in a state of desperation, October 12, 1259, after having tyrananised 40 years. His life has been written in Italy, by P. Gerard, 1560, 8vo. and translated into French by Francis Cortaud, *Paris*, 1644, 12mo.

F.

FABER (Basil) born 1520 in Silesia; he was rector of the Augustine college at Erfort, and made himself known by his *Thesauries Eruditionis Scholasticæ*, which he published, 1571; the last edition is the *Hague*, 1735, 2 vol. fol.

FABER (Gilles) a Carmelite, who died 1506, at Brussels; celebrated for his sermons, in which he avoided the burlesque and ridiculous style so common at that time. He left a *Chronicle* of his order, and a history of Brabant, &c.

FABER (John) a learned divine of the Dominican order, born at Hailbron, distinguished in the 16th century by his preaching and his writings; the principal of which are, a Treatise in Latin on the means of discovering Heretics; another to prove that Faith may exist without Charity. A work concerning the *Mass*, and the *Real Presence. Erchiridon Bibliorum*, 4to. He must be distingnished from John Faber, another learned Dominican, official and grand vicar of Constance, 1519; Confessor to the emperor Ferdinand. He was the friend of Erasmus, held a celebrated conference with the heretics, 1526, and was appointed by the emperor to the bishopric of Vienna, where he died, June 12, 1541. His principal works have been printed in 3 vol. fol. This author is frequently called *the Hammer of the Heretics*, from having given the title of *Malleus Hæreticorum* to one of his books, v. FEVRE.

FABERT (Abraham) son of a bookseller at Mentz; author of *Notes sur la Coutume de Lorraine*, 1657, fol. He was educated with the duke d'Epernon, and saved the royal army at the famous retreat of Mentz; which has been compared by some authors to that of Xenophon's 10000. Being wounded in the thigh by a musket at the siege of Turin, M. de Turenne, and cardinal de la Valette, to whom he was aid de camp, intreated him to submit to an amputation, which was the advice of all the surgeons; but he replied, *I must not die by piece-meal, death shall have me intire, or not at all.* However he recovered from his wound, and was afterwards made governor of Sedan; where he erected strong fortifications, but with so much œconomy, that his majesty never had any places better secured, at so little expence. Fabert took Stenay, 1654, and was appointed marechal of France, 1658. His merit, integrity, and modesty, gained him the esteem both of his sovereign, and the grandees. He refused the collar of the king's orders, saying it should never be worn, but by the ancient nobility. Louis XIV. himself answered his letter of thanks in the following terms: *No person to whom I shall give this collar, will ever receive more honour from it in the world, than you have gained in my opinion, by your noble refusal, proceeding from so generous a principal.* Marechal Fabert died at Sadan, May 17, 1662, aged 63. His Life by Pere Barre, regular canon of St. Genevieve, was published at Paris, 1752, 2 vol. 12mo. There is one older, in one thin vol. 12mo.

FABIAN, *Fabianus*, a Roman, who succeeded pope Anterus in 236. He sent bishops to preach Christianity in Gaul, and died for the faith of Christ, January 20, 250, during the persecutions under Decius. It is said that while

while the ceremony of this pope's election was performing, a dove settled on his head. Some Decretals have been attributed to him, but they are evidently spurious.

FABIUS MAXIMUS RULLIANUS, a famous Roman consul, one of the Fabii family, which produced so many great men. He was general of the Roman cavalry, 324, A. C. and appointed to command the army, while Papirius the dictator was absent; but forbidden to attack the enemy. So fine an opportunity however offered itself for defeating them, that chusing rather to risk his life, than not serve his country, he forced the camp of the Samnites, and gained a compleat victory. Notwithstanding this glorious success, Papirius would have sentenced him to death, but the army and the Roman people obtained his pardon. Fabius was five times consul, once censor and dictator; and conquered the Apulians, Lucerians, Samnites, Gauls, Umbri, Marci, and Tuscans. He instituted the ceremony of the Roman knights, going annually in state, July 15, mounted on white horses, from the temple of honour, to the capitol, and was the first of the Fabii, surnamed Maximus. This family was very illustrious and powerful in Rome, and undertook a war against the Veïentes at their own expence, in which 306 of the Fabii were killed at the battle of Cremona, 475, A. C. Ovid mentions this circumstance in his *Fasti*,

> Una dies Fabios ad bellum miserat omnes:
> Ad bellum missos perdidit una dies.

It is said that only one of the Fabii was left alive, who rose afterwards to the highest dignities, and was head of the various branches of that family; but Dionysius of Halicarnassus considers Livy's account of this war as fabulous.

FABIUS MAXIMUS (Quintus) one of the greatest captains of his age, surnamed *Cunctator*, i. e. *Procrastinator*, because being created dictator after the battle of Trasemenes, 217, A. C. he contrived to annoy Hannibal without fighting; by harassing him incessantly, and encamping in advantageous situations. The Romans, dissatisfied with his slow proceedings, gave Minutius a share in the command; who, being more eager, soon fell into an ambuscade, from which Fabius rescued him, upon which Minutius, penetrated with gratitude, restored to him his share of the authority. After the battle of Cannæ, Fabius so wearied the Carthaginians, that they wasted away of themselves, and could resist the Romans no longer. Hannibal endeavoured by ridicule and every stratagem imaginable to engage Fabius in a battle, but finding it was all in vain, sent to tell him, *that if he was so great a captain as he wished to be thought, he should come down into the plain, and fight.* To this Fabius replied cooly, *that if Hannibal was so great a captain as he thought himself, he ought to force him so fight.* Fabius was five times consul; first, 233, A. C. after he had defeated the Ligurians, and rendered such important services to his country, as to be called *the Buckler of the Republic.* Having taken Tarentum, and agreed with Hannibal respecting the ransom of his prisoners, the senate refused to ratify the treaty; upon which Fabius sold all his property, that he might keep his word. He was also called *Verrucosus*, from a wart upon his lip; and *Ovicula* from his great mildness. Quintus Fabius Maximus, son of this famous general was also consul; and seeing his father come to him one day while he held that dignity, without dismounting, ordered him to alight; upon which this great man embracing him, said, *I wanted to see if thou knewest what it was to be consul.* There was another Fabius Maximus consul with Julius Cæsar, for whom he subdued Spain, after having defeated Pompey's party.

FABIUS PICTOR, the first Roman who wrote history in prose; he lived about 216, A. C. but the work which goes under his name is spurious, and among those which have been published by *Annius of Viterbo.* This family took the name of Pictor, because their founder painted the walls of the temple of health.

FABIUS DOSSENSUS, or DORSENUS; a writer of Farces, which the Romans called *Atellanæ*, from the towns of Atella in the Osci, whence they originated. This poet is mentioned by Horace, Seneca, and Pliny.

FABIUS MARCELLINUS, an historian in the 3d century, since the time of

of Alexander Severus, and before Dioclesian; quoted by Lampridius as author of a Life of Alexander Mammeus. It was this Marcellinus whom Vopiscus proposed to himself as a model, with Marius Maximus. and Suetonius, in his Life of Probus.

FABIUS RUSTICUS, an historian, in the reigns of Claudius and Nero, Seneca's friend. Tacitus praises this author's style in his Annals, and in his Life of *Agricola*.

FABRE (John Claudius) born April 25, 1668, at Paris, son of an eminent surgeon. He was subdeacon, and bachelor of the Sorbonne, and had been second teacher at St. Quintin, when he entered the congregation of the oratory at Paris. Fabre was successively professor of philosophy at Rumilly in Savoy, at Toulon, Riom, Mans, and Nantes; afterwards taught theology three years at Riom, and during three more at the seminary of the congregation at Lyons. While he lived in the last named city, he published a small dictionary, Latin and French, 8vo. compiled from the best classical authors, which has passed through several editions; and he also published at Lyons, in 1709, a new edition of Richelet's dictonary, 2 vol. fol. under the title of Amsterdam, which edition was suppressed on account of several theological articles respecting the affairs of the times; and because in his list of authors, he bestowed great encomiums on mess. of Port Royal, but none on their adversaries. This obliged him to quit the oratory, and retire to Clermont in Auvergne, where being destitute of a maintenance, he undertook the education of some children, and had recourse to P. Tellier, a Jesuit, the king's confessor, who twice supplied him with money. In the latter end of 1715, P. Fabre again entered the congregation of the oratory, and was sent to Douay, where he wrote a small pamphlet, entitled, *Entretiens de Christine, et de Pelagie, sur la lecture de l'Ecriture-Sainte*; which is still in request. Having afterwards preached the Sunday Sermons of the oratory of Tragany with great credit, (for he had also talents for preaching) he went to reside at Montmorency, towards the end of 1723, and there began his, *Continuation de l'Hist. Ecclesiastique, de feu M. l'Abbé Fleury*; and published 16 vol. 4to. or 12mo. which induced his superiors to invite him again to their houses, Rue St. Honoré, at Paris, where he died, October 22, 1755, aged 85, much lamented by his brethren, and friends, for his mildness, candour, modesty, and virtue. The discourse, *sur le renouvellement des études Ecclesiastiques*, &c. at the beginning of the 13 vol. of the *Continuation*, is by the abbé Goujet. This *Continuation* discovers great learning, and facility in writing, but has neither the wit, penetration, character, style, nor accuracy of judgement possessed by the abbé Fleury. P. Fabre would have carried it on much farther, but was forbidden to print any new volumes. He made the index to M. de Thou's history translated into French, 4to. and had began one to the *Journal des Savans*, but soon gave up his undertaking to M. the abbé de Claustre, to whom the public owes that useful work, 10 vol. 4to. P. Fabre also left a moderate translation of Virgil, 4 vol. 12mo. and a translation of the Fables of Phædrus, *Paris*, 1728, 12mo. with notes.

FARRETTI (Raphael) a learned antiquary in the 17th century, born of a noble family at Urbino, 1619. He was much esteemed by all the learned antiquaries in Europe; by cardinal Carpegna, cardinal Charles Barberini, and pope Alexander VIII. who appointed him his secretary. After the death of this pope, Fabretti devoted himself entirely to study, and published several excellent works *on the Canals of ancient Rome*, Rome, 1680, 4to. fig.; *The Pillar of Trajan*, Rome, 1683, fol. fig.; *Ancient Inscriptions*, 1699, fol; a work against Gronovius, entitled, *Jasithei ad Gronovium apologema, in ejusque Titilivitta, sive de Tito-Livio Somnia, animadversiones*, 1686, 4to. He takes the name of Jasitheus in this book, which signifies Raphael in Greek. Raphael in Hebrew being the same as Ιασις Θεϐ in Greek, i. e. *Medicine of God*, &c. He was prefect of the Archives in the castle of St. Angelo, under Innocent XII. member of the academy *de gli Assorditi* at Urbino, and *de gli Arcadi* at Rome. He died January 7, 1700, aged 80.

FABRI (Honoré) born about 1606, in the diocese of Bellay. He entered the Jesuit's society, October 28, 1626, was

was many years professor of philosophy in the college of the Trinity at Lyons; and going afterwards to Rome, was penitentiary there, and died in that city, March 9, 1688. P. Fabri studied every science, not excepting physic, and is said to have found out the circulation of the blood before the celebrated Harvey, who is considered as the first discoverer of it; he was particularly skilled in philosophy and mathematics. His works are, a System of Physic in Latin, *Lyons*, 1669, 4 vol. 4to. *Dialogi Physici*, Lyons, 1669, 8vo. *de Plantis, de generatione Animalium, et de Homine*, Paris, 1666, 4to.; *Synopsis optica*, Lyons, 1667, 4to.; *Notæ in notas Willelmi Wendrokii*, under the name of *Bernard Stubrock* inserted in the *Collection*, or *la grande Apologie de a Doctrine Morale, de la Societé de Jesus*, Cologni, 1672, fol. afterwards put in the index at Rome, *Lettre au Sujet de la paix de Clement* IX. which was sentenced to be burnt at Paris, March 26, 1669; *Summula Theologiæ*, 4to. A dialogue in favour of *Probability*; refuted by the abbé *Gradi*, librarian to the Vatican, Rome, 1659, 8vo. This dialogue, and his other writings in favour of the Casuists, got P. Fabri the title of *Advocate to the best causes*, from mess. of Port-Royal. There are some other works of his in print, and he left 11 vol. 4to. in MS.

FABRICE (Andrew) a learned professor at Lourain, counsellor to the dukes of Bavaria, and provost of Ottingen; born at a village in the bishopric of Leige. He died 1581, and left *Harmoniá Confessionis Augustanæ*, Col. 1587, and other works.

FABRICE, or LE FEVRE (Francis) a native of Durente, in the 16th century, well acquainted with Ethicks; he was principal of the college at Dusseldorp, and died in that city, May 5, 1573, aged 47. M. de Thou has commended him. He wrote the Life of Cicero, which is in the abbé d'Olivet's edition of Cicero, &c.

FABRICIUS (George) born 1516, at Kemnitz, distinguished for his piety, and writings in verse and prose. He died July 3, 1571, aged 56. He left, *The Art of Poetry* in Latin 1589, 8vo. a considerable number of Latin poems, written in a clear, pure, and easy style, *Basil*, 1567, 2 vol. 8vo. A collection of Christian poets, in Latin, Basil, 1562, 8vo.; *Origines Saxonicæ*, Leip. 1606, 2 vol. fol; *Res Misnicæ*, 1569, 4to.; *Res Germanicæ et Saxonicæ*. Leip. 1609. fol.

FABRICIUS HILDAN (William) a learned German surgeon, at the beginning of the 17th century, whose works were printed at *Francfort*, 1682. fol. fig.

FABRICIUS LUSCUS *(Caius)* a celebrated captain, and Roman consul, about 282, A. C. He conquered the Samnites, Brutii, and Lucanians, and merited the honours of a triumph. Being deputed to Pyrrhus, he refused the presents offered by that prince, fought and forced him to fly, and afterwards sent him back his physician, who had promised to poison him for a reward. Fabricius was censor about 275, A. C. and is said to have died so poor, that the senate were forced to portion his daughters at the public expence.

FABRICIUS VEIENTO, a Latin author in the reign of Nero, about the year 49; who wrote defamatory libels against the senators and pontiffs; and was driven out of Italy for his crimes. Tacitus observes that this Fabricius when pretor, harnessed dogs to the chariots instead of horses. His books were burnt by Nero's order.

FABRICIUS (John Albert) born November 11, 1668 at Leipsick. He went to Hamburg, 1693, where John Frederick Mayer, offered him his house and the care of his library. Fabricius resided with M. Mayer five years, was chosen professor of Rhetorick at Hamburg 1699, and took a doctor of divinity's degree at Kiel. The magistrates of Hamburg added 200 crowns to his salary, 1719, in order to detain him there, a mark of attention which Fabricius felt so sensibly, that he determined to end his days in that city; and persisted in refusing every post offered him elsewhere. He died April 3, 1736, aged 68, having lost his wife two months before; they left only two daughters, both married. The works of Fabricius are numerous, the following are the principal ones, and most esteemed; *The Greek Library*: take care that the first vol. is of 1718, or at least of 1708, they being more full than those of 1705. The following vol. are the same, though reprinted 14 vol. 4to. His ancient Latin library, Hamburgh, 1722, with a supplement, printed

printed 1721, 3 vol. 8vo. reprinted at Venice, 1728, 2 vol. 4to.; Library of Law, and Middle Latinity, 1734; and the following 5 vol. 8vo. reprinted at Padua 1754, 6 vol. 4to.; *Bibliotheca Antiquaria*, 1726, 4to.; *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*, 1718, fol.; a Collection, and an Extract of Authors who have written on the Truth of Religion, 1725, 4to.; Memoirs of Hamburg, 7 vol. 8vo. to which M. Evers, his son-in-law, has added an eighth; *Codex Apocryphus novi Testamenti*, 1719, 2 vol. 8vo; *Codex pseudepigraphus veteris Testamentati*, 1722 and 1723, 3 tom. in 2 vol. 8vo.; *La Theologie de l'Eau*, &c. translated into French, 8vo.

FABRICIUS (Jerome) an eminent physician in the 16th century, better known by the name of *Aquapendente*, his native place, pupil and successor of Fallopius. He applied himself chiefly to surgery and anatomy, of which he was professor at Padua 40 years with the highest reputation. The republic of Venice gave him a pension of 1000 crowns in gold, and honoured him with a statue, and a gold chain. He died 1603, leaving various works on surgery and anatomy, which are in much esteem, *Leyden*, 1738, fol. Some authors assert, that his pupil, Harvey, learned the circulation of the blood from him and Fra. Paolo.

FABROT (Charles Hannibal) born, 1581, at Aix. He was well skilled in civil and canon law, and in the belles lettres, which gained him the friendship of Mess. Peirese and president du Vair. Fabrot was advocate, doctor, and professor of law, at Aix, till 1617, when president du Vair, being made keeper of the seals, invited him to Paris. On the president's death, Fabrot went back to Aix, but returned to Paris 1637, where chancellor Seguier retained him, and gave him a pension of 2000 livres to undertake a translation of the *Basilicæ*. This work procured for Fabrot a counsellor's place to the parliament of Aix, which circumstances did not permit him to enjoy. He died January 16, 1659, at Paris, leaving the following works: *Basilicæ*, or Constitutions of the Eastern Emperors, in Greek and Latin, with learned notes, 1647, 7 vol. fol.; editions of Cedrenus, Nicetas, Anastatius *the Librarian*; Constantine Manasses; and Simocatus of Chalcondilas; which make part of the Byzantine; of Cujas, 1658, 10 vol. fol. to which David Ruhnkenius has published a Supplement, *Leyden*, 1765, fol. with curious and learned notes.

FACIO (Bartholomew) a native of Spetia in the state of Genoa, secretary to Alphonso of Arragon, king of Naples, and ambassador from the Genoese to that prince. Facio translated *Arrian*'s history of Alexander *the Great*, from Greek into Latin, and wrote an history of Alphonso V. king of Arragon and Naples, in Latin, 1560, 4to.; also a book in the same language, *de bello Veneto Clodiano, seu inter Venetos et Genuenses ob insulæ Tenedos Possessionem gesto; circiter anno* 1391; *Lyons*, 1578, 8vo.; some small works in Latin, published at Hanover by Freher, 1611, 4to.; *de vitæ felicitate seu summi boni fruitione liber*, Lugd. Bat. 1628, 24to.; lastly, a treatise, in Latin, on the eminent men of his age, *Florence*, 1745, 4to. The hatred which Fabio had entertained, through life, against Laurence Valla, who died 1465, continued to the last. When almost in the agonies of death, hearing that his enemy was no more, he made this epitaph for himself:

Ne vel in Elysiis, sine vindice, Valla susurret.
Facius haud multos post obiit ipse dies.

FECUNDUS, bishop of Hermiana, assisted at the famous conference held by pope Vigilius at Constantinople, 547, where he defended *the three Chapters*, and composed a work on that occasion, which was published by P. Sirmond, 1629, 8vo. and in the Library of the Fathers. This work was the cause of its author's banishment: it is written with art, vehemence, and eloquence; but the extravagant zeal of Fecundus transports him sometimes too far.

FAERNO (Gabriel) a Latin poet of Cremona, much esteemed by cardinal de Medicis, afterwards pope, by the name of Pius IV. and by St. Charles Borromeo his nephew. M. de Thou says of Faerno, *He had an excellent genius for examining the works of the ancients, and completing them from old MSS. and is also praised and esteemed by the learned, for having turned Æsop's Fables into verse of various kinds; but would have been much more esteemed, had he not concealed*

concealed the name of Phedrus, who was his model; nor suppressed the works he had in his possession. Fate has decreed that we should owe this pleasure which Faerno refused us, to the fidelity of Peter Pithou. Faerno's Fables, *Fabulæ centum ex antiquis auctoribus collectæ*, Rome, 1564, 4to. fig. which edition is more valued than that of London, 1743, 4to. fig. have been translated into French verse by M. Perrault, of the French academy, *Amsterdam*, 1718, 12mo. Faerno also left, *In Lutheranos, Sectamque, Germaniam Elegiæ*; *In deliciæ Poet. Ital.*; *Censura emendationum Livianarum Sigonii*; *De metris comicis*; an edition of Terence; Remarks on Catullus, and on several of Cicero's works; *Dialogi antiquitatum*, &c. He died at Rome, November 17, 1561.

FAGAN (Christopher Bartholomew) son of a commissioner in the office des consignations at Paris, in which office he also had a place, which employed him but little, and from which he received much less than his father had done. Fagan had some degree of la Fontaine's genius and character, a slovenly appearance, an absent and timid air. He employed his leisure, and his talents, in writing for the French and Italian theatres, and for the Fair. *Le Rendezvous*, and *La Pupille*, are his best performances in the genteel comic style. Fagan was married, and died 1755, aged 53. His works were printed at Paris, 1760, 4 vol. 12mo.

FAGE (Raymond de la) an excellent designer and engraver, born, 1648, at Toulouse; or, according to others, at Lisle in the Albigeois. He applied to drawing, from genius and inclination, against the will of his parents, without a master, or any assistance, his talents supplying the place of every thing, and became one of the best designers in Europe. He made drawings with the pen, and washed drawings. His pieces done with the pen, and on free and licentious subjects, are most admired. He died 1690. This artist's work-shop was the tavern, where, having once spent several days, and having no money to pay his reckoning, he drew a sketch on the back of the bill, which the landlord carried to a connoisseur, who paid the demand, and also sent some money to Fage.

FAGIUS, or BUCHELIN (Paul) a learned protestant minister, born, 1504, at Rheinzabern. He became eminent for his knowledge of Hebrew, was employed in several important affairs by the protestants, and invited to England, 1549, by Thomas Cranmer. Fagius was well received at court, and sent from thence to read public lectures at Cambridge, where he died November 12, 1550, leaving several works; among others, *Thisbites Elias Apophegma Patrum*; *Sententiæ morales*, 1542, 4to.; *Tobias, hebraico-lat.* 1542, 4to.; *Notæ in Pentateuchum*, 1546, fol.; *Enarratio Epistolæ divi Pauli ad Romanos*, &c.

FAGNANI, or FAGNAN (Prosper) a celebrated canonist in the 17th century, who was considered as an oracle at Rome, and appointed secretary to the sacred congregation. He lost his sight at 44, and composed an excellent Commentary on the Decretals, by order of Alexander VII. 6 tom. in 3 vol. fol. printed at Rome 1661, at Venice, 1697. The index to it is a master-piece of its kind; and it is almost incredible that a blind man could possibly compose it. Fagnani died at Rome about 1678, aged above 80.

FAGON (Guy Crescent) born May 11, 1638, at Paris, son of Henry Fagon, commissioner in ordinary of war, and Louisa de la Brosse, niece of Guy de la Brosse, physician in ordinary to Louis XIII. and grandson of a physician in ordinary to Henry IV. He studied first in the Sorbonne, under M. Gillot, an eminent doctor, with whom he resided as student, and who persuaded him to chuse the medical profession. M. Fagon never forgot M. Gillot in his highest prosperity; but, if he met him in the street, alighted from his coach, and conducted him to the house where he was going. This young physician had scarcely begun to dispute, when he ventured to maintain, in a thesis, the circulation of the blood, which was at that time held as a paradox among the old doctors; and also another on the use of Tobacco. *An frequens Nicotianæ usus vitam abbreviet*, Paris, 1699, 4to. He took his doctor's degree 1664. M. Vallot, wishing to re-establish the royal garden, M. Fagon offered his services; and going, at his own expence, to Auvergne, Languedoc, Provence, the Alps, and the

the Pyrenees, returned with an ample collection of curious and useful plants. He had the principal share in the catalogue of the plants in that garden, published 1665, entitled, *Hortus Regius*, to which he prefixed a little Latin poem of his own. M. Fagon was made professor of botany and chemistry at the royal garden, and began to have the plants engraved; but there are only 45 plates finished, which are very scarce. The king appointed him first physician to the dauphiness in 1680, and to the queen some months after. He was made first physician to the king in 1693, and superintendent of the royal garden 1698, to which he retired after the king's death, and, for the improvement of which, he persuaded Louis XIV. to send M. de Tournfort into Greece, Asia, and Egypt. M. Fagon died March 11, 1718, aged near 80. The academy of sciences had chosen him an honorary member in 1699. He left *Les Qualités du Quinquina*, Paris, 1703, 12mo. M. Fagon married Mary Nozereau, by whom he had two sons: Anthony, the eldest, bishop of Lombez, then of Vannes, died February 16, 1742; the second, Lewis, counsellor of state in ordinary, and to the royal council, and intendant of the finances, died at Paris May 8, 1744, unmarried.

FAGUNDEZ (Stephen) a celebrated casuist among the Jesuits, born at Viana in Portugal, and died January 13, 1645, aged 68. He left a treatise on Contracts, *Lyons*, 1641, fol.; *In Ecclesiæ 5 præcepta*, 1626, fol.; *In præcepta decalogi*, 1640, 2 tom. fol.

FAHRENHEIT (Gabriel Daniel) a native of Dantzic, who was sent to Amsterdam by his guardians in 1701, when 15 or 16 years of age, that he might acquire the knowledge of mercantile affairs. However, four years after, his inclination leading him to study natural philosophy, he applied himself to the construction of barometers and thermometers, and made a great number of them, which are much valued. These he sent into different countries, and was a great traveller himself. In 1710 he went to Dantzic, and over Courland and Livonia: in 1714 visited Leipsic and Berlin; and it was on his return to Amsterdam, after this last tour, that he substituted mercury in his thermometers, instead of spirit of wine, which till then he had always used. This must have been about 1720; because, in his Dissertation on Thermometers published 1724, he speaks of having used it some years, to ascertain M. Amonton's experiment, who asserted, that the heat of boiling water was constant. Fahrenheit was living in 1740.

FAIDEAU, v. FEYDEAU.

FAIL (Noel) seign. de la Herissaye, a gentleman of Bretany, counsellor to the parliament of Rennes in the 16th century. He wrote *Contes, d'Eutrapel*, Rennes, 1587, 16to. reprinted 1732, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Les Ruses de Ragot*, 1576, 16to.; reprinted, also, under the title of *Propos rustiques*, 1732.

FAILLE (Germain de la) an eminent annalist of Toulouse, born October 30, 1616, at Castelnaudari, king's advocate in the presidial of that city. Being chosen syndic of Toulouse 1655, which gave him an opportunity of seeing the archives, he undertook to write its annals. La Faille was appointed perpetual secretary of the academy *des Jeux Floraux*, 1694, and died dean of the senior *capitouls*, or magistrates of Toulouse, November 12, 1711, aged 96. He left *Les Annales de Toulouse*, 1687, and 1701, 2 vol. fol.; and *Traité de la Noblesse des Capitouls de Toulouse*, 1707, 4to; both esteemed.

FALCUNDUS (Hugo) treasurer of St. Peter de Palermo, in the 12th century, author of an history of Sicily under William *the Bad*, and William *the Good*, from 1152 to 1169, which is esteemed accurate and faithful: the best edition is *Paris*, 1550, 4to.

FALCIDIUS, a Roman tribune, who introduced the law called Falcidia, which enabled persons to dispose of their property as they pleased, provided they reserved a fourth for the lawful heir.

FALCONIA, v. ANICIUS PROBUS.

FALCONIERI (the Blessed Juliana) a celebrated nun, niece of Alexis Falconieri, one of the seven founders of the *Servite* order, born, 1270, at Florence. She was elected superior of the *Oblate* 1307, and gave them a rule, approved by pope Martin V. 1424. She died at Florence, in great reputation for sanctity, 1341, and was canonized by Benedict XIII. 1729.

FALCONET (Camillus) born, 1671, at Lyons, of a family eminent for medical knowledge, in which he surpassed all his ancestors. His library consisted of 45,000 volumes; the catalogue is in 2 vol. 8vo. He left to the king's library whatever books he possessed that were not already there, and died in 1762. His works are, a Latin translation of Villemot's New System of the Planets, 1707, 12mo.; Notes on Daphnis and Chloe, in the edition of 1731, 8vo.; on the *Cymbalum Mundi*, in the edition of 1732, 12mo.; A Glossary to the romance *de la Rose*; a thesis enquiring whether man draws his origin from the worm; translated into French by M. Andri, 1705, 12mo.; Dissertations in the Collection of the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was a member, from 1717.

FALDA (John Baptist) an ingenious designer and engraver in aqua fortis in the 17th century. He engraved the fountains of Rome, Nuremberg, 1685, fol. the gardens of the same city, 1680, fol. and the church and palaces, 1699, fol.

FALETI (Jerome) count de Trignano, an Italian poet of the 16th century, born at Savona, and employed by the dukes of Ferrara in several important affairs. He left an Italian poem, in four books, on the Wars of Flanders; twelve books of poems; Causes of the German War under Charles V. in Italian, Venice, 1552, 8vo. an Italian translation of Athenagoras on *the Resurrection*, 1556, 4to. &c. Faleti was also one of the authors of the celebrated collection, entitled, *Polyanthea*.

FALIERI (Marino) a famous doge of Venice, elected 1354, who, after governing nine months, formed a plan to render himself absolute master of the republic, and murder the senators; but one of his accomplices, wishing to save the life of a nobleman, named Lioni, occasioned the discovery of the plot. The senators conducted themselves so judiciously, that 16 of the chief conspirators were seized the night before, together with Falieri, who was beheaded at the age of 80; the rest were hanged. Four hundred more accomplices were afterwards put to death; and a pension of 1000 crowns, with a patent of nobility, was given to him who discovered the conspiracy. But not being satisfied with this, he accused the senate of ingratitude, who then banished him to the isle of Augusta, from which he escaped, and perished in his passage to Dalmatia.

FALIERI (Ordelaphus) a famous doge of Venice, elected 1102, who went with a powerful fleet to assist Baldouin, king of Jerusalem, and enabled him to take part of Syria. He afterwards brought Dalmatia, Croatia, and several other provinces distant from the sea, under the dominion of Venice; but, the city of Zara revolting, he went with his fleet to besiege it, and was killed in the attack, 1120.

FALLOPIUS (Gabriel) a very eminent physician, botanist, astronomer, and philosopher, born, 1523, of a noble family at Modena. He applied himself chiefly to anatomy, in which science he made several important discoveries, and acquired uncommon reputation at Pisa as professor, and afterwards at Padua, where he died October 9, 1562, aged 39. His works were printed in 1584, 4 vol. fol. including the Supplement of 1606.

FALLOURS (Samuel) a Dutch painter, who painted the natural curiosities found on the coasts of the Molucca islands; fish, lobsters, and crabs, and published them at *Amsterdam*, 1718, 2 tom. in one vol. fol.; the first containing 43 plates, the second 57. This book is scarce; but neither the accuracy of the figures, nor of their colouring, is to be depended upon.

FALS (Raymond) born, 1658, at Stockholm. He went to Paris, 1683, and worked with Cheron, the king's medalist. This ingenious artist gained a pension of 1200 livres by his medals. He died at Berlin in 1703.

FANNIUS (Caius) surnamed *Strabo*, was consul 161 A.C. with Valerius Messalla. The law called *Fannia* was made during his consulate, for regulating the expences of feasts, and empowering the pretors to drive the rhetoricians and philosophers from Rome. This law forbad more than ten *as* to be spent at a common feast, and a hundred at the most solemn, such as those of the Saturnalia, or of the public games; which seems almost incredible when it is considered, that a sheep at that time cost ten *as*, and an ox a hun-

dred, according to the opinion of several learned men. Caius Fannius, his son, distinguished himself by his eloquence, and was consul 120 A. C. He opposed the enterprizes of Caius Gracchus, and made a speech against him, which is praised by Cicero. Caius Fannius, cousin-german of this latter, was questor 139 A. C. and pretor 10 years after: served under Scipio Africanus *the Younger* in Africa; and, in Spain, under Fabius Maximus Servilianus. He was the disciple of Panetius, a celebrated Stoic philosopher; married the youngest daughter of Lelius, and wrote some annals, which are much praised by Cicero.

FANNIUS (Caius) a Latin author in the time of Trajan, who wrote an history, in 3 books, of Nero's cruelties, and the last hours of those whom that prince put to death, or banished. This work is mentioned by Pliny, book v. epist. 5th and 9th.

FANNIUS (Quadratus) a Latin poet, whose poems, though ridiculous, were placed, with his picture, in the public library, built by Augustus in the temple of Apollo. Horace, his contemporary, rallies him in his satires, and calls him a parasite.

FANNIUS CEPION, an accomplice in a conspiracy against Augustus, which being discovered, he killed himself. Martial made the following epigram on this occasion, l. ii. 80.—

Hostem cum fugeret, se Fannius ipse peremit,
Hic, rogo, non furor est, ne moriare, mori?

FANSHAW (Sir Richard) an Englishman, eminent for his writings and embassies, who was employed in the most important affairs at the courts of Spain and Portugal, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. kings of England. He zealously supported the interests of the royal family, held several honourable offices at the English court, and died at Madrid, June 16, 1666, which day he had fixed for his return to London. Fanshaw wrote some English poems, and translations, collected in one volume, 4to. *London*, 1646.

FARDELLA (Michael Angelo) born 1650, of a noble family, at Tripani in Sicily. He entered the third order of St. Francis; taught mathematics at Messina, and theology at Rome, where he had taken a doctor's degree in the college della Sapienza. Francis II. duke of Modena, made him professor of philosophy and geometry in his capital; but he gave up that situation to go to Venice, where he quitted the Franciscan habit 1693, by permission of the pope, and took that of a secular priest. He was afterwards appointed professor of astronomy and physic in the university of Padua, and died at Naples, from a second attack of an apoplexy, January 2, 1718, aged 68. Fardella had a lively genius and fertile imagination, but became so absent, by a habit of profound thought, that he sometimes appeared to have lost his senses. He left several works on literature, philosophy, and mathematics; some in Latin, others in Italian. The principal are, *Universæ Philosophiæ Systema*, Venice, 1691, 12mo.; *Universæ Usualis Mathematicæ Theoria*, 12mo.; *Animæ humanæ Natura ab Augustino detecta*, 1698, fol.; several works in favour of Descartes' philosophy, &c.

FARE (St.) a celebrated virgin, of a noble family in Brie, sister of Faron, bishop of Meaux, and Changulse, bishop of Laon. She built the monastery of Faremoutier, was abbess of it, and died about 655, aged near 60.

FARE (Charles Augustus, marquis de la) born 1644, at the castle of Valgorge, in Vivarais. He was captain of the guards to monsieur, duke of Orleans, and his son, who was regent. His gaiety, and sprightly wit, made him the delight of the best companies. He left a few songs, and other poetical pieces, which have been printed with those of his friend the abbé de Chaulieu, and, separately, with his Memoirs, 2 vol. small 12mo. They are full of wit and delicacy. He also wrote the words of an opera, called *Panthea*. His Memoirs are written with great freedom and openness, and show the dislike which their author, and all his party, had to the government. He died at Paris, 1712.

FAREL (William) born 1489, of a noble family at Gap. He taught some time at the college of cardinal le Moine, was the intimate friend of James le Fevre d'Estaple, and one of the first who adopted Luther's errors in France. Joining himself afterwards with Zuingle, he was minister at Geneva before Calvin; but, being driven from thence

thence in 1538, retired to Basil, then to Neufchatel, where he died September 13, 1565. Farel married at 69: he had the obstinacy, and other faults, with which the first reformers are justly charged. His works are, a treatise against the libertines, entitled, *Le Glaive de l'Esprit*; a treatise *de la Sainte Cene du Seigneur, et de son Testament*; Thesises in Latin and German. David Ancillon has published his life.

FARET (Nicholas) a native of Bourg en Bresse, who going very young to Paris, attached himself to Vaugelas, Boisrobert, and Coëffetau; and was afterwards made secretary to M. the count d'Harcourt, and then steward of his house. Faret was one of the first members of the French academy, and employed to settle its statutes. He was very intimate with St. Amand, who celebrates him in his verses, as an illustrious debauchee, merely to furnish a rhyme to *Cabaret*. Boileau alludes to this in the beginning of his *Art Poetique*:

Ainsi, tel autrefois qu'on vit avec Faret.
Charbonner de ses vers les murs d'un Cabaret.

Faret was at length appointed secretary to the king, and died at Paris in September 1646, leaving several children by two marriages. His works are, a translation of Eutropius; *L'Honnete Homme*, taken from the Italian of Castiglione, 12mo.; *Vertus necessaires a un Prince*; several poems in the collections of his time. He also left a life of René II. duke of Loraine, and Memoirs of the famous count d'Harcourt, MS.

FARGIS (Charles d'Angennes du) counsellor of state under Louis XIII. and his ambassador to Spain. He was disappointed respecting the treaty of Monçon, which he had concluded in 1626, from not having followed P. Joseph's advice, and was forced to alter it, according to the fresh instructions he received. His wife, Madelaine de Silly, countess of Rochepot, who was Tire-woman to queen Anne of Austria, could not see all the troubles which cardinal Richelieu brought upon her mistress without joining in some intrigues against him; upon which the cardinal compelled her to leave France. She died at Louvain in September 1639. In cardinal Richelieu's Journal, and in his life by le Clerc, 1753, 5 vol. 12mo. are some letters written in a cypher by mad. de Fargis, which being intercepted, she was condemned to be beheaded by a sentence of the chamber of justice, at the arsenal, 1631. She had a son killed at the siege of Arras, 1740, unmarried; and a daughter who was a nun of Port-Royal, and died 1691.

FARIA DE SOUZA (Emanuel) a Portuguese gentleman, knight of the order of Christ, born March 18, 1590, at Caravella. He went to Rome in 1631, and was much esteemed by the learned at the court of pope Urban VIII. He died at Madrid, June 3, 1649, aged 59, after publishing several works. He left three children. Seven volumes of his poems have been printed; and, since his death, his *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Portuguese Africa*, 6 vol. fol.; *Europe*, 2 vol. *Asia*, 3 vol. and *Africa*, 1 vol. fol. A History of Portugal, 1720, fol.

FARINACCIO (Prosper) an eminent lawyer, born October 30, 1554, at Rome. He was a Roman advocate, and fiscal procurator, and took pleasure in defending the least supportable causes. He acted with extreme rigour and severity in his office of fiscal procurator. This conduct drew him into very disagreeable situations, and would have proved his ruin, had not some cardinals, who admired his wit and genius, interceded for him with Clement VIII. who said, alluding to the name of Farinaccio, that *the farina was excellent, but the sack which contained it was good for nothing.* Farinaccio died at Rome October 30, 1618, aged 64. His works have been printed at Antwerp, 1620; and the following 13 vol. fol. *Decisiones Rotæ*, 2 vol.; *Dicisiones Rotæ novissimæ*, 1 vol.; *Decisiones Rotæ recentissima*, 1 vol.; *Repertorium Judiciale*, 1 vol.; *De Hæresi*, 1 vol.; *Consilia*, 2 vol.; *Praxis Criminalis*, 4 vol.; *Succus praxis criminalis*, 1 vol. They are esteemed by the lawyers.

FARINATO (Paul) a celebrated painter, and learned architect, who died at Verona, his native place, in 1606, aged 84. The prince of Melfe had a particular esteem for this artist, and greatly valued his pictures.

FARNABY (Thomas) a carpenter's son, born in London 1575, who accompanied Sir Francis Drake, and Sir John

John Hawkins, in their voyages, and was afterwards a soldier in the Low Countries; but, growing tired of that situation, deserted, and returned to England, where he taught a grammar-school with reputation. Farnaby was always attached to the royal family during the civil wars of England; and when solicited to join the republican party in 1640, replied, *I chuse to have but one king, rather than five hundred.* This free speech involved him in some trouble; he was sent to prison; and it was proposed in the house of commons to banish him to America; but, this plan being rejected, he was only removed to Ely House, where he died 1647, aged 72. Farnaby had been twice married, and had children by both his wives. He left Latin notes on Juvenal, Perseus, Seneca, Martial, Lucan, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, with other works.

FARNESE, an illustrious Italian family, of which was pope Paul III. Before he was created cardinal, he had two natural sons, Peter Lewis, and Ranuce; on the eldest of whom he settled the duchies of Parma and Placenza, 1545, subject to a duty of 8000 crowns to the holy see. This new duke assumed an authority which displeased the nobility, who had been under little restraint before; and his debaucheries creating him other enemies, he was assassinated in his palace 1547. Octavius, his son, succeeded him, and died 1586, leaving his dominions to his son Alexander Farnese, one of the greatest captains in the 16th century, who signalized himself at the battle of Lepanto, and forced the Low Countries, of which he was governor, to submit again to Spain, Holland excepted, which he would also have brought back to its allegiance, if Philip II. his uncle, had followed his advice. He went twice into France to assist the League, but Henry IV. obliged him each time to retire; and the second proved fatal to him; he died at Arras, December 2, 1592, of a wound he received at the siege of Rouen. His descendants enjoyed the duchies of Parma and Placenza till cardinal Anthony Farnese, who died without posterity 1731. His niece, Elizabeth Farnese, wife of Philip V. king of Spain, inherited these duchies, and transmitted them to her second son, the infant don Philip, who died 1765, and whose son is duke of Parma, Placenza, and Guastalla.

FARNESE (Alexander) a cardinal, one of the greatest and most virtuous prelates of the 16th century, who died March 2, 1589. He used to say, there was nothing worse than a cowardly soldier, and an ignorant ecclesiastic.

FARNSWORT, or FARNEWERT (Richard) one of the first disciples of Fox, who founded the sect of *Quakers*, or *Tremblers*, in England. He wrote a book to prove, that whomever we address ourselves to, though it should be the king, or even God, we should always, use *thee* and *thou*, i. e. never make use of the plural, but only of the singular. This paradox of incivility was adopted by Fox and the Quakers, who say *thee* and *thou*, whomever they address, even to the king of England, and the princes.

FARON (St.) brother of St. Fare, educated at the courts of Theodebert and Thierri. He went afterwards to that of Clotaire, and, having renounced the world, was made bishop of Meaux 627. St. Faron founded the abbey which bore his name, and assisted at the second council of Sens 657. He died October 28, 672, aged near 80.

FATES, heathen goddesses, who presided over man's life, daughters of Jupiter and Themis; or, according to some, of Erebus, Night or Chaos, and Necessity. They are said to have been three sisters; their names were Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Clotho had the distaff, Lachesis turned the spindle, and Atropos cut the thread, which fixed the fatal hour of death. The Fates were represented under different figures.

FAUCHET (Claudius) first president of the mint at Paris. He studied the antiquities of France, and became well skilled in them. His principal works are, *Les Antiquités Gauloises et Françoises*, and a *Traité des Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane*, Paris, 1610, 4to. written with great judgment and accuracy. He also left a translation of Tacitus. Fauchet died at Paris, his native place, 1601, aged 72.

FAUCHEUR (Michael le) was first pastor of those of his communion at Montpellier,

Montpellier, and afterwards minister at Charenton. He preached one day against duels, in so persuasive and forcible a style, and with so much energy, that the marechal de la Force, who was present, declared to some brave officers who were near him, that should a challenge be sent him, he would not accept it. Le Faucheur was not les esteemed for his integrity than for his extraordinary talents as a preacher. He died at Paris in a very advanced age, April 1, 1657, leaving several volumes of Sermons, 8vo,; *Traité de l'Action de l'Orateur*, Leyden, 1686, 12mo. an excellent work, which appeared first under the name of Conrart; *Recueil de Prieres et de Méditations Chrétiennes*, very improving; and a *Traité sur l'Eucharistie*, Geneva, 1635, fol. against cardinal du Perron. This work was so much admired by the Protestant churches, that it was printed at their expence, by order of a national synod.

FAVIER (Henry) an ecclesiastic, who died 1753, aged near 83. He wrote a funeral oration on Louis XIV. and the duc de Berry; but his translation of Justin, 1737, 2 vol. 12mo. does him the greatest honour.

FAUNUS, king of the Aborigines in Latium. He was grandson of Saturn, according to the fable, and succeeded his father Picus about 1220 A. C. It is said, that he kept himself almost always concealed, and instituted a great number of religious ceremonies, which occasioned him to be confounded with *Pan*, god of the Fauns and Satyrs.

FAVORINUS, a philosopher and orator, under the emperor Adrian, born at Arles, who declared himself astonished at three things; that, being a Gaul, he spoke Greek so well; that, being an eunuch, he had been accused of adultery; and that, being an enemy to the emperor, his life was spared. He composed several works.

FAVORINUS (Varino) of Camerino, bishop of Nocera, died 1537. He wrote a Greek Lexicon, the best edition of which is, *Rome*, 1523, fol. and *Venice*, 1712, fol.; *Thesaurus Cornucopiæ et horti Adonidis*, Aldus, 1496, fol.; they contain remarks on the Greek language.

FAUR, *seign. de Pibrac* (Guy du) fourth son of Peter du Faur, president of the parliament at Toulouse, descended from a noble family, which has produced many great men. He had the office of counsellor of Toulouse; was elected chief-justice, and deputed, in that capacity, to the states of Orleans, 1559, where he appeared with great distinction. King Cha. IX. chose him for one of his ambassadors at the council of Trent, where du Faur zealously supported the interests of the crown, and at his return was appointed advocate-general to the parliament of Paris 1565. He attended the duke of Anjou into Poland, and remained there after his master's departure, exposed to the resentment of the Poles, but returned however safe to France, and was sent back again to conclude a peace. Henry III. made him president *a Mortier* to the parliament of Paris, and he was afterwards chancellor to the duke d'Alençon, and to queen Margaret of Navarre, wife of Henry IV. In all these important offices du Faur discovered great talents, and the most unshaken integrity. He died at Paris May 27, 1584, aged 55; his widow lived till 1612. His works are Pleadings and Harangues, 4to.; an elegant Letter on the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, which he attempts to justify, 1573, 4to.; and other works in prose and verse: the most known among them appeared first in 1574, under the title of *Quatrains de Pibrac*: they are moral verses, containing useful instructions, to the number of 126 *quatrains*. This book has passed through many editions, and translations; the last is 1746, 12mo.

FAUR *de St. Jorri* (Peter du) first president of the parliament of Toulouse, one of the most learned men of his age. The most esteemed among his numerous works are, 33 books *des Semestres*, 1598, and 1630, 2 vol. 4to.; *Des Agonistiques*, i. e. Of the Exercises and Games of the Ancients, 1595, fol.; *Traité des Magistrats Romains*; *Dodecamenon sive de Dei nomine et Attributis*, 1588, 8vo; *Commentaries* on the Law. He died May 18, 1600.

FAURE (John) called Versoris, a Benedictine, and abbot of St. John d'Angeli. He was confessor to Mad. de Montsoreau, beloved by the brother of Louis XI. and poisoned both the prince and his mistress with a peach.

Before

Before his trial came on, he was found dead in prison, 1472. The duke of Bretany is supposed to have procured this service to Louis XI.

FAURE (Anthony) born, 1557, at Bourg en Bresse, who was successively chief-justice of Bresse, president of the Genevese fot the duke of Nemours, first president of the senate of Chamberry, governor of Savoy, and all the countries on this side the mountains. He was employed to negociate the marriage between mad. Christina of France, and Victor Amadeus, prince of Piedmont. The king of France, in vain, offered him the presidentship of the parliament at Toulouse, as he chose to remain in the duke of Savoy's service. He died 1624. His works form 10 vol. fol.: *Jurisprudentia Papiniania*, Lugdini, 1658, 1 vol.; *De erroribus interpretum Juris*, 2 vol.; *Comment. in Pandectas seu de erroribus Pragmaticorum*, 1659, 5 vol.; *Codex Fabrianus*, 1661, 1 vol.; *Conjectura juris civilis*, 1661, 1 vol.; to which is added, *H. Borgiæ investigationes juris civilis in conjecturas, A Fabri*, Neapoli, 1678, 2 vol. fol. In the *Quatrains* of Pibrac, there are some by Faure. He also wrote a tragedy, entitled, *Les Gardiens, ou l'Ambition*, 1596, 8vo.

FAURE, *seign. de Vaugelas, and baron de Peroges* (Claudius) son of the preceding, born 1585, at Bourg en Bresse. He went to court very young; was gentleman in ordinary, then chamberlain to Gaston, duke of Orleans, whom he followed in all his retreats from France. Vaugelas had a good person, much wit, mildness, civility, and vivacity, which made him esteemed at court, and gained him a great reputation. He had a pension of 2000 livres from Louis XIII. in 1619, which ceasing to be paid, cardinal Richelieu restored it, to induce him to assist in the dictionary of the academy. When Vaugelas went to thank his eminence, the cardinal said, *You will, doubtless, not forget the word* pension *in the dictionary? No, my lord*, replied Vaugelas, *and yet less the word* gratitude. In the latter part of his life, he was tutor to the children of prince Thomas, son of Charles duke of Savoy, and died poor in 1650, aged 65. His chief and most esteemed works are, Remarks on the French language, with notes by Thomas Corneille, 3 vol. 12mo.; an excellent translation of Quintus Curtius, in which he was employed 30 years, 4to. or 12mo.

FAURE (Charles) abbot of St. Genevieve, and first superior-general of the regular canons of the congregation of France, born 1594, at Luciennes, near St. Germain-en-Lai, of a noble family. He was admitted bachelor of the Sorbonne 1620, and distinguished himself by his piety, and reformation of the order of regular canons. He died November 4, 1644, at Paris, aged 50, leaving, *Le Directoire des Novices*, reprinted 1711, and other works. His life has been published by Pere Chartonnet, 1698, 4to.

FAUST, v. FUST.

FAUSTA, daughter of the emperor Maximian Valerius, surnamed *Hercules*, and wife of Constantine *the Great*, who accused Crispus, a prince of distinguished merit (and son of the emperor by a former wife) of attempting her honour; upon which Constantine put him to death without any formal process; but Fausta's treachery being afterwards discovered, she was suffocated in a hot bath, by order of the emperor, 327.

FAUSTE, a celebrated bishop of Riez, born about 390, in Upper Bretany, who distinguished himself first at the bar, and was afterwards abbot of Lerins in 433. He succeeded St. Maximus as bishop of Riez, about 455, and was banished 481. He died about 485, leaving a treatise on free-will and grace, with other works, which are in the Library of the Fathers, and also printed separately.

FAUSTINA, wife of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, famous in history for her licentiousness. Julius Capitolinus relates, that this empress entertaining a violent passion for a gladiator, owned it to her husband, who, by the advice of the Chaldeans, put the favourite to death, and ordered Faustina to bathe herself in his blood. She obeyed, and was freed from her passion, but conceived Commodus the same night, who had all the qualities of a gladiator. It is also said, the emperor being advised to divorce her, only replied, *That he must then return her dowry*. But this answer appears unworthy of Marcus Aurelius. Temples were erected

in

in honour of this prostitute after her death.

FAUVEAU (Peter) a Latin poet, born in Poitou, the friend of Muret and Joachim du Bellay. He died at Poitiers in the flower of his age, 1562. Only some fragments of his works remain.

FAY (Charles Jerome de Cisternai du) born 1662 at Paris. He was captain of the guards, and lost one of his legs at the bombardment of Brussels, 1693, from a wound which made amputation necessary. In 1697, he married mademoiselle Landais, his cousin, by whom he had two sons: one died before him, the other was member of the academy of sciences, and died 1739. Encreasing infirmities rendered him incapable of any other occupation than the belles lettres, and he shewed great taste in the choice of his books, a catalogue of which was drawn up by M. Martin, 1725. Observe that the table of authors and the portrait be not wanting. M. du Fay died 1723. v. HOSPITAL.

FAYDIT (Peter) a priest of Riom, too well known by his singular opinions. He entered the congregation of the oratory in 1662, but was obliged to quit it in 1671, being a friend to Cartesianism, which was then a heresy. He preached against the conduct of Innocent XI. towards France, and published a treatise on the trinity 1696, in which appearing to favour tritheism, he was confined at St. Lazare in Paris, but afterwards received orders from the king to retire to his country, where he died 1709. He left a life of St. Amable, 12mo.; Remarks on Homer, Virgil, and the poetical style of Scripture, 2 vol. 12mo.; a Collection in Latin verse, and French prose, entitled, *Tombeau de M. de Santeuil*, 12mo.; *La Telemacomanie, ou Critique du Telemaque de M. Fenelon*, 12mo. All these works contain singular opinions, great reading and learning, but little taste or judgment. *Le Moines empruntés*, 2 vol. 12mo. have been attributed to him, but they are by Haitze.

FAYDIT (Anselm) a Provençal poet, who had a great deal of wit, sung well, was handsome, and made himself agreeable among the great. He wrote comedies, and acted in them himself, and by that means grew rich in a short time; but, giving himself up to debauchery, soon fell into poverty, from which he was relieved by Richard *Cœur de Lion*, who was fond of Provençal poetry. This prince dying 1199, Faydit returned to Aix in Provence, where he married *Guillemette* de Soliers, who was handsome, witty, and learned; but she died shortly after. Anselm then retired to the house of Boniface, marquis de Montferrat, afterward to that of the seigneur d'Agoult, seigneur de Sault, where he died about 1220. He wrote a poem on the death of king Richard, and some comedies, one entitled, *L'Heregia dels Prestrés*, i.e. *The Heresy of the Priests*, in which he favours the errors of the Vaudois and Albigensis; and a poem entitled, *Le Palais de l'Amour*, which Petrarch acknowledges himself to have imitated in his *Triumph of Love*.

FAYE (James) seig. d'Espeisses, one of the most eminent magistrates in the 16th century, born January 6, 1543, at Paris, son of Barthel. Faye. President *aux Enquetes*. He was counsellor to the parliament 1567, then *Maître des Requetes de l'Hôtel* to the duke of Anjou, whom he followed into Poland, and who afterwards was Henry III. king of France. This prince, who had received great services from him, appointed him *maitre de requestes*, then advocate-general, and at length president *à Mortier* to the parliament of Paris. D'Espeisse was distinguished in all those offices by his probity and talents. He died at Senlis, September 20, 1590, aged 46, leaving some *Harangues*, which are esteemed. v. D'ESPEISSES.

FAYE (John Francis Leriget de la) a French poet, who left several very witty and pleasing little poems. He was admitted into the French academy 1730, and died 1731, aged 57. John Elias Leriget de la Faye, his brother, born at Vienne in Dauphiny, was captain in the guards, and distinguished himself by his courage at the battles of Ramillies and Oudenard, and in several other actions. His genius for mathematics procured him admittance into the academy of sciences 1716, and there are several memoirs written by him, printed with those of that academy. He died 1718, aged 47.

FAYETTE (Gilbert de la) signalized himself

himself at the battle of Baugé, 1421, and on various other occasions; he was made mareshal of France the same year, and assisted in driving out the English from that kingdom. He died 1463.

FAYETTE (Mary Magdelane Pioche de la Vergne, comtesse de la) a lady illustrious for her birth, genius, and writings; daughter of Aymar de la Vergne, governor of Havre-de-Grace, and marechal de Camy: she married Francis comte de la Fayette in 1655, and died 1693. This lady wrote *Zaïde la Princess de Cleves*; and *la Princesse de Montpensieq.* Romances well written and much esteemed. The two first have appeared under the name of M. Segrais, and have served as models for good romances. M. de la Fayette left *Memoires de la Cour de France pour les années*, 1688, and 1689, 12mo. They are curious, and well written; and *l'Histoire d'Henrietto d'Angleterre Duchesse d'Orleans*, 12mo.

FAIJOO (Benedict Jerome) a celebrated Spanish benedictine, one of those who have contributed most to enlighten his countrymen, by displaying their vices and defects, in his *Critical Theatre*, 14 vol. 4to. part of which has been translated into French by M. d'Hermilly, 12 vol. 12mo. Faijoo died 1765.

FAITHIUS (Everard) a native of Elburg in Guelderland in the 16th century, well acquainted with Hebrew and Greek, the latter of which he taught sometime in France, to which place the troubles of the low countries obliged him to retire. But walking one day with his servant at Rochelle, he was desired to go into a citizen's house, and from that moment it could never be discovered what became of him, notwithstanding the strictest search was made by the magistrates. He left a good book in Latin, on the antiquities of Homer, *Strasburg*, 1743, 12mo.

FE, FO, or FOHE', the chief God of the Chinese. They adore him as sovereign of Heaven, and represent him resplendent with light, his hands concealed under his garments, to express that he does all by an invisible agency. On his right side is the famous *Confucius*, on his left *Lanza*, or *Lanca*, head of the second sect of their religion. It is the opinion of several learned men, that the ark rested in China, where they place mount Ararat; and that Fe, or Fohé, is the same with Noah.

FELIBIEN (Andrew) born 1619, at Chartres; attending the marquis de Fontenay Marcuil, ambassador from France to Rome, as secretary, he formed a friendship with Poussin, which completed his taste for the fine arts. At his return he was employed by M. Fouquet, then by M. Colbert, who appointed him historiographer of the royal buildings, 1666, and keeper of the *antiquities* in 1673. Felibien was among the eight first members of the academy of inscriptions and medals, founded by M. Colbert, 1663, and died at Paris, June 11, 1695, leaving several works which are esteemed; the principal are, *Entretiens sur la vie et les ouur des Peintres*, 12mo. 5 vol. *Amsterdam*, and 6 in the edition of *Trevaux*, 1725, in which Pliny's house is added, *les principes de l'Architecture, Peinture, et Sculpture*, 1690, 4to. *Traité de l'Origine de la Peinture*; *Conférences de l'Academie de Peinture, avec la vie des Peintres*; *Description de la Trape*, 12mo. a translation of St. Theresa's *Castle of the Soul*; of the life of pope Pius V. of the disgrace of count d'Olivarez, 1650, 8vo. &c. Andrew Felibien left three sons; Nicholas Andrew died dean of the church at Bourges, 1711.

FELIBIEN (John Francis) historiographer of the king's buildings, keeper of the antiques, and member of the academy of inscriptions, and died 1733. He left *Recueil historique de la vie et des ouvrages des plus colebres Architectes*, with those of the painters by his father; a Description of Versailles, 12mo.; of the Church of the *Invalides*, 1706, fol. reprinted 1756, &c.

FELIBIEN (Dom. Michael) a benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who wrote *l'Historie de l'Abbaie de St. Denys en France*, fol. *Hist. de la Ville de Paris*, 5 vol. fol. finished by Dom. Lobineau; *Vie de Mad. d'Hummiere, reformatrice de l'Abbaye de Monchy, décédée*, January 20, 1710, Paris. 1711, 12mo. &c. Felibien died September 10, 1719, aged 53.

FELIBIEN (James) brother of Andrew, canon and archdeacon of Chartres. He wrote *Instructions morales, en forme de Catechism sur les Commandements de Dieu, et*

et sur le Symbole, tirées de l'Ecriture Sainte. Pentateuchus Historichus, Parisiis, 1704, 4to. This book has been suppressed; to make it of any value, the suppressed pages should be at the end. He died November 25, 1716, aged 82.

FELICIA (St.) a Roman lady, who suffered martyrdom under Marcus Aurelius, about 164, after seeing her seven sons undergo the same fate, and encouraging them to persevere till death.

FELICIANI (Porphyry) secretary to pope Paul V. afterwards bishop of Foligno, a man of great learning, who left several collections of Latin and Italian poems, which are much admired. He died October 2, 1632, aged 70.

FELIX I. succeeded pope St. Dionysius 269, and died January 1, 274. In the council of Chalcydon, there is a valuable fragment of a letter written by him to Maximus of Alexandria, against Sabellius and Paul of Samosata.

FELIX II. antipope, and archdeacon of the Roman church, obtruded into the Holy See, by order of the emperor Constantius, while pope Liberius was in exile 356; but the latter returning to Rome three years after, Felix was driven from thence in disgrace, and died November 22, 375.

FELIX III. a Roman, great grandfather of St. Gregory *the Great*. He succeeded pope Simplicius, March 6, 483, rejected the edict of union, published by the emperor Zeno, and pronounced an anathema against those who should receive it. Felix afterwards held several councils, in which he condemned Peter Mungus, Peter Fullo, and Accasius of Constantinople. He assembled a council at Rome 487, for the reconciliation of those who had suffered themselves to be rebaptized in Africa during the persecution; and died February 25, 492, after having governed the church piously.

FELIX IV. a native of Benevento, who succeeded pope John the first, July 24, 526, by the interest of Theodoric, and discovered great zeal, learning, and piety in his government of the church. He died September 25, 530.

FELIX V, v. AMADEUS VIII.

FELIX (St.) an illustrious priest of Nola, who suffered much ill treatment for the faith, and was imprisoned during the persecution of Decius, or Valerian; but an angel released him, that he might go to the relief of Maximus his bishop, who was fallen sick among the mountains. Peace being restored to the church, Felix appeared again, and continued to exercise the functions of the sacred ministry, and when Maximus died, the people would have chosen him bishop of Nola, but he declined their offer, and died 256. The miracles wrought at his tomb are attested by St. Paulerius, St. Augustin, Sulpitius Severus, and pope Damasus.

FELIX, bishop of Urgello, who being consulted by his friend Elipand, bishop of Toledo, whether Christ as man was *the adopted son of God*, fell into that error in his answer, and was condemned in the council of Ratisbon, 792, Francfort 794, and Rome 799. Charlemagne afterwards banished him to Lyons, from whence he wrote a letter to his people at Urgello, containing an abjuration of his error; which may be found in P. Labba's *Councils*. Felix died at Urgello about 818.

FELIX, proconsul, and governor of Judea, in the first century, brother of Pallas, the emperor Claudius's freed man. Going into Judea about the year 53, he conceived a violent passion for Drusilla, daughter of the elder Agrippa, and wife of Azizus, and married her; which induced St. Paul to reason before him of temperance and judgement to come so forcibly as to alarm him. Felix was recalled some time after by Nero for his ill conduct, and Porcius Festus sent in his place.

FELL (John) an English divine, who being ill treated by the parliamentarians, 1648, in consequence of his attachment to the royal family, led a retired and studious life till 1660, when public affairs changing, he was appointed canon of *Christ Church*, dean of the same the year following, and bishop of Oxford, 1675. He died July 12, 1686, aged 61, leaving several works; the most known among them, are his excellent edition of St. Cyprian's works; which he published with bishop Pearson at *Oxford*, 1682, fol. his New Testament with varions readings, *Oxford*, 1675, 12mo. tom. 1. of English Authors, *Oxford*, 1684, fol.

FELLER (Joachim Frederic) born December 26, 1673, at Leipsick. He was secretary to the duke of Weymar, passed the greatest part of his life in

travelling to visit the learned; married in 1708, and died 1726; leaving *Monumenta inedita*, in form of a journal, in 12 parts, *Jena*, 1714, 4to. *Micellanea Leibnitiana*, Leipsick, 1718, 8vo. A Genealogy of the House of Brunswick, in German, 8vo.

FELLON (Thomas Bernard) born 1672, at Avignon, and died 1759. He had a genius for Latin poetry, spoke a funeral oration on the duke of Burgundy, and on Louis XIV; published a Paraphrase on the Psalms, 1731, 12mo. and *Traité de l'Amour de Dieu*, 1747, 4 vol. 12mo.

FELLON (John) an English gentleman, attached to the Catholic religion, who publickly fixed on the gates of the bishop of London's house, the bull of Pius V. which declared queen Elizabeth a heretic; and suffered the usual punishment of traitors in 1570.

FELTON (John) an Englishman, who being offended with the duke of Buckingham, for refusing him a company of infantry, assassinated him in 1628. Upon being seized, he confessed himself guilty, and even requested that his hand might be cut off to increase his sufferings; but was only hanged.

FENELON (Francis de Salignae de la Motte) born August 6, 1651, of a noble and ancient family, at the castle of Fenelon in Querey, admired early in life for his genius, sincere piety, the rectitude of his heart, and his taste for the sciences and belles lettres. He preached with great applause at 19, but his uncle, the marquis de Fenelon, who had the care of his education at Paris, fearing it might prove injurious to him to appear in public so young, persuaded him to imitate *the silence of Christ* for some years. M. Fenelon was ordained at 24, distinguished himself by his preaching in the parish of St. Sulpice, and discharged all the duties of a minister, with exemplary fidelity. M. de Harlay immediately appointed him superior of the new Catholics; and then sent him as missionary to the coasts of Saintonge, and the territory of Aunis; where he had the satisfaction of bringing back several Calvinists to the bosom of the church. At his return to Paris, he devoted himself to study and preaching, and was appointed preceptor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berry in 1689, for whose use he wrote *Telemachus*, an immortal work, in which he has displayed all the richness of his native language. M. de Fenelon succeeded Pelisson in the French academy, 1693, and was made archbishop of Cambray, 1695; which preferment he would accept only on condition, that he should reside nine months in the year at his diocese, and but three at court with the princes; resigning at the same time his abbey of St. Valery, and his little priory; being of opinion that he could not conscientiously hold any benifice with this archbishopric. His merit, the interest he then had at court, and his high reputation, seemed to promise farther elevation; but a storm gathered over him, which banished him for ever from court. M. Bossuet accused him of *Quietism*, violently opposed his book, entitled, *Maximes des Saints*, 1697, 12mo. and prevailed on several bishops to condemn it. M. de Fenelon published many pieces in his defence, but they did not calm the storm; he was sent back to his diocese, 1697, and pope Innocent XII. condemned the book of *Maxims*, with 23 propositions in it particularly, March 12, 1699, but did not include in this sentence, the pieces the archbishop had written to defend himself. M. de Fenelon submitted to this censure immediately, and declared his submission by a *mandate* of April 9, the same year. He caused a sun to be made for displaying the holy sacrament, supported by two angels, one of whom trampled on several heretical books, and his own among them; and by thus acknowledging his defeat, shewed perhaps that he possessed more greatness of soul than his adversary. Thus ended this famous dispute between two of the greatest bishops, who have hitherto appeared in the church; M. Bossuet, the terror of heretics, and the best controversialist of his age; and M. de Fenelon, known by so many excellent works, and respectable for his candour, mildness, piety, rectitude of conduct, and all the virtues which make religion amiable. He devoted himself entirely after this dispute, to regulating and instructing his diocese, and was so much beloved and respected, that when the Protestant armies entered Cambresis,

Cambresis, they spared his lands from the high veneration they entertained for his virtues. He died at Cambray, with the most fervent sentiments of piety, January 7, 1715, aged 63. Louis XVI. erected a statue of him in marble, made by M. le Comte, 1777. His works are numerous; the principal are, *Telemachus*, which was never printed in France with permission, while Louis XIV. lived; some malicious persons having persuaded him, that Fenelon wrote it to satyrize the chief events of his reign, in which opinion he persisted to his death. The first edition, published by the family, is 1717, 2 vol. 12mo.; one was published at *Rotterdam*, 1725, where all the supposed malignities against government are inserted in notes. The most elegant edition is *Amsterdam*, 1734, fol. more esteemed than the 4to. edition, either of Holland, or Paris; or than the re-impression in folio. *Traité de l'existence de Dieu*, the best edition is *Paris*, 1726, 12mo.; *Dialogues sur l'Eloquence en général, et sur celle de la Chaire en Particulier*, 12mo.; *Œuvres spirituelles*, Paris, 4 vol. 12mo.; *Rotterdam*, 1738, 2 vol. fol.; several pieces in favour of the constitution *Unigenitus*, and the *Formulary*; and in defence of his *Maximes des Saints*; *Traité de l'Education des Filles*, 12mo; *Abregé des vies des anciens Philosophes*, 12mo.; *Dialogues des Morts*, 2 vol. 12mo; *Sermons* 1744, 12mo.; *Lettres sur la Religion*; *Direction pour la conscience d'un Roi*, 8vo. a work much esteemed, &c. M. de Ramsay has written his Life, *Brussels*, 1725, 12mo.

FENELON (Bertrand de Salignac de) author of *Relation du Siege de Metz*, 1553, 4to. *le Voyage de Henri II. aux Pays-Bas*, 1554, 8vo. His negociations in England remain in MS, 2 vol. fol. They were in the library of chancellor Seguier. He died 1599.

FERDINAND I. emperor of Germany, brother of Charles V. and son of Philip I. archduke of Austria, born 1503, at Medina. He married Anne, daughter of Ladislaus VI. king of Hungary and Bohemia, and sister of Louis *the Younger*; which prince being killed at the battle of Mohatz, 1526, Ferdinand thinking he had a right to succeed him, caused himself to be crowned king of Hungary and Bohemia, 1527. He presided at the diet of Worms 1545, at that of Augsburg, 1547, and succeeded Charles V. on his abdication of the empire, 1558, at the age of 55. Paul IV. refused to acknowledge him emperor, giving for a reason, that Charles had no right to resign the empire, without remission from the Holy See; but his successor Pius IV. was not so difficult. Ferdinand made a truce of eight years with the Turks; reconciled several princes, and terminated the disputes between the kings of Denmark and Sweden. He died July 24, 1564, at Vienna in Austria, aged 61. This prince was fond of the sciences, and patronized men of learning; his disposition was mild, affable, conciliating and pacific; nor did he ever shew himself severe, except to the Bohemians, when they leagued with Frederic duke of Saxony, against the emperor Charles V. His son Maximilian succeeded him; and by his will he nominated the descendants of his daughters, in default of issue male, on which the house of Bavaria founded their pretentions, on the death of the emperor Charles VI.

FERDINAND II. emperor, son of Charles archduke of Gretz, and grandson of the emperor Ferdinand I. born July 9, 1578, elected king of Bohemia, 1617, king of Hungary, 1618, and emperor, 1619, on the death of his cousin the emperor Matthias. He sent the comte de Buquoi against Frederic V. elector palatine, who had been elected king by the revolted Bohemians, and was defeated at the famous battle of Prague, November 8, 1620, and his electorate given to Maximilian duke of Bavaria. Ferdinand also defeated Christiern IV. king of Denmark, 1625, who was compelled to make peace, 1629; but the Protestant princess entering into a league against him, assisted by Louis XIII. of France, and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, the latter gained a famous victory at Leipsic over Tilly, the emperor's general, subdued two thirds of Germany, and lost his life, though victorious, at the battle of Lutzen. His generals continued his conquests, till their course was interrupted by the victory which was gained at Nortlingen in 1634, by Ferdinand, king of Hungary, son of the emperor. Ferdinand II. concluded a treaty of peace at Prague, with the electors

electors of Saxony and Brandenburgh the year following; caused his son to be proclaimed king of the Romans, 1636, and after firmly establishing the dignity of his family, died at Vienna, February 8, 1637, aged 61, and was succeeded by Ferdinand III.

FERDINAND III. surnamed *Ernest*, son of the preceding; born 1608. Galas, one of his generals, gained some victories at first over the Swedes, but his troops were afterwards defeated by Bernard of Saxony, duke of Weymar, who was assisted by the French, 1638, and by John Banier the Swedish general, 1639. This latter even besieged Ratisbon, while the emperor held a diet there, and would have taken it but for a thaw. The French also gained several advantages against Ferdinand under the conduct of marechal de Guebriant, the duke d'Enguien, prince of Condé, and the vicomte de Turenne; he was however victorious at the battle of Tuttingen in Suabia, and that of Mariendal in Franconia. A peace was concluded at Munster, 1648, which is the political code, and chief of the fundamental laws of the Germanic corps; the kings of Sweden became princes of Germany by the greater part of Pomerania being ceded to them; the king of France became landgrave of Alsace, without being prince of the empire; the Catholic religion, and that of the Lutherans, and Calvinists, remaining in the same state they were before. Ferninand reigned afterwards quietly, till 1657, and died at Vienna, aged 42. Leopold I. his son, succeeded him.

FERDINAND, the name of five kings of Castille and Leon. The first surnamed *the Great*, conquered the king of Leon, gained great victories against the Moors, defeated his brother Garcias IV. king of Navarre. He died 1065, after a glorious reign of 40 years. The second, who was younger son of Alphonso VIII. was several times victorious over the Portuguese, took their king prisoner. He died about 1188, after enjoying his conquest with great moderation. The third was St. Ferdinand, son of Alphonso IX. who took Cordoua, Mureia, and Seville from the Moors, and raised forces to conquer the kingdom of Morocco; but died at Seville before he had executed this great project, May 30, 1252, aged 35. His piety gained him the title of Saint, which Clement X. confirmed in 1617. He had given wise laws to his people, cleared his dominions from thieves and banditti, and established a sovereign council. Ferdinand IV. subdued his rebellious subjects, defeated the neighbouring princes, conquered the king of Grenada's army; and was found dead in his bed, September 7, 1312, at the age of 24. The last and most known, is Ferdinand V. *the Catholic*; son of John II. king of Arragon. He married Isabella of Castille, 1469, by which marriage he united the dominions of Castille to those of Arragon in 1479. This king gained a famous victory at Soro, 1476, over Alphonso V. king of Portugal, who supported the princess Jane, the pretended daughter of Henry IV; conquered the kingdom of Grenada, and drove the Moors from Spain, 1492. He made himself master of Pigno de Vellez, and Oran in Africa; took the kingdom of Naples, usurped that of Navarre, 1512, in virtue of a bull by which the king of Navarre was excommunicated, and his kingdom given to the first occupier. Ferdinand died at the village of Madrigalet, 1516, from a potion given him by his second wife, Germaine de Foix, that he might have posterity. This prince possessed many great qualities, made wise statutes, humbled the high nobility, reformed the clergy, and lessened the taxes; but he sacrificed every thing to his ambitious and political views. It was during his reign, that Christopher Columbus discovered the new world, and subdued so many rich provinces to Castille. M. the abbé Mignot published an history of this kingdom, 1766, 2 vol. 12mo.

FERDINAND VI. born 1713, son of Philip V. and his first wife Maria of Savoy. He married the infanta Maria of Portugal, 1728, and succeeded his father, 1746. The weakness of his constitution did not permit him to devote himself, so much as he wished, to securing the happiness of his people; he however abolished the tribunal of the *Nonciature*, reformed the regular chergy, revived industry; and by the peace of 1740, procured the crown of the two Sicilies for one of his brothers,

and for another the duchies of Parma and Placenza. He died August 10, 1759, leaving no children.

FERDINAND ALVAREZ, duke of Alba, v. TOLEDO.

FERDINAND *of Cordoua*, a learned Spaniard, considered as a prodigy in the 15th century. He was well skilled in languages and the sciences; understood the Bible, the works of Nicholas Lyranus, St. Thomas, St. Bonaventura, Alexander Ales, and Scotus; with those of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, and several law authors. Ferdinand was also a brave soldier, played on several instruments, was admired for his singing and dancing, and equalled any artist of Paris in painting. It is said, that he foretold the death of Charles *the Rash*, duke of Burgundy, and in 1445, was the admiration of all the learned at Paris. Commentaries on Ptolemy's Almagest, and on the Apocalypse, are ascribed to him, and a *Traité de Artificio omnis scribélis*, v. CORDOUA.

FERDINAND LOPEZ *de Castaneda*, a Portuguese, whose father going to the Indies as judge royal, about 1540, he attended him, and at his return published a history of what he had seen there. This history was translated from Portuguese into French, by Nicholas de Grouchi, *Paris*, 1554, 4to.

FERDINAND (Charles) an ingenious writer, born at Bruges, who taught Ethicks with reputation at Paris, though blind from his birth. He afterwards entered the benedictine order, and died 1494, leaving two books *on the Tranquility of the Soul*; and other works.

FERDINANDI (Epiphanius) born 1569, at Messagna, in the province of Otranto; he practiced physic in his native country, and died there, 1638. He published *Theoremata Medica*, Venetia, 1611, fol. *de vitâ Propaganda*, Neapoli, 1612, 4to.; *Centum observationes Medica*, Venice, 1621, fol. *de Peste*, Neapoli, 1631, 4to.

FERDINANDO (John) a learned Jesuit of Toledo, by whom we have the first vol. fol. of a valuable work, containing an explanation of difficult passages in the Holy Scriptures, entitled, *Divinarum Scripturarum juxtà, SS. Patrum Sententias locuplesissimus Thesaurus*, 1594. He had promised to publish two volumes more, but died at Palentia, 1595, aged 59.

FERDINANDO (John) a learned dominican of Arragon; who left Commentaries on *Ecclesiastes*, in which he proves the conformity between the Hebrew text and the Vulgate, *Rome*, 1621, fol. He died 1625.

FERIOL, v. PONT DE VESLE.

FERMAT (Peter) counsellor to the parliament of Toulouse, an eminent mathematician; one of the greatest geniuses, and most learned lawyers of his age. He held a literary correspondence with Descartes, Paschal, Roberval, Huygens, and Carcavi; to the latter of whom he entrusted his writings. Fermat died 1664, aged 74; leaving some children who were eminent. His works are, *Observations sur Diophante*, and others, *Toulouse*, 1679, 2 vol. fol.

FERNEL (John Francis) born 1497, at Montdidier. He devoted himself entirely to physic, which he practised and taught with uncommon reputation, was appointed first physician to king Henry II. and queen Catherine de Medicis; and received considerable presents from the latter, who believed that his medicines had made her fruitful. Fernel died at Paris, April 26, 1558, aged 62, a month after his wife, by whom he had two daughters, who married advantageously. His wife was daughter of a counsellor to the parliament, named Tournebue. He left several works much esteemed; the principal are, *Medicina Universa*, Utrecht, 1656, 4to. comprising all that Fernel wrote on physic, which had been printed separately, and part of which has been translated into French. *Medici antiqui Græci qui de febribus scripserunt*, Venetiis, 1594, fol. The Latin physicians on the same subject have been printed, 1547, fol. and some mathematical works now intirely forgotten. M. de Thou speaks very highly of the author.

FERON (John le) an advocate to the parliament, who published 1555, a list of the constables, chancellors, marechals, &c. of France; the best edition is that by Denis Godefroi, *Louvre*, 1658, fol. Feron died in the reign of Charles IX. aged above 60.

FERONIA, goddess of woods and orchards among the heathens, so named from the town of Feronia; at the foot

of mount Soracte, where she had a Temple, and a consecrated Wood. Feronia was also the goddess of Freedmen, because they received the hat, or cap of liberty in her temple.

FERRACINO (Bartholomew) born 1692, in Bassano, who, without learning or study, invented the most complicated machines, and constructed the famous bridge over the Brenta at Bassano. His life and inventions were published immediately after his death, Venice, 1764, 4to.

FERRAND, *Fulgentius Ferrandus*, a learned deacon of the church of Carthage in the 6th century, the disciple of St. Fulgentius, and one of the first who declared against the condemnation of *the three Chapters*. He left a collection of canons, and other works, which are in the Library of the Fathers.

FERRAND (Anthony) counsellor to the court of Aids at Paris, his native place. He wrote some elegant verses, and several lively and witty songs, but too free, 8vo. Most of them have been adapted to the celebrated Couperin's harpsichord airs. He died 1719, at Paris, aged 42.

FERRAND (James) doctor of physic, at the beginning of the 17th century, a native of Agen; he wrote a *Traité sur la maladie de l'Amour*, Paris, 1623, 8vo.

FERRAND (John) a lawyer in the 16th century, king's procurator in the presidial of Mans; a native of Anjou. He left, *Traité des Droits et Privileves du Reïaume de France*, dedicated to Louis XII. and other works.

FERRAND (Lewis) born October 3, 1645, at Toulouse; advocate to the parliament of Paris. He was also an able divine; understood the oriental languages and antiquities, both sacred, and profane. He died March 11, 1699, aged 54. His principal works are, *Reflexions sur la Religion Chretienne*, 1679, 2 vol. 12mo.; a Commentary on the Psalms, in Latin, 1683, 4to.; Un Traité de la Connoissance de Dieu, &c. 1706, 12mo.; *Traité de l'Eglise*, 1686, 12mo.; a Psalter according to the Vulgate, Latin and French, 1686, 12mo. &c. All these works contain great learning, but little regularity and reasoning.

FERRAND (James Philip) a French painter, whose father was physician to Louis XIII. He was valet de Chambre to Louis XIV. member of the academy of painting, and excelled particularly in painting in enamel; on which he published a treatise, 1723, 12mo. He died 1732.

FERRARA, v. ALPHONSO d'ESTE.

FERRARA (Renée of France, duchess of) well known by her attachment to Calvinism; daughter of Louis XII. and Anne of Brettany, born at Blois, October 25, 1510, and married to Hercules d'Este, the second of that name, duke of Ferrara, and Modena. This princess having conceived an aversion to the court of Rome, from the disputes between Louis XII and pope Julius II. quitted Italy after her husband's death, and settling in France, openly professed Calvinism; she did not however approve of the war in which the Protestants were engaged. She died June 12, 1575 at Montargis.

FERRARI (Bartholonew) born 1497, of a noble family at Milan. He contracted a strict friendship with Antonio Maria, Zacharias, and James Antonio Morigia, and they jointly founded the congregation of regular clerks, called, *Barnabites*. Ferrari was superior of this congregation in 1542, and died piously 1544.

FERRARI, or FERRARIUS (Francis Bernardine) an eminent doctor of Milan, in which city he was born 1577. His extensive acquaintance with books, and skill in the various branches of science, induced Frederic Borromeo, archbishop of Milan, cousin to St. Charles Borromeo, to send him into different parts of Europe for the purpose of collecting printed and MS. books to form a library at Milan. Ferrari travelled through Italy and Spain, and collected a great number of books, which composed the Ambrosian library at its first foundation. He died 1669, aged 92. Ferrari left several curious and very learned works, the principal of which are, *de ritu sacrarum Concionum*, Milan, 1620, 4to. reprinted at *Utrecht*, 1692; a *Treatise on the nature of Ecclesiastical Epistles*, 1678, 4to.; another *on the Applauses and Acclamations of the Ancients*, 1627, 4to.; *on the Funerals of the Ancients*, &c.

FERRARI (John Baptist) a learned Jesuit, born at Sienna, author of a Syriac dictionary, printed at *Rome*, 1622, 4to. under the title of *Nomenclator Syriacus*, a very useful work. He wrote besides

besides, *De malorum aureorum cultura*, Rome, 1646, fol. fig.; *De florum cultura*, Amsterdam, 1646, 4to. fig. or Rome, 1633, 4to. It is also in Italian, Rome, 1638, 4to. fig. Ferrari died 1655.

FERRARI (Octavian) a polite and learned writer, born September 23, 1510, at Milan, of a noble family. He taught philosophy at Padua, then at Milan, in which city he died, 1586, leaving a *Treatise on the Origin of the Romans*, in Latin, *Milan*, 1607, 8vo.; *Clavis Philosophiæ Aristotelicæ*, 1606, 8vo.; and other works, which are esteemed.

FERRARI (Octavian) a learned writer, who must be distinguished from the preceding. He was born at Milan 1607, and acquired so great a reputation by his eloquence and works, that he received presents and pensions from his native city, queen Christina of Sweden, and Louis XIV. Ferrari left several valuable works in Latin: *On the Vestments of the Ancients*, Padua, 1685, 4to.; *On Mimes and Pantomimes*, Wolff, 1714, 8vo; *On the Baths and Gladiators*, 1720, 8vo.; *On the Origin of the Italian Language*, Patavii, 1676, fol.; *Opuscula*, Helmstadt, 1710, 8vo. He died March 7, 1682, aged 75.

FERRARIENSIS, v. SILVESTER (Francis).

FERRARIIS (John Peter de) a celebrated doctor of law, born at Padua, in the 14th century, who, in a very advanced age, composed a System of Practical Law, 1594, 8vo. by which he gained great reputation.

FERRE (Vincent) an ingenious Dominican, born at Valencia in Spain, who taught theology with reputation at Burgos and Rome, and afterwards at Salamanca, where he died about 1683. He left valuable Commentaries on the *Summary of St. Thomas*, 8 vol. fol.

FERREIN (Anthony) born October 27, 1693, at Frespech in Agenois. He was a physician at Montpellier; member of the academy of sciences; and professor of physic at the royal college; and died with the character of a very skilful physician, Feb. 28, 1769. His Lectures on Physic, and on the *Materia Medica*, have been published since his death, each in 3 vol. 12mo. by M. Arnault de Nobleville.

FERREIRA (Anthony) one of the most eminent Portuguese surgeons, a native of Lisbon. He published a course of surgery 1670, which is much esteemed. He died 1677.

FERREOL (St.) a martyr of Vienne in Gaul, who suffered for the Christian faith, as is supposed, in the reign of Dioclesian and Maximinian. He must be distinguished from St. Férréol, bishop of Limoges, 591, under Chilperic; and from St. Férréol, bishop of Usez, who died 581. He left a *Rule* for the Monks, printed in the *Codex Regularum* of Holstenius.

FERRERAS (John) a Spaniard, born 1652. He was curate at Toledo, afterwards at Madrid, and refused two bishoprics offered him by the court. The academy chose him a member in 1713, the year of its foundation; and the king appointed him his librarian. He died in 1735. His history of Spain, which M. d'Hermilly has translated into French, 10 vol. 4to. does him much honour; for, though not well written, it is more accurate than that by Mariana.

FERRET, or rather FERRETI (Emilius) born November 14, 1489, at Castello Franco in Tuscany. He was secretary to pope Leo X. and afterwards settled in France, where he taught law at Valence. Francis I. appointed him counsellor to the parliament of Paris, and deputed him to the Venetians and Florentines. Ferreti died at Avignon, July 14, 1552, leaving no children. He was well acquainted with Greek and Latin, law, poetry, and music; and left *Juridica Opera*, 1598, 4to.

FERRETI, a poet and historian, who lived at Vicenza, and was one of the first who endeavoured to restore a good taste in literature in the 14th century. He left a Latin poem, on the noble actions of Can di Scala, and an history from 1250 to 1318, which Muratori has inserted with the poem in his 9th tom. of the Italian writers.

FERRI (Ciro) a painter. v. CIRO-FERRI.

FERRI (Paul) a learned Protestant divine, born February 24, 1591, at Metz, who acquired great reputation by his writings and preaching. He died Dacember 27, 1669, leaving children by two marriages. His *Catechisme*, 1654, 12mo. is the first Protestant work which M. Bossuet wrote against. Ferri was also author of *Scholastici orthodoxi*

rhodoxi speciment, Golstadii, 1616, 8vo. and of some poems, 1610.

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FEUILLET (Nicholas) a virtuous priest and canon of St. Cloud near Paris, whose preaching was zealous, and his doctrine sound. He had acquired a kind of licence to speak with the utmost freedom to persons of the first rank at court, and reprove their irregularities; from whence this verse of the 119th Psalm was applied to him; *I will speak of thy testimonies also, even before kings, and will not be ashamed.* Feuillet converted many sinners, which Boileau alludes to when he says, *Laissez à Feuillet reformer l'univers*; and was the principal instrument in the conversion of M. de Chanteau, cousin-german of M. de Caumartin, counsellor of state. The very instructive *History* he gave of this conversion was printed, with some of his other works, 1702, 12mo. and has been several times reprinted. Feuillet died at Paris, September 7, 1693, aged 71. He left some very edifying *Letters*, and a *Funeral Oration* on Henrietta of England, duchess of Orleans. His portrait has been engraved by Edelinck.

FEUQUIERES (the marquis de) v. PAS.

FEVRE D'ESTAPLES (James le) *Faber Stapulensis*, born at Estaples in the diocese of Amiens about 1455. William Briconnat, bishop of Meaux, appointed him his grand vicar 1523; but, this bishop being accused of favouring Calvinism, le Fevre retired to Strasburg 1527. At his return to Paris, he was made preceptor to the third son of king Francis I.; and, some time after, attended queen Margaret to Nerac, where he spent the remainder of his days, and died 1537, in a very advanced age Notwithstanding his connections with the Protestants, he would never separate himself from the Catholic church. His principal works are, Commentaries on the Gospels, fol.; on St. Paul's Epistles, fol.; and on the Canonical Epistles, fol.; an edition of the Psalter in five columns, *Paris*, 1509, fol.; *Traité de Duplici, et unica Magdalena*, 4to.; *Agones martyrum mensis Januarii*, fol. without date of place or year, but of the beginning of the 16th century; a French version of the Bible, *Antwerp*, 1530, fol. very scarce, known by the name of the Emperor's Bible, from the printer's name. This translation was the foundation of those which the Protestants and doctors of Louvain have published.

FEVRE (Claudius le) a French painter, born 1631, at Fontainebleau. He was pupil to le Sueur and le Brun, the latter of whom advised him to study portrait painting, which advice he followed with good success. He painted the king and queen; and, going afterwards to England, acquired great reputation there, and grew very rich. He died, 1675, in London. This artist must be distinguished from Roland le Fevre, another painter, a native of Anjou, who excelled also in portraits, and died in England 1677. He was not related to Claudius le Fevre.

FEVRE (James le) a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, archdeacon of Lisieux, and grand vicar of Bourges, born at Coutance, of a family which produced several persons of merit and learning. He gained great reputation by his works, which are, *Motifs invincibles pour convaincre ceux de la Religion pretendue Reformée*, 12mo. which is much esteemed. Some pieces in favour of the *Motifs invincibles*, against M. Arnauld, who had attacked some parts of them; which dispute did not, however, prevent the doctors from being friends. *Nouvelle Conférence avec un Ministre, touchant les Causes de la Separation des Protestans*, printed 1685; an excellent book. *Recueil de tout ce qui s'est fait pour et contre les Protestans en France*, 4to. *Instructions pour confirmer les nouveaux Convertis dans la Foi de l'Eglise. L'Anti-Journal des Assemblées de Sorbonne*; this work is full of wit and subtile criticism. A new edition of Dominico Magrio's work *on the Agreement of the seeming Contradictions in Holy Scripture*, Paris, 1685, 12mo. in Latin, &c. He died July 1, 1716, at Paris.

FEVRE (Lewis le) v. CHANTEREAU.

FEVRE (Guy le) sieur de la Boderie,

Guido

Guido Fabricius Boderianus, born of a noble family in the territory of Boderie in Lower Normandy, 1541. He acquired great knowledge in the Oriental languages, and had, with his brother Nicholas, the principal part in the edition of the *Polyglott* of Antwerp, though that honour is usually given to the learned *Arias Montanus*. Le Fevre was secretary to the duke d'Alençon, brother of king Henry III. and composed several works in French, verse and prose, but in so low and confused a style, that none of them are read. He died 1598. Nicholas le Fevre de la Boderie, his brother, was also very ingenious: he died after the year 1605. Anthony le Fevre de la Boderie, another brother, distinguished himself in the reigns of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. by his skill in negociations, and his embassies to Rome, the Low Countries, and England, where he was loaded with presents. He discovered the marechal de Birons correspondences at Brussels, and rendered important services to Henry IV. He died 1615, aged 60, and left *Traité de la Noblesse, traduit de l'Italien de Jean-Baptiste Nenna*, printed 1583, 8vo. His *Letters on Negociations* were published 1749, 5 vol. 12mo. and he is also supposed to have been among the authors of the *Catholicon*. He married the sister of the marquis de Feuquieres, governor of Verdun, by whom he had two daughters: one died very young, the other married M. Arnauld d'Andilli 1613, to whom she carried the estate of Pomponne, and la Briotte.

FEVRE (Nicholas le) born June 2, 1544, at Paris. He travelled into Italy, was preceptor to the prince of Condé, and afterwards to Lewis XIII. He died November 3, 1612, aged 69, leaving some *Opuscula*, printed at Paris, 1614, 4to. which discover great erudition, and in which he maintains, that the wine and the myrrh offered to our Saviour at his crucifixion, was a stupifying potion given to condemned persons to blunt their feelings, and make them less sensible of pain.

FEVRE (Tanneguy le) born 1651, at Caen. He was well skilled in the Greek and Latin languages, and cardinal Richelieu procured him a pension of 2000 livres for inspecting the books to be printed at the Louvre, and intended to make him principal of the college he meant to found by the name of Richelieu. But all le Fevre's prospects vanished on the death of this minister, and his pension was irregularly paid. Going some time after to Langres with M. de Francieres, who was governor there, he embraced what is called the reformed religion, and was invited to be Greek professor at Saumur, where his talents for teaching gained him such uncommon reputation, that young persons were sent to him not only from every province in the kingdom, but from foreign countries; and even divines and professors thought it an honour to attend his lectures. He was about removing to Heidelberg, on the invitation of the prince palatine, when he died, September 12, 1672, aged 57. Le Fevre left Notes on *Anacretius*, *Longinus*, *Phedrus*, *Apollodorus*, *Eutropius*, *Aurelius Victor*, *Justin*, *Terence*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Ælian*, and on Lucian's *Timon* and *Peregrini*; two volumes of Letters, 1659 and 1665, 4to.; Lives of the Greek Poets, 12mo.; and several other works. His poem of *Adonis*, and his *Fables of Lockman*, are particularly admired. He wrote good Latin, and all his works discover great skill in criticism, and extensive knowledge of profane antiquity. Le Fevre's conduct respecting his friend Paul Pelisson, to whom he dedicated his edition of Juvenal at the time that Pelisson was a state prisoner, does him great honour. Tanneguy le Fevre, his son, was author of the *Traité de futilitate Poetices*, 1697, 12mo. a work of great learning, but not equal judgment. Anne le Fevre, his daughter, is well known in the literary world.

FEVRE (Anne le) v. DACIER.

FEVRE (John le) advocate to the parliament, and *rapporteur referendaire* in chancery, under Charles V. king of France, author of a moral poem, entitled, *Le Respit de la Mort*, 1533, 8vo. Gothic: there is also an edition of *Paris*, 1506, 4to.

FEVRE (Raoul le) chaplain to Philip duke of Burgundy in 1634, author of *Recueil des Histoires Troïennes*, rather scarce; there are editions of the 15th century, fol. Those of the 16th, though equally good, are less sought after.

FEVRE (Andrew le) a native of Troyes. La Motte, who was his uncle, having

having lost his sight, employed him as a reader. He was an advocate, and published *Memoires de l'Academie des Siences de Troyes*, 1756, 12mo.; an ingenious trifle.

FEVRE *de St. Mare* (Charles Hugh le) born, 1698, at Paris. He quitted the military life for the ecclesiastical profession, and concluded by resuming his lay habit, and educating some pupils. He died November 21, 1769. Le Fevre published good editions of *Memoires de Feuquieres*, of Rapin's Thoiras' History of England, Pavillon's works, Boileau, Chalieu, Chapelle and Bachaumont, Malherbe, Lalane and Montplaisir. He wrote the Supplement to the *Necrology* of Port-Royal, 1735, 4to.; *l'Arégé Chronologique de l'Hist. d'Italie*, 6 vol. 8vo.; *le pouvoir de l'Amour*, a ballet opera.

FEVRET (Charles) born at Semur, December 16, 1583, descended from one of the first families of the robe at Dijon. He was advocate to the parliament in that city, and counsellor to the states of Burgundy, and wrote an excellent treatise *de l'Abus*, at the request of Louis II. prince of Condé; the best edition is *Lyons*, 1736, 2 vol. fol. He died August 12, 1661, aged 78: he had had 19 children. Fevret also left *Hist. de la Sedition arrivée a Dijon*, February 28, 1630, 8vo on which occasion he made a speech to Louis XIII. and obtained pardon for the criminals.

FEVRET *de Fontette* (Charles Maria) great grandson of the preceding, admitted counsellor to the parliament at Dijon, 1736, being only 26 years of age. His talents gained him the confidence of his company, by whom he was frequently employed to support their interests at court. He was also the first of them that received a pension of 1200 livres from the king, which was given him in 1751, as a reward for four years labour, in the discussion of a criminal cause, in which the public security of Burgundy was concerned. He spent the time which he could spare from business in studying the law and the history of France, which induced him to undertake a new edition of le Long's Bibliotheque, 1768, and the following 5 vol. fol.; but he died before tom. 3. was printed, February 16, 1772. The king had given him a new pension of 1200 livres 1770. He was director of the academy of Dijon, and admitted into that of inscriptions and belles lettres 1771.

FEYDEAU (Matthew) a celebrated doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, born 1616, at Paris. Mess. Arnauld, de St. Beuve, Gillot, and du Hamel, were his intimate friends; and the latter, who was curate of St. Merri at Paris, appointed him vicar of Belleville, afterwards of St. Merri, where M. Feydeau drew many auditors by his ecclesiastical conferences, catechisms, and instructions. He refused the curacy of St. Merri, and was expelled the Sorbonne, because he would not sign M. Arnauld's condemnation. This refusal occasioned his banishment 1657. M. Feydeau was afterwards *theologal* in the diocese of Alet, then curate of Vitri le François in Champagne; which office he resigned 1676, and was made *theologal* of Beauvais 1677; but was soon after banished to Bourges, then to Annonai in Vivarés, where he died July 24, 1694, aged 78. His principal works are, *Meditations du Chrétien, tirées de l'Ecriture Sainte, de Conciles et des Saints Peres*, 4th edition, 12mo.; *Catechisme de la Grace*, 12mo.; *Meditations sur l'Histoire et la Concorde des Evangiles*, 3 vol. 12mo.

FEYDEAU *de Brou* (Henry) bishop of Amiens, of the same family as the preceding, eminent for his virtue, learning, and charity to the poor. He died June 14, 1706, aged 53, leaving a Latin letter to Innocent XII. against the *Nodus Prædestinationis* of cardinal Sfondrati; *Ordonnance pour la Jurisdiction des Evêques, et des Curés*, against P. des Imbrieux, a Jesuit; another letter on the subject of the *Lettre à un curieux sur d'Anciens Tombeaux decouverts en* 1597.

FIACRE (St.) went from Ireland into France, and, having a solitary spot given him by St. Faron, bishop of Meaux, built an hospital, where he received travellers and foreigners. He died about 670.

FICHARD (John) an eminent lawyer in the 16th century, born at Francfort on the Main, of which city he was appointed syndic, and died there 1581, aged 70. He left *Onomasticon Philosophico-medico Synonymum*, 1574, 8vo.; *Consilium matrimoniale*, 1580, fol.; *De Cautelis*, 1577, fol.; *Vitæ virorum qui eruditione*

eruditione claruerunt, 4to.; *Vitæ jurisconsultorum*, 1565, 4to.

FICHET, v. FISCHET.

FICINUS (Marsilius) a celebrated canon of Florence, in which city he was born, October 19, 1433. He devoted himself particularly to the study of Greek and Latin; followed Plato's sect, and translated the works of that philosopher into Latin, with those of *Plotinus*, *Jamblicus*, *Proclus*, and other celebrated Platonists. It is said, when Ficinus had finished his translation of Plato, he showed it to his friend Mark Musurus, a very ingenious man; and calling upon him some time after for his opinion, Musurus answered him by emptying an ink-horn on the first page. Ficinus convinced by this his translation was good for nothing, set about altering it, and published that which we now have. He died 1499, aged 66. He also left *Epistles* in 12 books, scarce, in the Venetian edition of 1495, fol.; and other works, collected at Basil, 1561, 2 vol fol. from which it appears that he believed in judicial astrology. The Florentine edition of the Platonic philosophy, 1482, fol. is scarce.

FIDDES (Richard) a learned English divine and polite writer in the 17th century, author of a System of Divinity; *The Life of Cardinal Wolsey*; *An Epistle on Homer's Iliad*, addressed to Dr. Swift; a treatise on Morality; and other works.

FIDELE (Cassandra) a native of Venice, who was taught Greek and Latin by her father, and applied herself afterwards to other branches of learning, in which she excelled. This lady married a physician, named John Maria Mapellio, who practiced at Vicenza, Retimo, and Venice. She was left a widow in 1521, and died 1567, aged 102. Tomasini has prefixed her life to her works; *Epistolæ et Orationes*, Patavii, 1636, 8vo.

FIDERI, emperor of Japan, succeeded his father Taicko 1598. He was dethroned and burnt in his palace by Ongoschio, his tutor, and father-in-law.

FIDIUS, the god who presided over alliances and promises among the Romans: they learned to worship him from the Sabines; and called him also *Sanctus*, *Semo*, and *Semipater*; and took him to witness in their alliances.

FIELDING (Henry) son of a lieutenant-general, born April 22, 1707, in Somersetshire. He abandoned himself so much to debauchery at the age of twenty, that he impaired his constitution, and the small estate his father left him. At thirty, he married Miss Craddock, a celebrated beauty of Salisbury, whose fortune was soon spent in gaieties. Fielding then attempted to practise at the bar; but, being attacked by the gout, was obliged to quit that plan, and provide for his necessities by the publication of 18 Comedies, or Farces, and several Novels. He was appointed justice of the peace for Middlesex, and went into Portugal for the recovery of his health; but, finding no benefit, returned to London, where he died 1754. Most of Fieldings Novels have been translated into French: *Tom Jones*, 4 vol.; *Amelia*, 3 vol.; *The Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, 2 vol. A collection of his works, in English, was printed at London, 1762, 8 vol. 8vo.

FIENNE (Robert de) an old warrior, who was honoured with the constable's sword 1356; but, the king wishing to gratify du Gueselin with that office, de Fienne resigned it 1370. His family has continued till the present time.

FIENUS (Thomas) a native of Antwerp, physician to the duke of Bavaria; afterwards professor of physic at Louvain, where he died 1631, aged 64. His works are, *De viribus imaginationis*, 8vo.; *De Formatione et de Animatione Fœtus*, 8vo.; *Apologia pro Libro preced.* 1629, 8vo.; *De Cauteriis*, 8vo.; *Libri Chirurgici*, 1649, 4to. He was son of John Fienus, a physician of Antwerp, who died at Dort, 1585, and left a treatise *De flatibus humanum Corpus molestantibus*, 1582, 8vo.

FIESCO (John Lewis de) count de Lavagni, of an illustrious Genoese family, several of which have been cardinals. He was famous for his ambition and ill-fortune. This young nobleman, being jealous of Andrew Doria's glory and authority, formed a conspiracy to make himself master of Genoa, and his people had seized the place where the gallies were kept, Jan. 1, 1547; when, hastening to them on hearing the noise of the slaves, he fell into the sea, and was drowned. His palace

palace was razed to the ground, and his family banished from Genoa to the fifth generation. Cardinal de Retz has given an account of this conspiracy, 12mo.

FIESCO (Charles Leo, count de) descended from the elder branch of the counts de Fieschi, who were banished from Genoa in consequence of the unhappy enterprize of John Lewis against his country. He married, in 1643, Gillone d'Harcourt, who died 1699, and was one of those who made a figure in the count de Bussy's satirical romance. This branch terminated in John Lewis, his son, who died unmarried, 1708. The king had compelled the Genoese to pay him 300,000 livres, for the comté de Lavigni, formerly confiscated from his family.

FIEUBET (Jasper de) seigneur de Cendré, de Ligny, &c. author of several elegant and delicate French and Latin poems. The four beautiful Latin lines at the bottom of the countess de la Suze's picture, are also ascribed to him. His fable entitled, *Ulysse et les Syrenes*, is also much admired. He died at the *Camuldulites* of Gros-Bois 1694, aged 67, leaving no children.

FILASTRE (William) bishop of Tournay in the 16th century, who published a Chronicle of France, 1517, 2 vol. fol.; *La Toison d'Or*, Paris, 1530, 2 vol. fol.

FILBERT (St.) *Filibertus*, born at Ausch, who was first a monk, and afterwards abbot of Rebais, 650. He founded the abbey of Jumieges, was its first abbot, about 654, and died at Poitou, in the isle of Noirmoutier, August 20, 684.

FILESAC (John) a native of Paris, who taught ethics, and afterwards philosophy, at the college de la Marche, and was rector of the university 1586. He took his doctor's degree, April 9, 1590, and became curate of St. John en Greve. Filesac was eminent for his firmness, learning, and piety, and very zealous in promoting the censure of *Santarellus'* book. He died at Paris, senior of the Sorbonne, and dean of the faculty of theology, May 27, 1638, leaving several very learned works, the principal of which are, *A Treatise on the sacred Authority of Bishops*, in Latin, *Paris*, 1606, 8vo.; another *on Lent*; a treatise on the *Origin of Parishes*; treatises on *Auricular Confession*, on *Idolatry*, and on *the Origin of the ancient Statutes of the Faculty of Paris*. They are united under the title of *Opera Pleraque*, Paris, 1621, 8vo.

FILIBUSTIERS, FLIBUSTIERS, or *Buccaneers*, a name given to some Frenchmen who cruized against the Spaniards from the isle of Tortuga, which they kept as their fort, and displayed uncommon courage and intrepidity from 1660 to about 1680. v. GRAND (Peter le) Olonois.

FILICAIA (Vincent de) a celebrated Italian poet, born December 30, 1642, of a noble family at Florence. He studied philosophy, law, and divinity, five years at Pisa, and took a doctor of law's degree there. He then returned to Florence, where, after several years spent in his closet, with no other employment than poetry and the belles lettres, the grand duke appointed him senator. He died September 27, 1707, aged 65. Filicaia was member of the academies *della Crusca*, and *degli Arcadi*. His poems are much admired for their delicacy and noble sentiments. They have been published together by Scipio Filicaia, his son, under the title of *Poesie Toscane di Vincenzo da Filicaia*, &c. 1607, fol.: the same with the Latin prose, Venice, 1747, 3 vol. 12mo.

FILASSIER (Martin) a virtuous priest, born at Paris, where he preached with great reputation, and was afterwards curate, then chaplain to the ladies of Miramion. The last 15 years of his life were a series of infirmity, attended with continual and acute sufferings. He composed, for his own use, and that of a lady of rank, who was also attacked by a long and painful illness, a book entitled, *Sentiments Chrétiens, propres aux Personnes infirmes et malades*, 12mo. This work consists almost entirely of expressions from Scripture and the Fathers. The best edition was published soon after his death, which happened at Paris, July 13, 1733. He was but 56.

FILLEAU (John) a lawyer in the 17th century, professor of law and king's advocate at Poitiers. He died 1682, and left *des Arrêts notables du Parlement de Paris*, 1631, 2 vol. fol.; *Les Preuves historiques de la Vie de Ste. Radegonde*; *Traité de l'Université de Poitiers*; *Relation juridique de ce qui s'est passé a Poitiers*

Poitiers touchant la nouvelle Doctrine des Jansénistes, 1654, 8vo. In this account Filleau supposes that six persons, whom he distinguishes only by the initials of their names, assembled, in 1621, to deliberate on a plan for establishing Deism on the ruins of Christianity; which fact he pretends to have learned from an *Ecclesiastic* of merit, who was present. It is this *Relation* which Mess. du Port-Royal and their friends have spoken so much of under the name of *Fable de Bourgfontaine*, and have shewn that it did not agree with the age of M. Arnauld, who was meant by the letters A A; nor with a number of other circumstances, which intirely destroy the credit of the facts it relates. The Jesuits nevertheless printed in 1756, *la Realité du projet de Bourgfontaine*, 2 vol. 12mo. to which their adversaries replied by *la Verité et l'Innocence, victorieuse de la Calomnie, ou 8 Lettres sur le projet de Bourgfontaine*, 1758, 2 vol. 12mo. *La Réalité* had been condemned to be burnt by a sentence of the parliament of Paris, April 21, 1758.

FINE' (Oronce) an eminent mathematician, born 1494, at Biançon. He was professor of mathematics in the college of Maître Gervais, at Paris, and afterwards at the royal college. Finé had a great genius for mechanics, invented a planetary clock, and some machines which gained him much reputation; but he died very poor, October 6, 1555, aged 61, leaving his wife with five sons, and a daughter. He wrote several pieces on *Geometry*, *Optics*, *Geography*, and other mathematical treatises; the chief of which were collected in three vol. fol. printed in 1532, 1542, and 1556. They discover an absurd credulity with respect to judicial astrology.

FIORI (Mario di) a painter, v. MARIO.

FIRENZUOLO (Angelo) a Florentine poet, and a monk of the congregation of Vol-Ombroso. He lived in the time of Leo X. who wishing to be acquainted with him, sent for him to Rome, in which city he died, about 1545. The edition of his works in prose is 1548, that of his poems, *Florence*, 1549, 8vo. is in request. His translation of the *Golden Ass*, Venice, 1567, 8vo. is scarce. Some *Capitoli* by this author, may be found with those of Berni. He also wrote some comedies, *T. Lucidi*, Firenze, 1549, 8vo.; *La Trinuzia*, 1551, 8vo. His Dissertations on Animals has been translated into French, *Lyons*, 1556, 16to. and by la Rivey, 1579, 16to. that on the Beauty of Ladies, by J. Pallet, *Paris*, 1578, 8vo.

FIRMICUS MATURNUS (Julius) a celebrated writer in the time of Constantine's children; who wrote an excellent book in Latin, about 345, *on the Errors of profane Religions*, which we have with the *Minutii Felix* of Leyden, 1672, 8vo. and 1709, with notes by John Wouver. Eight books on astronomy, printed by *Aldus Manutius*, 1499, fol. are also ascribed to him; but this last appears to have been the work of another *Julius Firmicus*, who lived at the same time.

FIRMILIAN (St.) a celebrated bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, in the third century; one of the friends of Origen, who took St. Cyprian's part against pope Stephen; maintaining the necessity of rebaptizing those who had been baptized by heretics; and wrote a long letter on this subject, 256, to St. Cyprian, by whom it was translated into Latin, and may be found with his works. St. Firmilian presided at the first council of Antioch held 264, against Paul of Samosata, who promised a change of doctrine; but, continuing to propagate his errors, was condemned at the second council of Antioch, 269. St. Firmilian died at Tarsus, as he was going to this council.

FIRMIN (St.) bishop of Amiens, supposed to have suffered martyrdom about 1287. He must be distinguished from St. Firmin, bishop of Uzés in 1538, and from another who was bishop of Mende.

FIRMIUS *(Marcus)* a rich and powerful citizen of Seleucia, joined Zenobie's party, and took the title of emperor, but being defeated by Aurelian, was condemned to cruel sufferings in 273.

FISCHET (William) an eminent prior, and doctor of the Sorbonne in 1454, and rector of the university of Paris in 1467, who taught rhetoric, philosophy, and divinity with great reputation. He opposed the plan formed by Louis XI. of arming the scholars, and was entrusted with several

commissions of importance. Fischet went to Rome with cardinal Bessarion, who dedicated his orations to him, 1470: he was well received by pope Sixtus IV. and appointed his chamberlain. We have a work of his on *Rhetoric*, and some *Epistles*, written in very elegant language for that age, printed at the Sorbonne, 1471, 4to. It was Fischet, who, with his friend John de la Pierre, brought Martin Crantz, Ulric Gering, and Michael Friburger, from Germany to the Sorbonne, who printed the first books that had been printed in France.

FISHER (Mary) a woman celebrated among the Quakers, who purposing to preach the dogmas of her sect at the grand signior's court, landed at Smyrna in an English ship; but the Btitish consul sent this enthusiast back to Venice. She then went to Constantinople by land, and Mahomet IV. to whom she contrived to gain access, was inclined to punish this boldness; but suspecting from her gestures, tone of voice, and expressions, that she was mad, he spared her life, and sent her to England again. The Quakers received her with enthusiasm, and she was married to one of their principal prophets.

FISHER, or FISCHER (John) a celebrated cardinal, one of the best controversial writers of his time, born about 1455, in the diocese of York. He took his doctor's degree at Cambridge, and was chancellor of the University, then bishop of Rochester, and preceptor to king Henry VIII. with whom he had great interest; but when that prince assumed the title of head of the church, Fisher refusing to acknowledge his supremacy was sent to prison; and the king hearing that pope Paul III. had sent him a cardinal's hat, ordered him to be beheaded, June 22, 1535, at the age of 80. He left several treatises against Luther, and other works; printed at Wirtzburg, 1597, fol.

FITE (John de la) a native of Bearn, descended from a noble and ancient family; he left France on account of his religion, and was minister of the French church at Holtzappel, afterwards of that at Hanau, where he died, 1737. His works are, *Eclaireissemens sur la Matiere de la Grace, et sur les Devoirs de l'Homme*, 2 tom. 8vo.; *Catechisme ou Instructions sur les principales Matieres de la Religion Chretienne*; this is an abrigement of divinity and morality, much esteemed by the Protestants. John de la Fite his grandfather, was minister of the church at Pau, and left Sermons, and several controversial works.

FITZ-JAMES (James de) duke of Berwick, peer, and marechal of France, one of the greatest generals of his age; natural son of James II. king of England, and Arabella Churchill, sister of the duke of Marlborough; born 1671, at Moulins, as his mother was returning from the waters of Bourbon. He gave shining proofs in his youth of courage and military talents at the siege of Buda, 1686; and went into France with the king his father in 1689, on account of the troubles in England. The duke of Berwick commanded afterwards in Ireland, and had a horse killed under him at the battle of the Boyne, 1690. He distinguished himself in several other battles and sieges, gained the famous victory of Almanza in Spain, April 25, 1707, took Barcelona by assault, September 12, 1714, and was killed by a canon ball at the siege of Philipsburgh, June 12, 1734.

FITZ-JAMES (Francis duke de) son of the preceding, who chose the ecclesiastical profession in 1727, and gave up the dignities of his father, to which he was heir. He was abbot of St. Victor, bishop of Soissons, and died 1764, aged 55. His regularity, his *Pastoral Instructions* against P. Berruyer and his ritual, the instructions of which are printed, in 2 and 3 vol. 12mo. have gained him great reputation. His brothers have left children.

FIZES (Anthony) physician of the faculty at Montpellier, of which he was the oracle till his death, which happened in that city, 1765, at the age of 75. He left some curious Thesises, and other works in Latin, collected 1742, 4to. His treatise on fevers has been translated in French, 1757; the original Latin, is 1749, *Phisiologia* 1750, 12mo.; *Leçons de Chymie de l'Université de Montpellier*, 1750, 12mo. M. Esteve has published his life, 1765, 8vo.

FLACE' (René) curate of the church de la Couture, in the suburbs of Mans; born November 28, 1530, at Noyen sur la Sarte, 5 leagues from Mans; author of

of several theatrical pieces, besides various works in verse and prose; particularly a Latin poem, on the origin *des Manceaux*, which may be found in Belleforest's Cosmography. Francis de la Croix du Maine says, that he was a philosopher, poet, divine, and historian; that he understood music, and preached well. He was living in 1581.

FLACCUS (Illyricus) v. FRANCOWITZ.

FLAMEEL BARTOLET, v. BARTOLET.

FLAMEL (Nicholas) a native of of Pontoise in the 14th century, went to Paris, where he is said to have got above fifteen hundred thousand crowns (an immense sum at that time) by the spoils of the Jews, and by the finances, or rather by commerce, the principles of which were then unknown. But fearing he should be called to account with John de Montague, who was beheaded, 1409, he pretended to have found the *Philosopher's stone*. *A Compendium of Philosophy* is attributed to him 1561, in verse, 8vo. and a Treatise *on the Transmutation of Metals*, 1628, 8vo. *an Explanation of the Hieroglyphical figures, which he placed in the church-yard of the Holy Innocents*, Paris, 1682, 4to. It is certain that Flamel's wealth was devoted to the poor: he relieved the widow and orphan, founded hospitals, and repaired churches. He died at Paris, and was buried with his wife Perronella, in the church-yard of the Holy Innocents. His history has been printed by the abbé Villain, Paris, 1761, 12mo.

FLAMINIO, or FLAMINIUS (Mark Anthony) one of the best Latin poets in the 16th century, a native of Imola, son of John Anthony Flaminio, a learned writer, who died 1536 at Bologna. Mark Anthony attached himself to cardinal Alexander Farnese, who loaded him with favours, and procured him the place of secretary to the council of Trent, 1545; but Flaminio declined this office because of his ill health, and died March 21, 1550, at Rome, aged 57. He left 30 Psalms in Latin verse, 1558, 12mo. and *Letters* and *Epigrams*, 1561, 8vo. which are esteemed; they have been translated into French verse by Anne de Marquets, *Paris*, 1569, 8vo.

FLAMINIUS (Caïus) a Roman consul, killed by Hannibal, with a great number of senators, at the battle of Thrasimene, 217, A. C.

FLAMINIUS (Titus Quintus) appointed consul for his merit, when under thirty, 198, A. C. He was general of the Roman forces against Philip of Macedon, whom he conquered, and proclaimed at Argos by a public crier, during the Nemean games, that the Greeks were restored to liberty. Being afterwards sent to king Prusias, who had received Hannibal, he conducted himself so prudently that the Roman republic was delivered from so formidable an enemy.

FLAMINIUS NOBILUS, a learned critic and divine in the 16th century, a native of Lucca, who wrote learned notes on the Septuagint, *Rome*, 1588, fol.; *De Prædestinatione*, Rome, 1581, 4to. He died 1590, aged 58.

FLAMSTEED (John) a celebrated English astronomer, born August 19, 1646, at Derby, who having accidentally seen Sacrobosco's book on the Sphere, devoted himself to astronomy, and was admitted of the royal society at London, 1670; the king appointed him royal astronomer the same year, with a salary of 100*£*. and gave him in 1671, the care of Greenwich observatory, in which he continued his observations till he died, January 18, 1720, aged 75. Flamsteed left, *Historia cælestis Britannica*, printed at London, 1725, and the following 3 vol. fol. to which is added a Celestial Atlas. *The Doctrine of the Sphere*, printed 1681, *with the new System of Mathematics* of Jonas Moore, Flamsteed's most zealous patron. *Ephemerides*, and other works.

FLANDERS, this earldom has been possessed by different families since Baudauin I. who married Judith, daughter of Charles II. king of France, after having stolen her away; and died about 877; then by Margaret, who, after marrying the last prince of the first branch of Burgundy, by whom she had no children, married the first duke of the second branch of Burgundy, and died, 1404, v. BURGUNDY.

FLASSANS (Tarudet de) a gentleman and provincial poet, born at Flassans, a small village of Provence, in the diocese of Frejus, and bailiwic of Brignole, who was living in 1354,

and knew how to turn his political talents to his advantage. He treated for a canton of the lordship de Flassans with Foulques de Pontévés, a young gentleman who was passionately fond of poetry, and no bad poet himself; the price being agreed upon, Pontévés accepted instead of money, a poem of Taraudet's, entitled, *Enseignemens pour eviter les Trahisons de l'Amour*; a bargain (says le Monge des Isles d'or) entirely to the advantage of the seller, the poem being inestimable. However, either the recipe was not so good, or neither of them had the art of using it properly, for Pontévés was deceived by a lady who is not named, and Taraudet by a sister of the vicomte de Turenne's. Durand de Pontévés, seigneur de Flassans in the 16th century, is well known by his outrageous zeal against the Protestants in Provence; he was surnamed *the Knight of the Faith*.

FLAVIANUS I. (St.) raised to the See of Antioch, while Paulinus was living. This circumstance caused a schism in the church, 381, which did not end till the Pontificate of pope Innocent I. Flavianus obtained a confirmation of his election at the council of Constantinople, 382, drove the Messalian heretics from his church, and pacified the emperor Theodosius, who was irritated against the inhabitants of Antioch, for having thrown down and insulted the statue of the empress Priscilla. The speech, which Flavianus made on this occasion before Theodosius, is a master-piece of eloquence; it was composed by St. Chrysostom. Flavianus died, 404.

FLAVIANUS (St.) a celebrated Patriarch of Constantinople, who succeeded Proclus, 447, and condemned in the council of that city, the errors of Eutyches, which began to be spread in his time; but he was himself condemned and deposed in the famous synod called *the Band of Ephesian Robbers*, at which Dioscorus of Alexandria presided. Flavianus died three days after of the wounds he received in this synod.

FLAVIGNI (Valerian de) a learned doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, born in the diocese of Loan. He took a doctor's degree in 1621, and was canon of Rheims, afterwards Hebrew professor at the royal college, 1630. He died April 29, 1674, in the Sorbonne. Flavigni assisted M. le Jay in the Polyglot Bible, and wrote against Abraham Echellinsis; he also left the defence of a Thesis he had signed, as *Grand Maître d'Etudes*, in which it was asserted, that episcopacy was not a distinct sacrament from the priesthood. This apology was printed at Tournay, 1668, 4to. 128 pages, and some other works. His style is full of life and fire.

FLAVITAS, FRAVITAS, or FLAVIANI, a priest of the 5th century. It is said that after the death of Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople in 489, the emperor Zeno caused a blank paper to be sealed up, and laid upon the altar, praying that God would command an angel to write on it the name of him whom he appointed to be patriarch. Upon which Flavitas, having bribed the eunuch entrusted by Zeno to watch the church, wrote his own name, and artfully sealing it up again, by that means became patriarch of Constantinople. This fraud was afterwards discovered; but Flavitas, dying almost at the same time, escaped the punishment he deserved.

FLECHELLES, v. GUERIN.

FLECHIER (Esprit) born June 1, 1632, at Pernes. He entered among fathers of the Christian doctrine, of which congregation his uncle Hercules Audifret was general, and upon quitting it appeared in public with great distinction. His panegyrics and funeral orations, gained him an uncommon reputation, and spread his name through all France; they display so much skill, delicacy, eloquence, and dignity of thought, that he is justly esteemed the greatest French preacher in that style; his funeral oration on M. de Turenne, is particularly admired. The king, to reward his merit, made him bishop of Lavaur in 1685, and of Nismes in 1687. M. Flechier then went to reside in his diocese, where he converted many heretics, instructed the orthodox by his discourses and pastoral letters; animated them by his zeal and charity, and was an example to his clergy. He died February 16, 1710, aged 78. He had been admitted into the French academy, 1673. Besides funeral orations, and panegyrics, he left, *Hist. de l'Empereur Theodose*, 1679; *History of Ximenes*,

Ximenes, 2 vol. 12mo.; of *Cardinal Commendo*, 2 vol. 12mo. this last is a translation from the Latin of Antonio Maria Gratiani. *Sermons*, 3 vol. 12mo; *Oraisons funebres*, 12mo.; *Œuvres mêlees*, 12mo.; *Letters*, 2 vol. 12mo. &c. A collection of his works in 4to. was begun but only tom. 1. has appeared.

FLEETWOOD (William) a learned English divine, born of a good and ancient family in Lancashire; who distinguished himself by his talents and writings in the reign of William III. Queen Anne had a particular regard for him, and gave him a canonry of Windsor in 1702, and the bishopric of St. Asaph, 1708, from which he was translated to Ely in 1714, and died August 4, 1723, aged 67. His principal works are, *Inscriptionum antiquarum Sylloge*, London, 1691, 8vo.; *Sermons*; *Essays on the Miracles*; *Chronicum pretiosum*; *Explanation of the XIII. Chapter of Romans*, &c.

FLEIX, v. FOIX, an illustrious family.

FLETCHER (John) an English dramatic poet; educated at Cambridge, died in London, 1625, aged 49. Fletcher, Johnson, and Shakespear, are the three first English poets, who acquired most reputation in the drama, v. BEAUMONT.

FLEUR (la), v. GUERIN.

FLEURI (Claudius) a celebrated historian, and one of the most judicious critics of his age; born December 6, 1640, at Paris; son of an advocate of the council. He was admitted advocate to the parliament of Paris in 1658; and attended the bar nine years; after which he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, was preceptor to the prince de Conti in 1672, and to the prince of Vermondois, admiral of France, 1680. The king gave him the abbey of Loc-Dieu four years after, and appointed him sub-preceptor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou and Berri, 1689. M. Fleuri was admitted into the French academy, 1696, resigned his abbey, 1706, for the priory of Argenteuil, and was chosen professor to Louis XV. in 1716. He died July 14, 1723, aged 82. He took particular delight in reading Plato; and like him held frequent conferences with select friends. M. Fleuri was one of those truly Christian philosophers, who love solitude, and speak their thoughts freely; even on the most important and delicate subjects. Wholly intent on fulfilling his duties, he wished neither for honours nor riches, preferring the glory of being a useful servant to religion, and the state, before all dignities to which his merit and talents might have raised him. He left several excellent works: the principal are, an Ecclesiastical History, in 20 vol. the last of which ends at 1414. P. Fabre has added 16 more, and a Table since in 4to. or 4 vol. 12mo. The eight Dissertations on Ecclesiastical History, which are dispersed through this work, have been printed separately; the last edition contains the ninth Dissertation, one vol. 12mo. They are master-pieces of their kind. *Mœurs des Israélites et des Chrétiens*, 2 vol. 12mo. and since in one; *Institution au Droit Ecclesiastique*, 1764, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Catéchisme historique*, 2 vol. 12mo. fig.; *du choix et de la Methode des Etudes*, 12mo.; *le Devoirs des Maîtres et des Domestiques*, 12mo.; *Hist. du Droit François* of d'Argou, 8vo.; *La vie de la mere d'Arbouse*, 12mo.; *Le Traité du Droit public*, 2 vol. 12mo. 1769, &c. all extremely well written.

FLEURI (Andrew Hercules de) senior bishop of Frejus, preceptor to king Louis XV. grand almoner to the queen, cardinal and minister of state, provisor of the Sorbonne, one of the 40 members of the French academy, and honorary member of the academy of sciences, and that of inscriptions; born June 22, 1653, at Lodeve. He died January 29, 1743, at Issy not far from Paris, aged near 90. His conduct during his administration is universally known, and belongs to the history of Louis XV. His mildness, equanimity, love of order and peace, made him give an unwilling consent to war; that of 1733 ended in 1735, and gained Lorrain to France, but his economy proved fatal to that kingdom in 1741, having caused him to neglect the navy. A magnificent tomb has been raised to the memory of this minister, in St. Louis du Louvre at Paris, from the design of la Moine. P. de Neuville spoke his funeral oration.

FLINCK (Godefroi) a painter, born 1616, at Cleves. He studied a year under Rembrandt, whose works he imitated perfectly; but preferred the style

style of the Italian painters. He died in 1660, while he was employed about twelve historical pictures by the burgomasters of Amsterdam.

FLODEARD, an historian of the 10th century, born at Upernag; he was a pupil of Remi of Auxerres, became canon of Rheims, afterwards curate of Cormecy and Coroi. Flodeard died in a monastery, 966, aged 73. He left a chronicle in the collection of French historians; and *Hist. de l'Eglise de Rheims*, 1617, 8vo. and in the Library of the Fathers. This is a curious, and valuable work.

FLONCEL (Albert Francis) born 1697, at Luxemburg. He was advocate to the parliament, censor royal of several Italian academies; and made himself famous by his attachment to the Italian languague. Floncel was secretary of state for the principality of Monaco, 1731, and secretary for foreign affairs in 1735, under Mess. Amelot, and d'Argenson. He died 1773, and his library consisting of 8000 Italian books, was afterwards sold; which occasioned a very curious catalogue of them to be made, 1774, 2 vol. 8vo. Madame Floncel, (Jane Francis de Lavau) who died, 1764, aged 49, had translated the two first acts of Goldoni's *Venetian Advocate*, 1760, 12mo.

FLORA (Order of), v. JOACHIM.

FLORA, goddess of flowers among the heathens, and wife to Zephyrus, honoured first by the Sabines, afterwards by the Romans; the floral games were celebrated in honour of her. She was also called *Chloris*, and represented adorned with garlands, and crowned with flowers.

FLORENT (Francis) an eminent lawyer, a native of Arnay-le Duc; advocate at Dijon, afterwards professor of law at Orleans and Paris; he was married, and died at Orleans, 1650. His works were published by Doujat, 1679, 4to. in two parts.

FLORENTIN, (St.) a martyr of Charollois, supposed to have suffered for the Christian faith, about 406.

FLORENTIUS V. earl of Holland, son of William II. king of the Romans, assassinated 1296, by a gentleman whose wife he had violated. The murderer was put into a barrel stuck with nails, which was rolled through the streets of Leyden.

FLORENTIUS CHRISTIANUS, v. CHRE'TIEN.

FLORIANUS (Marcus Annius) brother on the mother's side to the emperor Tacitus, who found means to be proclaimed emperor 276; but Probus his competitor advancing against him, he opened his veins, and died three months after having aspired to that dignity.

FLORIDUS (Francis) an author of the 16th century, born at Donadeo, in the province of Sabinna, whose work, entitled, *Lectiones subcisivæ*, Francfort, 1602, 8vo. gained him great reputation. He died 1547, leaving some other works.

FLORIMOND DE REMOND, a native of Agen, counsellor to the parliament of Bourdeaux in 1570; who zealously opposed the errors of Calvinism, with which he had been tinctured in his youth, and wrote several pieces against them; the principal are; *Traité de l'Antechrist*, and another *de l'Origine de Hérésies*, 1605, 2 vol. 4to. in which are many curious inquiries.

FLORIOR (Peter) a priest of the diocese of Langres, and confessor to the Nuns of Port-Royal in the fields, known by his book, entitled, *la Morale du Pater*, 1709, 4to; his *Homilies sur les Evangiles*, 4to and his *Traité de la Messe de Paroisse*, 8vo. He died at Paris, December 1, 1691, aged 87.

FLORIS, v. FLORA.

FLORUS (L. Annæus) a Latin historian of the same family with Seneca and Lucian, author of an abridgement of the Roman history, written in a flowery style, which has passed through many editions, *Elzevir*, 1638, 12mo; *cum notis Variorum*, 1702, 2 vol. 8vo.; *ad usum Delphini*, 1674, 4to. and has been translated into French by M. le Vayer junior, under the name of Monsieur, brother of Louis XIV. 1656, 8vo. Florus lived 200 year after Augustus.

FLORUS (Drepanius) a famous deacon of the church of Lyons, in the 9th century, by whom there is a Treatise on Predestination in Mauguin's collection; and other works in the Library of the Fathers, and in the *Spicilegium*, and *Analecta* of Mabillon.

FLORUS (Francis) a skilful painter, born at Antwerp, in the 16th century, who acquired so high a reputation, as

to be called the Raphael of Flanders. He died 1570, aged 50.

FLOUR (St.) the first bishop of Lodeve, who suffered martyrdom in Auvergne, about 389, as is supposed, and gave name to the town of St. Flour.

FLUDD (Robert) a celebrated dominican of the 14th century, born in the city of York, who spent his life in enquiries after whatever is most curious in mathematics and philosophy; from whence he was surnamed *the Seeker*: but he was unjustly accused of magic. He wrote *Mirabilia elementorum*; *Impressiones aeris*; *Magia ceremoniales*; *Mysteria secretorum*; *Correctorium Alchymiæ*, none of which have been printed.

FLUDD, or *de Fluctibus*, (Robert) born 1574, at Milgate in Kent. After travelling over part of Europe, he practiced physic in London, where he died, September 8, 1637. Fludd was well acquainted with mathematics, and particularly with mechanics; but his medical works contain only superstitious trifles; he was a zealous member of the cabal of the Rosecrucian brethren, whose apology he undertook; revived the Rabinnical reveries, and even added to them. Many of this author's books are so obscure that there is every reason to believe he did not understand himself; Gassendi has written against him. His principal works besides the apology for the Rosecrucians, *Leyden*, 1616, Latin, 8vo.; are, *Tract. Theol. Philos. de vite, marte et Resurrectione*, 1617, 8vo.; *utriusque Cosmi Metaphysica, Physica, et Technica historica*; *Veritatis Proscenium*; *Saphiæ cum moria certamen*; *Summum bonorum, quod est verum Magiæ, Cabalæ, Alchymiæ, Fratrum Roseæ Crucis Verorum veræ subjectum*; *Philosophia Mosaïca*; *Amphitheatrum Anatomiæ*; *Philosophia Sacra*; *Medicina Catholica*; *Monochordum mundi Symphoniacum*, &c. the whole printed in 1617, going on to 5 vol. fol. fig.

FLURANCE, v. RIVAULT.

FOES, or FOESIUS (Anutius) an eminent doctor of the faculty of physic at Paris, a native of Metz, who practised with reputation in Lorrain and other places. He died 1595, aged 61. He left an excellent translation of Hippocrates, *Geneva*, 1657, 2 vol. fol. and other works.

FOGLICTA (Oberto, or Hubert) a Genoese priest, one of the most learned writers in the 16th century; son of Augustine Foglieta, counsellor to pope Julius II. Leo X. and Clement VII. Having been concerned in the troubles of Genoa, he was banished, and died at Rome, in the house of Hippolyto, cardinal d'Este, September 5, 1581, aged 63. Foglieta left, *della Republica di Genoa*, 8vo. a curious work, and much esteemed. *Hist. Genuensium*, &c. 1585, fol. an excellent book; *de ratione scribendæ historiæ*; *de similitudine normæ Polibianæ*, in his Opuscula, *Rome*, 1579, 4to.; *Tumultus Neapolitani*, 1571, 4to.; *Elogia clarorum Ligurum*, 4to.; *de sacro fœdere in Selimum*, 4to.; *de Linguæ latinæ usu et præstantiâ*, 1723, 8vo.; *de causis magnitudinis Turcarum Imperii*, 8vo. These are all written in good Latin, and the greater part are much esteemed.

FOHI, the first king of China, said to have reigned about the time of Phaleg, and Heber. It is added, that he civilized the Chinese, and gave them laws; and that he lived 115 years. But every thing relating to this king's history is uncertain or fabulous.

FOIGNI (Gabriel) a Franciscan, who renounced his order, and retired into Switzerland, about 1667, where he was chanter of the church at Morges; but being expelled for some indecencies he committed there after a debauch, went to Geneva, married, and taught grammar and French. In 1676, he published *l'Australie, ou les Aventures de Jacques Sadeur*, 12mo. for which he was near being banished, on account of some opinions contrary to Scripture, as well as for the obscenities contained in it. His stay however was tolerated; but having a child by his servant three or four years after, he was obliged to leave the place, retired to Savoy, and died in a monastery, 1692.

FOINARD (Frederic Maurice) a native of Corches in Normandy, died 1743. He published *Breviarum Ecclesiasticum*, 2 vol. 12mo.; the Psalms in historical order, 1742, 12mo.; an Explanation of Genesis, 2 vol. 12mo. which was suppressed, on account of some singular opinions, hazarded on the spiritual sense. He was curate of Calais.

FOIX, an illustrious family, descended from Bernard, second son of Roger II. earl of Carcassone. Bernard was earl of

of Foix, 1062, and died, 1096; his posterity continued with honour, till Gaston III. whose son died before him, v. GASTON III. He died himself in 1391, having ceded the earldom of Foix to Charles VI. The king equally generous, restored it to his cousin Matthew, who died without issue in 1398, and whose sister Isabella married Archambaud de Grailly, who took the name of Foix. His grandson Gaston IV. married Eleanor queen of Navarre; his posterity ended in Gaston de Foix, duke of Nemours, killed at the battle of Ravenna, 1512, aged 24, v. GASTON DE FOIX, duke of Nemours. But Catherine de Foix, queen of Navarre, grand-daughter of Gaston IV. had married John d'Albret, whose grand-daughter was mother of Henry IV. Archambaud de Grailly had had a second son, named Gaston, Captal de Buch, whose descendants were earls of Candale, and dukes of Rendan; this branch had been honoured with the peerage by the title of Rendan, in consideration of Mary Clara de Beaufremont, marchioness of Senecy, maid of honour to Anne of Austria, who had married John Baptist Gaston de Foix, comte de Fleix, killed at the siege of Mardick, 1646. She died 1680. Her three sons died without issue; the last, Henry Charles de Foix, called the duke de Foix, died 1714.

FOIX (Peter de) a celebrated cardinal in the 15th century, son of Archambaud, Captal de Buch, and Isabella countess de Foix, of the ancient and illustrious house of that name. He acquired great knowledge, and attached himself at first to the anti-pope Benedict XIII. who created him cardinal, 1408, but quitted the party of this false pontiff, at the council of Constance, and did great services to the church. Cardinal de Foix was also archbishop of Arles, and legate of Avignon: he founded the college de Foix, at Toulouse, died December 13, 1464, aged 78. He must be distinguished from cardinal Peter de Foix, his great nephew, bishop of Vannes, a skilful statesman, who died in the flower of his age, August 10, 1490.

FOIX (Odet de) seigneur de Lautrec, marechal of France, and governor of Guienne. He attended Louis XII. into Italy, where he distinguished himself by his noble actions, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Ravenna, 1512. After his recovery, he was appointed governor of Milan, by Francis I. took Brescia, and Verona, and forced the siege before Parma to be raised, 1521, but losing the battle of Bicoque the year following, was disgraced, and retired to his estates in Guienne. However, in 1528, he was made lieutenant-general of the league in Italy, against Charles V. and took Parma directly, and marched forwards to Naples; but a contagious disorder spreading in his army, he was himself attacked with it, and died the same year, August 15, 1528. His two brothers, Thomas de Foix, seigneur de Lescun, killed at the battle of Pavia, 1525, and Andrew de Foix, seigneur de l'Espatre killed at that of Logrogno, 1521, were also great captains, but like him very unfortunate. They were grandsons of a brother of Gaston IV. duke de Foix. Madame de Chateaubriand was their sister.

FOIX (Paul de) a celebrated archbishop of Toulouse, of the same family, who was employed in various embassies by Charles IX. and Henry III. Cujas, Charpentier, Muret, and other learned men of that time, were among his friends; and the celebrated Ossat, afterwards cardinal, who was secretary in the embassy to Rome. Paul died at Rome, 1584, aged 56; his funeral oration was spoken by Muret. He left some valuable *Letters*, Paris, 1628, 4to. and other works.

FOIX (Francis de) a native of Candale, bishop of Aire in 1570, much celebrated for his learning; particularly for his mathematical knowledge. He died at Bourdeaux, about 1594, aged 90, leaving Commentaries on Euclid; a French translation of the *Pimander of Mercurius Trismigestes*, and other works.

FOIX (Lewis de) an eminent engineer, and architect of Paris, in the 16th century, who acquired a great reputation by the machines he invented. He built the monastery, and palace of the Escurial, by order of Philip II. king of Spain. On his return to France, he made a canal from the Adour, to the port of Bayonne in 1579, and in 1585 built the lighthouse, called *la Tour de Cordouan*, at the mouth of the Garonne.

FOIX, v. GASTON.

FOIX (Raymond Roger, earl of) fought in favour of the Albigenses, but proving unfortunate, was compelled to sue for peace, and acknowledge Simon de Montfort, earl of Toulouse. He died 1222.

FOIX (Germain Poullain de St.) born February 25, 1703, at Rennes. He died August 26, 1776, at Paris. His Turkish letters have met with success, though they are far less philosophical and interesting than the Persian letters, which are frequently joined with them. He wrote *Essais sur Paris*, 6 vol. 12mo. much admired; *Hist. de l'Ordre du St. Esprit*, 3 vol. 12mo. His *Théâtre* is printed in 4 vol. 12mo. and 3 at the *Louvre*; *l'Oracle*; *les Graces*; *la Colonie*; *les veuves Turques*, &c. are esteemed the best pieces.

FOLARD (le Chevalier Charles de) an officer, famous for his knowledge in the military art; born February 13, 1669, at Avignon; of a noble family, but far from rich. His inclination to a soldier's life first appeared after reading Cæsar's Commentaries; and he enlisted at sixteen; his father having procured his discharge, confined him in a convent, but he made his escape two years after, and entered as a cadet in the regiment of Berry, in which he was soon made second lieutenant. During the war of 1688, Foland had the office of a *Partisan*, and frequently said he had acquired much knowledge in that school; having practised in miniature, what belongs to the greatest operations. In this situation he also became acquainted with countries, and drew many useful maps. The chevalier de Folard was soon appointed lieutenant in the regiment of Berry, then captain in that of Quercy; M. de Vendôme made him his aid-de-camp in 1702, and he was ordered shortly after to follow M. le Gr. Prieur, who commanded the army of Lombardy. He gained a pension of 400 livres, and the cross of St. Louis, by the taking of the Cassine de la Bouiline, 1705, and signalized himself greatly at the battle of Cassano, August 15, the same year, in which he received three wounds by a musket; one in the reins, and two in his left hand, which lamed it for ever; in this battle the chevalier Folard first formed the idea of the system of columns, which he has prefixed to his Commentaries on Polybius. The year following he was ordered to get into Modena, to defend that place against prince Eugene, displayed great skill there, and narrowly escaped being assassinated. In the next campaign he obtained a pension of 400 livres from the king, for having proposed the enterprize upon the town of Chaumont; he also planned that of the island of Cassand, which was attended with all the success that could be expected, and took Leffingon, the government of which was given him for a reward. At the battle of Malplaquet, he was very dangerously wounded in the thigh, and taken prisoner some time after; he then advised prince Eugene to a bad manœuvre to draw M. de Villars from a dangerous position, and refused to engage in the emperor's service. Being exchanged, 1711, the command of Bourbourg was given him; the title and emoluments of which he retained to his death. In 1714, the chevalier de Folard went to Malta, to assist in defending that island against the Turks, proposed very good expedients for that purpose, and returning to France, embarked for Sweden, where he soon acquired the esteem and confidence of Charles XII. who sent him into France to negociate the restoration of king James III. but this project failing, he returned to Sweden, attended Charles XII. on his expedition into Norway, and was at the siege of Frederickshall, where that prince was killed, December 11, 1718 On the death of this great monarch he returned to France, and made his last campaign in 1719, as colonel, under M. de Berwick. From that time he devoted himself wholly to studying the art of war, and formed a strict friendship with the count de Saxe, whom he then foretold would one day be a great general. He was admitted of the royal society in London, 1749, and took a journey to Avignon, 1757, in which city he died, March 23, 1752, aged 83. His principal works are, *Commentaries* on Polybius, *Paris*, 1727, 6 vol. 4to. an excellent work, and greatly esteemed; a supplement has been added to it in Holland, containing a book, *de Nouvelles decouvertes sur la Guerre*; *Sentiment d'un homme de Guerre* (M. Savornin)

sur le Système du chevalier Folard, et des Responses a cette Critique. M. de Folard also published, *Traité de la Defense des Places*; *Traité du metier de Partisan*, a MS. which was in the hands of M. le marechal de Belleisle, &c. v. *Memoirs pour servir a l'Hist. de M. le chevalier de Folard*, Ratisbonne (Paris) 1753, 12mo. Francis Melchior de Folard, his brother, entered the Jesuits' society, and distinguished himself among the academicians of Lyons. He wrote *Œdipe*, and *Themistocle*; French tragedies, *Oraison funebre du Maréchal de Villars.* He died 1739.

FOLENGIO *Folengius* (John Baptist) an ingenious and pious benedictine in the 16th century, a native of Mantua; author of a valuable *Commentary on the Psalms*, fol. on *the Catholic Epistles*, 8vo. and other works. He died October 5, 1559, aged 60.

FOLENGIO (Theophilus) another celebrated monk of the 16th century, born at Mantua; better known by the fictitious name of *Merlin Coccaie*, author of several humorous pieces in burlesque rhyme; in which he mixes Italian and Latin words, and calls them *Macaroni*, from a kind of small cakes made in Italy, of flour, eggs, and cheese, and from hence came the *Macaroni Style.* These pieces, which have gone through several editions, brought Folengio into a very disagreeable situation; but Ferrand de Gonzago, and some other noblemen took him under their protection. He died in the state of Venice, December 9, 1544, at the monastery of Santa Crusa de Campisio, near Bassano. The most known among his works is *Opus Macaronicum*, Tusculani, 1521, 12mo. fig. the Venetian edition, 1561, 12mo. is almost entirely different; which makes them sought after; that of *Amsterdam* 1692, 8vo. fig. is very elegant; it has been translated into French, printed 1606, reprinted, 1734, 2 vol. 12mo. He also left *Orlandino da Limerno Pitocco*, Vineg. 1526, or 1539, or 1550, 8vo. reprinted at London, 1773, 8vo. and 12mo.; *Caos del Tri per uno*, Vineg. 1527, or 1546, 8vo. It is a Poem on the Three Ages of Man, partly in the macaronic style; and Folengio left besides these, *la Humanitá del Figlio di Dio, inottava rima*, Vinegia, 1533, 4to.

FOLIETA, v. FOGLIETA.

FONSECA (Anthony de) a learned dominican of Lisbon, who studied at Paris, and was admitted doctor of the Sorbonne in 1542. Returning to Portugal, he was appointed professor of divinity at Coimbra, and preacher to the king. He left, Remarks on cardinal Cajetan's Commentaries on the Bible, *Paris*, 1539, fol.; *de Epidemia Febrili*, 4to. and other works.

FONSECA (Peter de) a celebrated Portuguese Jesuit, born about 1528, at Corticada. He taught philosophy at Coimbra, and theology at Evora, where he took a doctor's degree, 1570, held important offices in his order, and laboured zealously for a reformation of manners in Portugal. He died November 4, 1599, at Lisbon, aged 71. He left various *Philosophical* works; and his *Metaphysics*, 4 tom. fol. claims the glory of having first invented the opinion of the *Middle Science.*

FONT (Joseph de la) a French poet, born 1686, at Paris, who wrote five comedies, viz. *Danae*, or *Crispin Jupiter*; *le Naufrage*; *l'Amour vengé*; *l'Epreuve retiproque*, and *les trois Freres rivaux*, the latter of which was much applauded. De la Font composed also some ballets, the comic opera, entitled, *le Monde Renversé*; and the following operas: *Les Fêtes de Thalie*; *L'entrée de la Provence*; *Hypermnestra*; *les Amours de Protheé*, and the opera of *Orion*, which he left unfinished. He had a violent propensity to gaming. He died 1725, at Passay near Paris, aged 39.

FONT (Peter de la) curate of the diocese of Usez, who resigned a priory he had, to found a seminary for it in the episcopal city, of which he was the first superior. In this laborious situation he wrote his *Entretiens Ecclesiastiques*, 5 vol. 12mo. and his *Prones*, 4 vol. 12mo. He died about the end of the 17th century.

FONTAINE (Charles) born 1515, at Paris, of a family engaged in trade. He spent his life in writing verses, which are passable for that time; settled at Lyons, where he married twice, and died in an advanced age. His poems have been collected in 1 vol. 8vo. printed at Lyons, 1555, under the title of *Ruisseaux de Fontaine*; he also left *le jardin d'Amour*, with *la Fontaine d'Amour*, Lyons, 1588, 16to.; *Victoire d'Argent, contre Cupido*, Lyons, 1537, 16to. &c.

FONTAINE

FONTAINE (John de la) born July 8, 1621, at Château Thierri in Champagne; son of John de la Fontaine, chief justice in Eyre, and Frances Pidoux, daughter of the bailiff of Coulommiers; he entered among the fathers of the oratory at 19, but left them 18 months after. La Fontaine was 22 before he knew himself possessed of any talents for poetry; but upon hearing Malherbe's beautiful ode read, on the assassination of Henry IV. he was struck with such admiration, that the poetic fire which lay concealed in him, seemed to kindle at that of the great Malherbe; whose works he began immediately to read, study, and repeat; and at last to imitate them. He imparted the first essays of his pen to a relation named *Pintrel*, king's procurator in the presidial of Château Thierri, who encouraged him, and recommended the best Latin authors to his perusal, as Horace, Virgil, Terence, Quintilian, &c. After these he read the French and Italian authors; and took particular delight in *Rabelais*, *Marot. d'Urfe*, *Ariosto*, and *Bocaccio*; he also studied the Greek writers, especially *Plato* and *Plutarch*. Sometime after this, he was persuaded by his parents to marry Mary Hericard, daughter of the lieutenant-general of Ferté Milon; a very beautiful woman, and of so superior an understanding, that la Fontaine composed nothing without consulting her; but her temper was so capricious, that he was obliged to be absent from her as often as possible, to keep upon good terms. The famous duchess of Bouillon, cardinal Mazarini's niece, being banished to Château Theirri, la Fontaine was introduced to her, made himself agreeable, and followed her when she returned to Paris; in which city he found one of his family named Jannart, attached to M. Fouequet, superintendant of the Finances. This relation presented him to M. Foucquet, who gave him a pension. On the minister's disgrace, Jannart was banished to Limages, la Fontaine went with him, and wrote an account of the journey in 12 Letters to his wife. At his return, he went to reside with the celebrated Henriette of England, first wife of Monsieur, as her gentleman, but the sudden death of this princess, put an end to the flattering hopes he might reasonably entertain for his future fortune. La Fontaine however found generous patrons, in M. le prince, M. le prince de Conte, M. de Vendôme, M. the duke de Bourbon, Mesdames de Bouillan, and Mazarini; and a sincere friend in Mad. de la Mabliere, who took him to her house; and now being free from domestic cares, he lived in a manner suited to his disposition, and formed a strict friendship with Moliere, Racine, Despreaux, Chapelle, and other great men of that age. From the time of his fixing at Paris, he went every year in the month of September to visit his wife, at Chateau Thierri, taking with him Racine, Despreaux, Chapelle, or some other celebrated writer; sometimes he went alone, and forgot to see his wife, but every time sold some part of his estate; so that he soon dissipated a considerable fortune. On the death of Mad. de la Sabliere, with whom he had resided 20 years, he was invited to England by Mad. Mazarini and St. Evremond, who promised him all the conveniences and comforts of life; but the difficulty of learning English, and M. duke of Bourbon's liberalities, induced him to decline the invitation. La Fontaine was taken ill at the end of 1692, made a general confession of his sins to Pere Poujet, of the oratory, and when about to receive the sacrament, implored pardon of God before the members of the French academy, whom he had desired to be present by deputies, protesting that he repented of having written his *Tales*, that he detested them, and that if he recovered his health, his talents should be wholly employed on subjects of piety or immortality. He lived two years after his conversion, during which he undertook to translate *the Hymns of the Church*; but proceeded no farther. He died at Paris, March 13, 1695, aged 74; and when laid out, a hair cloth was found upon him. He was buried in St. Joseph's church-yard, in the same spot where his friend Moliere had been interred 22 years before. His Christian sentiments may be read with improvement, in a letter written to him by Maucroix, one of his friends, a few days before he died. La Fontaine had been admitted of the French academy, 1684; his principal works are

Tales, Amsterdam, 1685, 2 vol. 8vo. with plates by Romain de Hooge; to distinguish the original of this edition, from the counterfeits, take notice that the word Kalverstraat on the title page is put with a little s; in the other the S, is a capital; this edition has been eclipsed by one with engravings from Eisen's designs, with vignettes by Choffort, 1762, 2 vol. 8vo. It has been counterfeited in Holland, 1764, but the plates are so much inferior, that they may be easily distinguished. To know the good proofs of the original, observe that there should be no drapery on the woman's thigh who is speaking to the devil of *Papefiguiere*; nor any branch of a tree on the young man in the *Cas de Conscienca*, v. MARG. de Valois. *Fables*, an immortal and inimitable work; written in that graceful, simple and natural style, and with that lively, delicate, ingenious and agreeable turn of thought, which has ever new charms for persons of true taste, and exceeds every work of this kind among the ancients or moderns. These fables give the reader no idea of study, or labour of thought, but every expression is so natural, that it seems dictated by nature alone; for which reason the duchess of Bouillon called la Fontaine, *un Fablier*; as a tree which bears apples is called *un Pommier*. A very elegant edition was published, 1757, with short notes by M. Coste; there are editions with plates, in 5, and in 2 vol. 12mo. but nothing equals the magnificent one of 1755, 4 vol. fol. It is a masterpiece of typography, and the borders are in a new style of engraving in wood. A moderate edition has since appeared, the whole of it engraved, the subject, and the figures, 6 vol. 8vo. *Œuvres diverses*, reprinted at Paris, 1758, 4 vol. 12mo. All La Fontaine's works were collected, 1726, 3 vol. 4to; an elegant edition, bordered. The principal of them, besides the *Fables* and *Tales*, are, *les Amours de Psyché et de Cupidon*, in verse and in prose; *l'Eunuque*, a Comedy; the poem *du Quinquina*, and other poetical pieces, all containing beauties no where else to be found. The same simplicity, candour and *naïvete* admired in these works, were visible in their author, who was all integrity and uprightness, mild, ingenious, unaffected, sincere; without ambition, without malice; he took every thing in good part: and, which is more uncommon, esteemed his brother poets, and lived in harmony with them. His conversation was neither brilliant nor lively, except among intimate friends. It is said, that a farmer general having invited him one day to dinner for the amusement of his guests, he eat much, but said nothing, and rising afterwards very early from table under pretence of going to the academy, somebody represented to him that it was not yet time; *Well*, replied la Fontaine, *I shall go the farthest way about*. He had a son by Mary Hericard, in 1660, and gave him at 14, into the hands of M. de Harlay, afterwards first president, recommending to him the care of his education and fortune. It is reported that not having seen his son for a long time, he met him one day at a house without knowing him; and mentioned to the company afterwards that he thought him a youth of wit and taste; but on being told it was his son, only answered coolly, *Ah! I am very glad of it*. This indifference influenced his whole conduct, and made him sometimes insensible, even to the inclemency of the weather. Mad. de Bouillon going one morning to Versailles, saw him musing under a tree, in a place called the *Cours*; and in the evening when she returned, found him in the same spot and attitude, though it was rather cold, and had rained all day. So far did his simplicity carry him, that he did not perceive the evil tendency of his writings, not even of his *Tales*; for being once exhorted by his confessor in a severe illness to prayer and almsgiving, he replied, *I can give no alms, for I have nothing to give: but there is a new edition of my tales in the press, of which the book-seller is to let me have a hundred copies; I will give them to you, that you may sell them for the benefit of the poor.* Another time having written a *Tale*, in which he made a very profane application of these words of the gospel; *Lord, thou deliveredst unto me five talents*: he addressed it to the celebrated M. Arnauld, in a very ingenious prologue, *wishing*, he said, *to show posterity his great esteem for this learned doctor*; nor did he perceive the indecency of the application of Scripture, or of his dedication, till Boileau and Racine made him sensible

sensible of it. Notwithstanding their advice, the same is said to have been his design again, with respect to another *Tale*, which he was going to dedicate to M. Harlai, archbishop of Paris. In the sickness, which preceded his conversion, when Pere Poujet exhorted him to repent of his sins, the nurse cried out, *If he has committed any, it has been more from stupidity than wickedness, for he is as simple as a child.* La Fontaine's widow having met with some trouble about the payment of public duties, M. d'Armenonville, then intendant of Soissons, wrote to his subdelegate, ordering that the family in future should be exempted from all taxes and impositions; a privilege which the descendants of that excellent poet enjoy to this day; and all the intendants of Soissons have thought themselves honoured by confirming it. His son died 1722, leaving a son and three daughters.

FONTAINE (Nicholas) son of a writing-master at Paris, whose mother making him known to M. Hillerin, curate of St. Merri in that city, was introduced by him to M. Arnauld d'Andilli, and the other gentlemen of Port Royal, who took him to their solitude at the age of twenty, where he undertook the office of waking the others in the morning. He afterwards superintended the studies of some youths who were educated there; and employed his leisure hours in transcribing the works of several Solitaries. Fontaine was a kind of secretary to M. Arnauld, and attended him and M. Nicole in their different retreats. He was sent to the Bastille with M. de Saci 1664, and quitted it with him 1668. He accompanied this gentleman afterwards to Pompone, Paris, and Port Royal in the fields, from whence he went frequently to Paris to overlook the printing of his works. He fixed himself at last at St. Mandi, as a more convenient situation, in 1679. After the death of M. de Saci, Fontaine changed his place of abode several times, and died at Melun, January 28, 1709, aged 84. He was as a secretary to the gentlemen of Port Royal, and his writing is beautiful. We have seen the collection of Messieurs of Port Royal on Ecclesiastical Affairs, 13 vol. 4to. in the hand-writing of Nicholas Fontaine, which is so fine and elegant, that no printing can exceed it. This collection was then in the possession of the late abbé de Pompone, and has remained in MS. Fontaine left many useful works, written in good French: the principal are, *Les Figures de la Bible*, under the name of *Royaumont*; an improving, instructive, and useful work for young persons, The most esteemed editions are, *Paris*, 1670, 4to. in which the Vocation of Abraham, and the Penitence of the Ninevites, are by le Clerc; and, *Amsterdam*, 1680, 12mo. fig.; *Memoires sur M. M de Port Roïal*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Vie des Saints*, fol. and 4to.; *Les Vies des Saints de l'ancien Testamen*; *avec des Réflections tirées des Saints Peres*, 4 vol. 8vo.; *Traduction des Homilies de St. Chrysostôme sur les Epitres de St. Paul*, 7 vol. 8vo. This translation was much talked of, and involved him in trouble. Pere Daniel, a Jesuit, accused him of *Nestorianism*, and denounced him in a letter to the Sorbonne. Fontaine made a very humble and respectful *retraction*, and substituted several new pages in those parts which had been found reprehensible: but, as this did not prevent M. de Harlai from condemning his translation, he undertook its defence in a work where he asserts, that he has faithfully translated St. Chrysostom, and not fallen into heresies.

FONTAINE (Alexis) a native of Clavaison in Dauphiny, employed himself chiefly in the integral calculus, and was admitted into the academy of sciences. He died 1771, at Cuiseau in Franche Comté. His Memoirs, which are in the collection of the academy, have been also printed separately in one vol. 4to.

FONTAINE (Peter, Francis, Guyot des) born June 29, 1685, of a good family at Rouen, entered among the Jesuits in 1700, and quitted them fifteen years after, while he was teaching rhetoric at Bourges. He afterwards resided some time with the cardinal d'Auvergre; resigned the cure of Thorigny in Normandy, of which he had taken possession without serving it, and assisted in the *Journal des Savans* from 1724 to 1727. He died at Paris, December 16, 1745, aged 60, and left several works well written in French; *Dict. Neologique des beaux Esprits*

Esprits du Tems, 12mo.; *Nouvelliste du Parnasse*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Observations sur les Ouvrages nouveaux*, a periodical work, from 1735 to 1743, 33 vol. 12mo.; *Jugements sur les Ecrits nouveaux*, 11 vol. 12mo. with the abbé Granet: the two last are by M. de Mairault, who died August 15, 1746. *Hist. de la Ville de Paris*, 5 vol. 12mo.; *Traduction des Œuvres de Virgile avec des Remarques*, 4 vol. 8vo. 1743, with plates by Cochin, &c. The abbé de la Porte published, in 1757, *l'Esprit de l'Abbé des Fontaines*, 4 vol. 12mo. with a life of the author, and a catalogue of his works, and of those who wrote against him.

FONTANA (Publio) a celebrated Latin poet of the 16th century, born at Paluccio, near Bergamo, who chose the ecclesiastical profession, and gained great reputation by his poems and skill in public affairs. He died 1609, aged 62. His principal poem is the *Delphiniad*, in elegant Latin: they have been all collected in one vol. fol. printed at Bergamo, 1594.

FONTANGES (Marie Angelique Scoraille de) maid of honour to madame, whose lively beauty struck Louis XIV. so much, that he fell violently in love with her. This lady, with but a small share of wit, ruled the king more despotically than any of his other mistresses. He made her duchess of Fontange, and took pleasure in flattering her vain and extravagant disposition, which she indulged with the greater ostentation, from thinking the more money she dissipated, the higher idea she gave of her influence. Madame de Montespan saw all this with extreme concern; but her uneasiness was of short duration, for mademoiselle de Fontange died June 28, 1681, at the abbey of Port-Royal at Paris, aged 20, and was buried there. She had a brother in the army, who had children.

FONTANINI (Justus) archbishop of Ancyra, and canon of St. Maria the greater, born at Friouli 1666, died at Rome 1736. He left a Collection of Bulls of Canonization, from John XV. to Benedict XIII. 1729, fol.; *Della Eloquenza Italiana*, Venice, 1737, 4to. in which he gives an account of the best Italian books; *a Literary History of Aquileia*, 1742, 4to.; *De antiquitatibus Hortæ, Romæ*, 1723, 4to.

FONTANON (Anthony) an ingenious advocate to the parliament of Paris, at the end of the 16th century, born at Auvergne, who published a large and useful compilation of edicts and ordinances of the French kings, from 1270 to 1611, 4 vol. fol. and other works. He was living in 1684.

FONTE-MODERATA, a celebrated Venetian lady, born 1555, whose real name was Modesta Pozza, authoress of a poem entitled, *Il Floridoro*; and another on the Passion and Resurrection of Christ. She also published a book *on the Merit of Women*, Venice, 1600, 4to. in which she asserts that they are not inferior to men in sense, and merit. This lady is said to have had such a surprizing memory, that after hearing a sermon, she could repeat it word for word. She was married to an advocate at Venice, named Philip Zorzi, and died November 1, 1592. Nicholas Doglioni has written her life.

FONTENAY (John Baptiste Blain de) an excellent painter of fruit and flowers, born in 1654 at Caen. He was employed by Louis XIV.; had an apartment in the galleries of the Louvre, and a pension; worked for the tapestry of the Gobelins, and drew designs for the royal manufacture of Chaillot. Nothing can exceed his vases of flowers, and his fruits; the insects upon them appear alive and animated; the fruit and flowers preserve all their freshness and beauty, and the dew-drops fall from the stalks with the transparency and lustre of diamonds. This ingenious artist was appointed counsellor to the academy of painting, and died at Paris 1715.

FONTENELLE (Bernard le Bovier de) born February 11, 1657, at Rouen. He was the son of Francis le Bovier de Fontenelle, who descended from a noble family, and was advocate to the parliament in that city. His mother Martha Corneille, was sister to the great Corneille. Though destined to live near 100 years, his life appeared in so much danger on the day of his birth, that he was baptized at home; nor was he carried to church to finish the ceremonies of his baptism till three days after. Fontenelle's constitution continued so delicate during his youth, that the game of billiards was too violent an exercise for him at sixteen, and the

the least agitation made him spit blood. His stomach was always good, however, though his lungs were always weak. Being born in the neighbourhood of the Feuillans, which are a reform of the Cistertian order, his parents dedicated him to the Holy Virgin and St. Bernard; they gave him the name of that saint, and he wore the habit of a Feuillant seven years. Young Fontenelle distinguished himself greatly while he studied with the Jesuits; was in rhetoric at thirteen, and composed, at that time, a piece in Latin verse, for the prize of the *Palinods* of Rouen, which, though not crowned, was thought worthy of being printed. His talents made him known to Pere Commire, with whom he formed a friendship at first going to college, which continued till the death of that celebrated Jesuit. Fontenelle was admitted advocate to oblige his father, and pleaded one cause, which he lost. Upon this he immediately gave up the bar, and devoted himself wholly to literature and philosophy. He went to Paris for the first time in 1674, at the age of 17, and was much admired there for his genius: the reputation of his uncles, Peter and Thomas Corneille, cast a lustre on his rising merit; and the public saw, with delight, that the nephew of these great men possessed talents worthy of them. He was but twenty when he wrote the greater part of the operas of *Psyché* and *Bellérophon*, which were acted under the name of Thomas Corneille: he also wrote the comedy entitled *La Comete*, and afterwards *Thetis et Peleus*, an opera, which had great success; then that of *Enée et Lavinie*, which failed in 1690, on account of the music, but succeeded in 1758. His tragedy of *Aspar*, acted in 1680, was unsuccessful, and convinced him that he did not inherit the talents of his uncles for dramatic poetry. He assisted mademoiselle Bernard in some of her pieces, particularly in the tragedy of *Brutus*, and the romance of the *Comte d'Amboise*. M. de Fontenelle did not fix at Paris till 1687 or 1688, after having published his *Dialogues of the Dead*. He then went to live with Thomas Corneille, his uncle and godfather. The part he took in the dispute about the ancients and moderns, exposed him to the satirical strokes of Boileau, Racine, Rousseau, mademoiselle Deshoulieres, and other partisans of the ancients. He discovered much greater moderation and politeness on this occasion than his adversaries, with as much wit and delicate raillery, but much less taste and judgment. It was M. de Fontenelle, who, to raise the moderns above the ancients, called them *Pygmies mounted on the shoulders of the Giants*. He was considered as another *Seneca*, capable of corrupting true taste, and the style of literature; for which reason the party for the ancients prevented his being admitted into the French academy so soon as he wished; nor was he admitted till May 5, 1699. When the academy of sciences was renewed in 1699, Fontenelle was appointed secretary, which office he held 42 years, and published annually a volume of the *History* of that Academy. The general *preface* to this *History* is esteemed a master-piece: it consists of *extracts* from the Memoires read in the assemblies of the academy, and panegyrics on the academicians who died in the course of each year. These extracts are arranged with admirable regularity, clearness, accuracy and precision, in which many new and profound ideas may be met with, added to those of the authors; and M. de Fontenelle has the uncommon talent of adapting the most abstruse and lofty subjects to the capacity of every reader. His panegyrics are a treasure; they paint the man and the academician, and are full of such ingenious reflections, so much wit, and so many beauties, that the reader is never tired. These *Panegyrics* and *Memoirs* are the most valuable and important part of this author's works, and will transmit his name to posterity with the greatest lustre. He resigned his secretary's office 1740, and would have done so before, but M. the cardinal de Fleury, and M. de Maurepas, would not consent to it. M. de Fontenelle was admitted into the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, on its revival in 1701, and was also a member of those of London, Rouen, Nancy, Berlin, and the *Arcadi* at Rome. Notwithstanding the apparent weakness of his constitution, he had no material illness during his long life, not even the small-pox, only a slight defluxion

defluxion on his lungs: his hearing continued good till he was very old; nor did he find his sight decay till 1751, when he said pleasantly, *I send the most valuable part of my equipage before me.* Mad. de Forgeville, his friend and neighbour, went from that time every morning to chat with him, and read to him. He died at Paris, January 9, 1757, aged 100, within a month and two days, having by his will appointed mad. de Montigny, mademoiselles de Marsilly and de Martinville, and mad. de Forgeville, his sole legatees, with equal shares. This will is dated November 15, 1752, and was contested by John Francis Corneille, grandson of a Peter Corneille, uncle of the great Corneille; but it was confirmed by a decree of parliament, April 4, 1758. Few of the learned have enjoyed so much happiness, with so brilliant a reputation, as M. de Fontenelle, which happiness he owed to the sweetness of his temper, the decency of his manners, the prudence of his conduct, and the attractions of his wit. Persons of the highest rank admitted him into their familiar friendship; and he was the delight of society, in which he always appeared with every quality that could make him most amiable—sprightliness, gaiety, wit, politeness, delicate repartee and vivacity; taking every thing in good part; never speaking ill of any one, and endeavouring to make every body appear to advantage. Nor was fortune less kind to him than nature: born to almost nothing, he became rich, for a literary man, through the bounty of the king and the duke of Orleans, and by a prudent œconomy; for, without being covetous, he was very œconomical, often repeating, and always practising, this excellent maxim, *We ought to deny ourselves what is superfluous, that we may supply others with what is necessary.* He was never married, nor had ever the least desire to be so. His principal works, besides these already mentioned, are, *Hist. des Oracles*, abridged from Vandale: Pere Baltus, a Jesuit, refuted it. M. de Fontenelle did not answer him, but adhered to his first opinion: *Lettres du Chevalier d'Her . . .* not esteemed: *Entretiens sur la Pluralité des Mondes*; one of his best works: *Doutes sur le Systême Physique des Causes occasionnelles*, very small 12mo, *Rotterdam*, 1686. These *Doubts* were refuted in a piece entitled *Reflexions*, to which M. de Fontenelle replied, and in the *Lettres Philosophiques* of Pere Lamay, a Benedictine. *Elemens de la Geometrie de l'infini*, 4to. not esteemed. The first volume of the History and ancient Memoires of the Academy of Sciences, from 1666 to 1699. *Poésies pastorales, avec un Discours sur l'Eglogue, et une Digression sur les Anciens et sur les Moderns.* Fontenelle has been justly reproached with neglecting the beautiful simplicity of the ancients in these pastorals, and making his shepherds and shepherdesses speak the language of courtiers and beaux esprits. Several *pieces* in verse and prose, in the collection of his works printed 1757, 10 vol. 12mo. A magnificent edition had appeared in Holland 1728, 3 vol. fol.; and 1729, 3 vol. 4to. It was Fontenelle who published, in 1732, the new edition of *Dict. des Sciences et Arts*, by Thomas Corneille; and *Recueil des plus belles Pieces des Poëtes François, depuis Villon, jusqu'à Benserade, avec une Preface, et de petites Vies des Poëtes*, 1692, 5 vol. 12mo.; *Relation de l'Isle de Barnes*; *Lettre sur la Résurrection du Corps*; a piece *sur l'Infini*, and a small *Traité sur la Liberté*, in 4 parts, &c. are also attributed to him: but, as these works contain many things contrary to religion, it is to be hoped they are not his. In general M. de Fontenelle's works are ingenious, full of wit and agreeable turns; but his ideas are sometimes too metaphysical, the reflections too abstruse, his style too affected, and his phrases too quaint and epigrammatical: in short, he labours too much after wit. Nor are his best works, such as the *Memoirs* and *Panegyrics*, the *Plurality of Worlds* and the *Oracles*, entirely free from those faults. In other respects, he must be ranked among the best, and certainly among the most ingenious and agreeable, French writers. But his followers, by copying only his defects, which they have exceeded, without the beauties of their model, would have destroyed all good taste, and the true style of literature in France, had it not been opposed by men of judgment and real taste. More particular accounts may be found of M. de Fontenelle in the

the French Mercuries of 1756, 1757, and 1758.

FONTEVRAULT, v. ARBRISSEL.

FONTIUS (Bartholomew) a native of Florence, much esteemed by Picus of Mirandola, Marcillius Ficinus, Jerome Donatus, and other eminent writers of his time. Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary, also honoured him with his friendship, and gave him the care of the famous library at Buda. This author's works, which consist of a *Commentary on Perseus*, *Harangues*, &c. have been collected and printed at Francfort, 1621, 8vo. v. FUENTE.

FONTRAILLE (Lewis d'Astarac, marquis de) was chosen by monsieur to negociate a treaty in Spain, which enabled him to turn out cardinal Richelieu; but he had the good fortune not to be arrested like M. de Cinq Mars; he returned into France after the death of that cardinal, and lived till 1677.

FORBES, *Forbesius* (John) professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history at Aberdeen, his native place; but, joining the episcopal party, he was deprived of his professorship; upon which he went to Holland, and lived there some years, during which time he revised the lectures he had read at Aberdeen. Forbes at length returned to Scotland, where he lived very retired on his estate at Corse, and died April 29, 1648. The best edition of his works is, *Amsterdam*, 1703, 2 vol. fol. The part most esteemed by the Protestants in this collection, has for its title, *Institutiones Historico-Theologicæ*. He is to be distinguished from Patrick Forbes, his father, bishop of Aberdeen, who died 1635, and left a Commentary on the Revelations, 1646, 4to. and from William Forbes, first bishop of Edinburgh, famous for his *Reflexions on Controversies*, Francfort, 1707, 8vo. in Latin. He died 1634, aged 49, leaving a son, who turned Catholic. There was also another Forbes, lord president of the court of session at Edinburgh, who died in the middle of the 17th century. Pere Houbigant has translated his *Thoughts on Religion*, his *Letter to a Bishop*, &c. Lyons, 1769, 8vo.

FORBIN (Toussaint de) a celebrated cardinal, more known by the name of *Janson*, third son of Jaspar II. de Fourbin, marquis de Janson, descended from a noble and ancient family, which has produced many persons of merit. He was admitted a knight of Malta whilst in his cradle; and, chusing afterwards the ecclesiastical profession, the king appointed him bishop of Digne, Marseilles, and Beauvais, successively. Being sent ambassador extraordinary into Poland, 1673, the famous John Sobieski, whom he had the honour of raising to the throne, appointed him cardinal, and he received the hat from Alexander VIII. 1690. He was afterwards honoured with the office of grand almoner of France by the king, 1706. Cardinal de Janson distinguished himself every where by his merit, his singular talent of managing different tempers, and his zeal for the service of his king and country. He was entrusted with some important commissions to the duke of Tuscany, and acquired much glory by his embassies to Poland and Rome. He died March 24, 1713, at Paris, aged 83. Several bon mots and witty repartees are ascribed to him. He forcibly opposed the *Apology* of the casuists while bishop of Digne, and published an excellent censure of it.

FORBIN (Francis Toussaint de) nephew of the preceding, having killed, at the age of 20, an enemy of his in a duel, went into the emperor's service against the Turks, and, after distinguishing himself in that situation, returned to France, and served in the army by the name of *comte de Rosemberg*. Being wounded at the battle of Marseilles, he remained some days among the dead, and, when found, made a vow to retire to la Trappe, if he should recover of his wounds. But this vow was soon forgotten: at length, however, a dangerous illness recalled it to his mind, and he shut himself up at la Trappe, taking the name of Arsenne. He was sent into Tuscany to restore the ancient observance of Citeaux in the abbey of *Buon Solozzo*, where he died with sentiments of the most fervent piety, June 21, 1710.

FORBIN (Claudius) a celebrated captain, more known by the name of *Chevalier*, or *comte de Forbin*, who was in the sea service from his youth, and signalized himself by several noble actions. He was sent to Siam, where the king appointed him his admiral; and, returning into France, was made

commodore in 1707; defeated the English fleet, with M. du Guay-Trouin, and was sent in 1708 to convey king James to Scotland; but could not execute this plan. He died 1733, aged 77, and left some curious Memoirs, printed at Paris, 1749, 2 vol. 12mo.

FORCADEL, *Forcatulus* (Stephen) a native of Beziers, who was chosen law professor at Toulouse in 1554, in preference to Cujas, who was also a candidate. He died 1573, and left several works upon law, Poems in French and Latin, 1579, 8vo. and a treatise *de Gallorum Imperio et Philosophiâ*, 4to. in which are several enquiries and fables. His brother, Peter Forcadel, king's professor of mathematics, who died in 1577, was author of a French translation of Euclid, and of the *Geometry of Oronce Finé*, &c.

FORCE (James Nompar de Caumont, duc de la) peer and marechal of France, son of Francis de Caumont, descended from a noble and ancient family. The manner of his escape from the massacre of St. Bartholomew is related in the Henriade. He distinguished himself in his youth, in the reign of Henty IV. and joined the Calvinists against Louis XIII.; but, submitting afterwards to the king, was appointed marechal of France, and lieutenant-general of the army in Piedmont. He took Pignerol, defeated the Spaniards at Carignano in 1630, and rendered other important services to his Majesty, who, to reward him, raised his estate to a duché Pairie in 1637. He died at Bergerac in a very advanced age, May 10, 1652. Armand Nompar, his son, was also marechal of France, and died 1675, aged 90. Charlotte Rose Caumont de la Force, granddaughter of James Nompar, distinguished herself by her works in prose and verse, was a member of the academy of the *Ricovrati* at Padua, and died 1724, aged 70. She had married Charles de Brion, June 7, 1687, whose marriage was declared null ten days after. This lady's epistle in verse to mad. de Maintenon, and her poem entitled *Chateau en Espagne*, addressed to mad. the princess of Conti, are particularly admired. Her chief works in prose are, *L'Histoire secrete des princesses de Bourgogne*, 2 vol. 12mo.; that of *Marguerite de Valois*, 4 vol. 12mo.; *Vie de Catherine de Bourbon, duchesse de Bar*, 12mo.; *Gustave Vasa*, 12mo.; *Les Fées Conte des Contes*, 12mo.

FOREIRO, *Forerius* (Francis) a learned Dominican in the 16th century, a native of Lisbon, who was well acquainted with languages, and appeared with great distinction at the council of Trent, where he was admired as a preacher. Foreiro was one of the three divines appointed by the council to draw up the catechism which appeared in 1566. He died January 10, 1587, at the convent of Almeida, leaving a valuable Commentary on Isaiah, fol. and other works in MS.

FOREST (John) an ingenious artist, painter to the king, born at Paris, where he died 1712. He excelled in landscapes.

FOREST (Peter) a learned physician, more known by the name of *Forestus*, born 1522, of a noble family at Alcmaer. He studied and practised physic in Italy, France, and the Low Countries, where he died 1597, leaving *Medical Observations*, 6 vol. fol. and other valuable works.

FORESTA, or rather FORESTI (James Philip de) better known by the name of *James Philip of Bergamo*, born 1434, near Bergamo, at Soldia, an estate belonging to his family, which was noble and ancient. He entered among the Augustines in 1451, acquired reputation by his merit and learning, and died at Bergamo in a convent of his order, June 15, 1520, aged 86. His works are, *a Chronicle*, from the creation to 1501, which has been continued to 1535, *Paris*, 1535, fol.; a treatise on Illustrious Women, *Férrara*, 1497, fol. dedicated to Beatrix of Arragon, queen of Hungary and Bohemia; in which may be found Eve, Jewish women, heathen women, and immodest women: a treatise entitled, *Confessionale*, or *Interrogatorium*, Venice, 1487, 4to. All these works are in Latin.

FORESTIER (Peter) an ingenious canon of Avalon, his native place, where he died, November 30, 1723, aged 69; author of several works; among which the most esteemed is, *l'Histoire des Indulgences, et du Jubilé*, 12mo.

FORGET DE FRESNE (Peter) a skilful secretary of state, who was employed

ployed in all the important affairs of his time, and drew up the famous edict of Nantes. He died 1610.

FORMOSUS, elected pope September 19, 891, while bishop of Porto; which is the first instance of a bishop being translated from any other see to that of Rome. He crowned Guy of Spoletto in 892, and the emperor Arnould in 896, and died on Easter day, the same year. Stephen VI. had the body of Formosus dug up, and arraigned for having changed his bishopric; treated it with great indignity, and ordered it to be thrown into the Tyber: but his successor, Romanus, repealed what Stephen had done, and restored the character of Formosus.

FORMULARY, v. CONDRIN.

FORNARI (Maria Victoria) born 1562, at Genoa. She married Angelo Strata, and had by him three sons and two daughters, who all chose the monastic life. After her husband's death, she founded the order of the *Annonciades Célestes*, and died December 15, 1617. Her life has been printed at Paris, 1770, 12mo.

FORSTER (John) an eminent Protestant divine, born 1495, at Augsburg. He was among the friends of Reuchelinus, Melanchton and Luther, and taught Hebrew with reputation at Wittemberg, where he died December 8, 1556, leaving an excellent *Hebrew Dictionary*, Basil, 1564, fol. He must be distinguished from another John Forster, a German divine, who died 1613, author of *De Interpretatione Scripturarum*, Wittemberg, 1608, 4to.; and *Commentaries* on Exodus, Isaiah, and Jeremiah, 3 vol. 4to.; and from Valentine Forster, who published a *History of the Law*, in Latin, with the *Lives of the most eminent Lawyers*, to 1580, the time in which he wrote; and from Nathaniel Forster, who published an elegant Hebrew Bible, without points, at Oxford, 1750, 2 vol. 4to.

FORSTNER (Christopher) born 1598. He published a political work at nineteen, entitled, *Hypomnemata politica*, and spoke a congratulatory harangue at Padua in the name of the German youth, in the presence of John Cornaro, who was just elected doge of Venice, with which he was so much pleased, that he honoured him with the order of St. Mark. Forstner went afterwards into France, and returned to Germany, where, having been some time counsellor to the count de Hohenloe, and his envoy at Vienna, he became vice-chancellor, then chancellor of Montbeliard. He was afterwards employed in the negociations for the peace of Munster, and discovered so much prudence, and such great abilities, that the count de Traumandorf, the emperor's plenipotentiary, procured him the rank of aulic counsellor. He died October 28, 1667, and left, besides his *Hypomnemata politica*, 1623, 8vo. *De principatu Tiberii*, *Notæ politicæ ad Tacitum*; a collection of his Letters on the Peace of Munster; *Omissorum Liber*; *Epistola apologetica ad amicum, contra secreti Temeratores, et Epistola de moderno Imperii statu.*; and two Latin letters, in tom. 14. of Scelhorn's *Amænitates Litterariæ*.

FORT *de la Moriniere* (Adrian Claudius le) born of a noble family at Paris, who endeavoured by literature to make up for the deficiency of his fortune; and, having but little capacity for writing himself, he made collections. *Choix de Poesies morales*, 3 vol. 8vo.; *Bibliotheque poétique*, 4 vol. 4to. or 4 vol. 12mo. *Les Vapeurs*, and *le Temple de la Paresse*, comedies, &c. His successors in this kind of labour have been numerous; but it must be said to his praise that he had always a regard to religion and morality. He died 1768, aged 70.

FORT (Francis le) born 1656, of a patrician family at Genoa. He served in Holland as a volunteer, and had a lieutenantcy in a German regiment in the Czar's service, 1696. The emperor appointed him to conduct the siege of Asoph, in which he succeeded so well, that his imperial majesty gave him the general command of his forces by sea and land, and appointed him his minister of state. Though M. le Fort was not learned, he had seen much, and possessed the talent of improving from what he saw: thus he was concerned in all the changes by which Peter I. raised his empire to new life. He died 1699. The Czar ordered him to be buried with great magnificence, and was present at his funeral. M. le Fort's son remained in the Czar's service.

FORTESCUE (John) lord chief justice, and high chancellor of England,

land, in the reign of Henry VI. He published several works on the *Law of Nature*, and *the Laws of England*, in Latin, London, 1616, 8vo. which are much valued by the English.

FORTET (Peter) canon of Paris, born at Aurillac, and died 1391. He founded the college, which bears his name at Paris, for eight poor scholars, four of whom must be of the diocese of St. Flour, and the other four of Paris.

FORTIGUERRA (Nicholas) an eminent cardinal, born at Pistoia, who rendered great services to pope Eugenius IV. Nicholas V. Pius II. and Paul II. He commanded the army of the Holy See with success, and died at Viterbo, December 21, 1473, aged 55.

FORTIGUERRA (Nicholas) of the same family with the preceding, canon of St. Peter's at Rome, and secretary to the college of the cardinals *de la Propaganda*, died 1735, aged 61. His poem entitled, *Il Ricciardetto*, 1738, 4to. Paris, 1768, 3 vol. 12mo. translated into French, 1766, 2 vol. 8vo. was written in consequence of a dispute among the learned respecting the merits of Tasso and Ariosto. Fortiguerra, who defended the former, thought to shew how easy it was to do as much as Ariosto, by composing this poem, which consists of 30 cantos, in 30 days. The genius and agreeable pleasantries it contains, added to its easy versification, induce the reader to forget the extravagance and confusion which reign in every part, and would otherwise make it insupportable. Fortiguerra was also author of a translation of Terence in Italian verse, *Urbino*, 1636, fol. fig. with the Latin text.

FORTIUS, or rather STERCK, better known by the name of *Joachimus Fortius Rhingelbergius*. He taught Greek and the mathematics in the Low Countries, France, and other places, and was much esteemed at the court of Maximilian I. Fortsus was so fond of elegant Latin, that he was often heard to say, *He preferred one word of pure Latin to a crown in gold.* He died 1536. His works are numerous and valuable: his treatise *de Ratione Studendi*, Leyden, 1622, 8vo. is esteemed the best.

FORTUNATUS, v. VENANTIUS FORTUNATUS.

FORTUNATIANUS, v. CURIUS.

FOSCARARI (Gilles) a learned lawyer of Bologna, who died January 9, 1289, leaving various works. He must not be confounded with Gilles Foscarari, a celebrated Dominican, of a noble family in Bologna. This latter was master of the sacred palace in 1547, and bishop of Modena in 1550, much distinguished at the council of Trent, and one of the divines chosen from his order to draw up the catechism of that council. He died December 23, 1564, aged 53.

FOSCARI (Francis) a Venetian, who, naturally ambitious, rose by bribes and intrigues to the rank of doge. His disposition involved the republic in frequent wars, which occasioned murmurs; but Foscari had the art of appeasing these murmurs, by offering to resign his office, which offer was not accepted, merely because it had been made. His ambition thus satisfied, he might have been happy, had not the unjust treatment which his only son met with embittered the close of his days. Young Foscari was first accused of having received presents from a foreign prince, and, in consequence, confined at Trevisa; but, being afterwards accused of murdering a senator, was put to the torture: his life was spared for want of proof, but he was banished to Canea. Grown desperate from this cruel usage, he wrote to the duke of Milan, persuading him to intercede in his favour. His letter was carried to Venice, and young Foscari fetched back to be tried for this new crime; for it is deemed one at Venice to correspond with a foreign power. He was then sentenced to return to Canea, and be imprisoned there a year; but had permission to see his father and mother before he went. The doge restrained himself before his son, but fainted away as soon as he left him, and from that time absented himself from the councils. It is the custom of Venice to appoint a vice-doge, when the doge is sick; an indulgence which might reasonably have been expected by an unhappy old man of 84; but he was deposed, and died 1457, on hearing of his successor's election. Young Foscari's innocence was discovered soon after by the real murderer, who declared it on his death-bed to his confessor, and begged him

to make it public: but the unhappy young man died before in prison.

FOSCARINI (Michael) a Venetian senator, who held different posts in that republic, and continued Nani's *History of Venice*, 1696, 4to. which makes tom. 10th of the collection of Venetian historians, 1718, 4to. He died 1692. Two of his novels are among those; *de gli Academici incogniti*, 1651, 4to.

FOSCO (Placide) an Italian, physician to Pius IV. distinguished by his learning and virtue. He died at Rome 1574, leaving a treatise *de Usu et Abusu Astrologiæ in Arte Medicâ*, which is esteemed.

FOSSE (Charles de la) a skilful painter of Paris, who formed himself under le Brun, and afterwards in Italy. He was professor and teacher at the asademy of painting, and died in a very advanced age, 1716. This artist excelled particularly in colouring, and painted the dome of the invalids at Paris.

FOSSE D'AUBIGNY (Anthony de la) nephew of the preceding, son of a goldsmith at Paris, in which city he died November 2, 1708, aged 55. He left a translation of *Anacreon's Odes* in French verse; some other poetical pieces, and four tragedies, the best of which is *Manlius*, 1747, 2 vol. 12mo. La Fosse spoke and wrote very pure Italian, and composed an *Ode* in that language, which procured him admittance into the academy of the *Apatisti* at Florence, where he returned his thanks by a speech in prose on this singular subject, *Are blue or black eyes the most beautiful?* He had been secretary to the dukes of Aumont and Créqui.

FOSSE', v. THOMAS.

FOUCAULT (Nicholas Joseph) advocate-general to the grand council, a celebrated intendant, and chief of the council to her royal highness madame, born at Paris, January 8, 1643, son of M. Foucault, secretary to the council of state. He had been successively intendant of Montauban, Pau, and Caen, and made himself universally esteemed in each place. M. Foucault died an honorary member of the academy of inscriptions, February 7, 1721, aged above 80. It was he who discovered, in 1704, the ancient city of the *Viducassians*, two leagues from Caen. He also found at the abbey of Moissac, in Querci, the famous work *de Mortibus Persecutorum*, ascribed to Lactantius.

FOUCAULT (Lewis) count de Daugnon, originally page to cardinal Richelieu, after which he served in the French fleet under the duc de Fronsac. He had the rank of vice-admiral at the battle of Cadiz 1640, and seized Brouage in 1646, on the death of the duke of Frousac, who was governor there, and received the marechal's staff on resigning it in 1653. He died 1659, aged 43. He had the character of being eager for glory and money, and little scrupulous about the means of acquiring them.

FOUCHER (Paul) clerk of the diocese of Tours, in which city he was born, April 4, 1704. Foucher was admitted into the academy of inscriptions 1754, appointed secretary to the duke of Orleans, and died at Paris, May 3, 1778. He left *Memoires sur la Religion des anciens Perses*, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, and a System of Metaphysical Geometry, 1758, 8vo.

FOUCQUET (Nicholas) marquis of Belle-isle, famous for his abilities and misfortunes, born 1615, son of Francis Foucquet, counsellor of state, and Mary Meaupeou, a lady who spent considerable sums in medicines, which she distributed to the poor in their sickness, and wrote a valuable collection, printed in 2 vol. 12mo. of *Remedes Faciles et Domestiques*. M. Foucquet discovered, from his youth, great sense and capacity for public affairs; was master of the requests at twenty; procurator-general to the parliament of Paris at five and thirty, and superintendant of the finances in 1653. After cardinal Mazarine's death, the king, who wished for a reformation in the finances, fancied that he perceived an unwillingness in Foucquet to discover the state of affairs, and was besides prejudiced against him, having been told that he had tried to gain the heart of la Valiere. However that might be, Foucquet was arrested by the king's orders, 1661: the depredations in the finances, the money he had spent at Vaux, and the fortifications at Belle-isle, which belonged to him, were considered as proofs of his guilt. He was tried, and sentenced

sentenced to perpetual banishment; but the king changed the punishment, and ordered him to be confined in the castle of Pignerol, December 20, 1664. It has been said that he passed the rest of his life there, and employed himself in composing several works of piety for his consolation: but Gourville, who shared in his disgrace, asserts in his *Memoirs*, that he was set at liberty some time before his death. This is certain, that Foucquet had the comfort of seeing all his friends give public proofs of their attachment to him in his misfortunes, particularly Loret, author of the Gazette; Pelisson, the famous madame Seuderi, Brebœuf, Pecquet, &c. His trial has been printed, 15 vol. 12mo. which are excellent memoirs for those who study the finances. He died March 23, 1680, aged 65. Lewis Foucquet, marquis of Belle-isle, his third son, married Catherine Agnes de Levis, by whom he had, in 1684,

FOUCQUET (Charles Lewis Augustus) comte de Belle-isle, born at Villefranche de Rouergue, who, by his talents for war and politics, overcame the disgrace in which his family, since his father's imprisonment, were in some measure involved: for, although he had himself been confined in the Bastille on the disgrace of M. le Blanc, and afterwards banished, cardinal de Fleury made him governor of Metz in 1733, and gave him the command of the forces in Germany 1734. In 1741 he was appointed marechal of France, and procured the duke of Bavaria to be elected emperor, to support which election he commanded an army in Germany, whose rapid progress was followed by great misfortunes. Shut up in Prague by prince Lobkowitz, the count de Belle-isle saw himself reduced to perish by want, or get the better of a force much superior to his own, which he effected in the night between the 16th and 17th of December, 1742. He deceived prince Lobkowitz, gained 24 hours march upon him with 11,000 foot and 2,500 horse, and arrived at Egra, 38 leagues from Prague, December 26, without having been attacked, or suffering any further loss than of 800 soldiers, who perished on the road through cold. The garrison of Prague capitulated the same day, and M. de Chevert carried about 3000 men back to Egra with the honours of war. The count then compelled the king of Sardinia, who had penetrated into Provence, to repass the Var; and the king, to reward his services, created him a peer of France in 1748. He had been duke of Gisors from 1742, and his interest kept encreasing till he became prime minister in 1757, and the troubles of France lessened by degrees under his administration. He had been admitted a member of the French academy and that of the sciences, and died 1761, leaving to the king, by his will, all that he had received in exchange for Belle-isle, on condition of paying his debts, which were considerable. He married twice, but left only one son, the count de Gisors, who was killed at the battle of Crevelt, 1758, aged 26.

FOUCQUET (Charles Armand) son of the superintendant of the finances, born April 9, 1687, at Paris, entered the congregation of the oratory, 1682, became superior of St. Magloire, 1699, and was sometime grand vicar to his uncle M. Foucquet, bishop of Agde; cardinal de Noailles placed great confidence in him. He *appealed* and *re-appealed* from the bull, *Unigenitus*, and died at the house of St. Magloire in Paris, September 18, 1734.

FOUILLOU (James) a celebrated licenciate of the Sorbonne, born at Rochelle, where he studied ethics in the Jesuits' college. He went afterwards to Paris, and continued his studies in the community of M. Gillot, at the college of St. Barbe, including the time of his being licenciate, and was immediately nominated theologal of Rochelle; this office however he declined, nor had he ever any benefice, but the commendatory priory of St. Martin de Prunieres, in the diocese of Mende. M. Fouillou having engaged in the affair of the *Case of Conscience*, was obliged to conceal himself in 1703, and to retire into Holland, about 1705; but the air of that country not agreeing with him, he was seized with an asthma, which proved incurable. He returned to Paris, about 1720, and died there, September 21, 1736, aged 66, leaving several theological works, all anonymous, and all discovering great opposition to the bull, *Unigenitus*. The principal

principal are, *Considerations sur la Censure* (of the *Cas de Conscience*) *de M. l'Eveque d'Apt.*; *Defense des Theologiens contre M. de Chartres*, 12mo.; *Traité sur le Silence respectueux*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *La Chimere du Janſénisme, et le Renverſement de la Doctrine de St. Auguſtin, par l'Ordonnance de Luçon, et de la Rochelle*, 12mo.; *Traité de l'Equilibre*; a small piece containing Obſervations on the 101 Propoſitions, cenſured by the bull *Unigenitus*. Fouillou had alſo a great ſhare in the firſt edition of *l'Action de Dieu ſur les Creatures*, 4to. or 6 vol. 12mo.; *Gemiſſemens ſur Port-Roïal*, 12mo.; *Grands Hexaples*, 1721, 7 vol. 4to. and *l'Hiſtoire du Cas de Conſcience*, 1705, 8 vol. 12mo.

FOUILLOUX (James du) a gentleman of Poitiers, who died in the reign of Charles IX. and had dedicated to that monarch, a poem on *Hunting*, *Rouen*, 1650, or 1656, *Paris*, 1653, or *Poitiers*, 1661, 4to.

FOULON, or FOULLON (John Erard) a learned Jeſuit, born of a noble family, at Liege. He died October 25, 1668, at Tournay: author of ſeveral works; among which the moſt eſteemed is the *Hiſtory of the Biſhops of Liege*, printed at *Liege*, 1735, 3 vol. fol. Latin.

FOULQUES I. earl of Anjou; called *le Roux*, or *Rufus*, who united all the lands of his earldom, and governed them wiſely. He died in 938.

FOULQUES II. called *the Good*, ſon of the preceding; who cleared and carefully cultivated, all the lands in the earldom of Anjou, and laboured to promote piety and learning throughout his territories. He died at Tours, in 958. It is ſaid king Louis *d'Outremer*, having ridiculed this earl, becauſe he applied himſelf to ſtudy and frequently ſung in the choir, Foulques wrote this ſentence to him, *Know, Sire, that a prince without learning, is a crowned aſs.*

FOULQUES IV. called *Rechin*, ſon of the lord de Châteaulandon, and a daughter of Foulques II. earl of Anjou. He ſucceeded his mother's brother Geofrey, and ſeized Gaſtinois and Touraine, which were his eldeſt brother's inheritance. Being thus become a powerful prince, he gave himſelf up to wine and women, married three wives ſucceſſively, divorcing them one after another; but the laſt, Bertrade, left him for Philip I. king of France. Foulques obtained abſolution from the excommunication pronounced againſt him, for putting his eldeſt brother in priſon, and died 1109. He wrote a *Hiſtory of the Earls of Anjou*; which may be found in d'Acheri's *Spicelegium*, and has been tranſlated by the abbé de Marolles in his *Hiſt. d'Anjou*, 1681, 4to.

FOULQUES, archbiſhop of Rheims, illuſtrious by his birth, learning and piety. He ſucceeded Hincmar, 883, and held a council againſt thoſe who had uſurped the poſſeſſions of the church, but was murdered, June 17, 900, by the partizans of the count d'Arras, from whom he had taken the caſtle of Arras. He muſt be diſtinguiſhed from Flouques *the Great*; monk, and afterwards abbot of Corby, who died December 5, 1095.

FOULQUES, a celebrated biſhop of Toulouſe, born at Marſeilles, who gained grear reputation, and became the favourite of ſeveral princes by his ingenious poems in the provençal dialect. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the fourth Lateran council, 1215, where he took the part of St. Dominic, his intimate friend. He died 1231.

FOUQUET, v. FOUCQUET.

FOUQUIERES (James) an excellent landſcape painter of Antwerp, who worked at the Louvre, in the reign of Louis XIII. and acquired ſuch great reputation there by his pictures, that the king ennobled him. Fouquieres, elated with this favour, worked but little, leſt he ſhould degrade himſelf, and took care always to put on his ſword, when he took up his pencil. He was called in deriſion, the baron de Fouquieres. He died 1659, at Paris, aged 79.

FOUR (Philip Sylveſter du) a learned antiquary and druggiſt, at Lyons, a native of Manoſque; he correſponded with all the greateſt antiquaries of his time, particularly James Spon, who communicated his diſcoveries to him, and directed him in his works. Du Four died 1685, aged 63, at Vevai, in Switzerland, to which place he had retired after the revocation of the edict of Nantes; he had been married, and left a daughter, married at Geneva. His works are: *Inſtruction Morale d'un pere à ſon fils, qui part pour un long Voïage*, 12mo.; *Traités nouveaux et curieux, du Caffé, du Thé, et du Chocolat*, Hague, 1685, 12mo. They are eſteemed.

FOUR (Dom. Thomas du) born in 1613, at Fécamp, in Normandy. He taught Hebrew, and at 17 maintained philosophical thesises in that language; entered among the Benedictines of St. Maur, August 10, 1637, at Jumiege; where he died, Februrary 1, 1647. Du Four also understood Greek and Latin: he left a Hebrew grammar, 8vo.; a *Paraphrase on Solomon's Song*; *Testament Spiritual pour servir de Preparation a la Mort*, 4to.; *Essai d'un Commentaire sur les Pseaumes*.

FOUR (Charles du) curate of St. Maclou, at Rouen, and afterwards abbot of Aulnai, known by his disputes with P. Brisacier, and by his zeal against relaxed morality. He died June 17, 1679, at Rouen. He was author of the *Requête des Curés de Rouen, à leur Archeveque*; a *Letter* from the same, to the same prelate, against the *Apology* of the Casuists; A *Memoire* respecting the conduct of a company, called *l'Hermitage*, established at Caen, and other works.

FOURMONT (Stephen) professor of Arabic, and the Chinese language, at Paris; one of the most learned men of his age, born June 13, 1683, at Herbelai, a village 4 leagues from Paris, where his father was fiscal procurator, and practised surgery. He learned the first rudiments of Latin from the curate of the parish, and being left an orphan, M. Jomard his mother's brother, an ingenious canon of St. Merri, took him to his house at Paris, and superintended his education. M. Fourmont, after studying rhetoric at the Mazarine college, entered the seminary, *des Trente Frois*, where he went through a course of philosophy; and, meeting with M. the abbé Severin in the same house, who, like him, was much attached to study, they determined to read all the Greek and Latin poets together. This plan was encouraged by M. Boileau, doctor of the house of Sorbonne, and by M. Chappellier, grand master of the Mazarine college, who supplied them with what books they wanted. As the exercises of the community employed most part of the day, they found means to continue their reading privately in the night; but they were discovered, and the superior considering their conduct as an infringement of rules, expelled them. M. Fourmont retired to the college de Montaigne, where he had the chamber that had belonged to Erasmus, which reminded him incessantly of that great man. Instead of tapestry, he covered the wall with different thesis sheets, on which he had drawn up long lists of words from the languages he was studying. M. the abbé Savin, continued to visit him, and they completed their scheme of reading the best Greek poets, and orators. M. Fourmont studied afterwards the oriental languages, and by that means became acquainted with M. Salmon, doctor of the Sorbonne, who perfected him in Hebrew, and procured him the esteem and friendship of messrs. Berthe, Tournely, Witasse, and several other doctors of the Sorbonne. M. Fourmont explained the Greek Fathers to some, taught Hebrew and Syriac to others, and was sometime after entrusted with the education of the duke d'Antin's sons, who studied at the college d'Harcourt. He was at the same time admitted advocate; but, not finding the law agreeable to his taste, returned to his first studies. He then contracted a friendship with the abbé Bignon, who had a particular esteem for him, and advised him to apply to the Chinese language, in which he made a progress beyond all expectation. He afterwards formed a plan of holding regular conferences with his friends on the different branches of literature, once, or twice a week at his own house, which conferences were never discontinued, but confined afterwards to Wednesday only; and the learned, whether Frenchmen or foreigners, were admitted, and frequently assisted at them. It was by this means that M. Fourmont became acquainted with the count de Toledo, a grandee of Spain; and his conversation was so agreeable to this minister, that he discoursed with him almost every day upon some learned subject, and even wanted him to go to Spain; but though he could not persuade him, he procured him a pension, on his return to Madrid. M. Fourmont succeeded M. Galland, as Arabic professor at the royal college, 1715, was admitted into the academy of inscriptions the same year; of the royal society of London, in 1738, and of that at Berlin, in 1741. He was frequently consulted by the

the duke of Orleans, first prince of the blood, who had a particular regard for him, and appointed him one of his secretaries. He died at Paris, December 18, 1745, aged 62, leaving a great number of works, both printed and MSS. The principal among the former are, *Rudiments of the Latin Language*, in verse; *Reflexions critiques sur les Histoires des anciens Peuples*, 1735, 2 vol. 4to.; *Meditationes Sinicæ*, 1736, fol. A Chinese grammar in Latin, 1742, fol.; several dissertations printed in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions, &c. He must be distinguished from Michael Fourmont, his younger brother, an ecclesiastic, who was professor of Syriac at the royal college, and a member of the academy of inscriptions. He died February 5, 1746.

FOURNIER (George) a native of Caen, who entered among the Jesuits. His chief work is *Hydrographie*, 1667, fol.; *Asiæ Descriptio, curante* L. M. S. 1656, fol. He died 1652, aged 57.

FOURNIER (William) an ingenious critic, and professor of law, at Orleans in the 16th century, a native of Paris, who left several works, among others a commentary under the title of *de Verborum significatione*, which he printed, 1584, fol.

FOURNIVAL (Simon) commissioner to the secretaryship of the treasurers of France; he made a *Collection* of the titles which belong to them, *Paris*, 1655, fol. which is scarce; it has been continued by M. John Leon du Bourgneuf, treasurer of France, at Orleans, *Orleans*, 1745, 2 parts, 4to.

FOURRIER DE MATHINCOURT (Peter) born November 30, 1565, at Mirecourt. He entered young among the regular canons, and distinguished himself by his learning and piety; was afterwards curate of Mathincourt, established a congregation of the regular reformed canons, founded the congregation of the Nuns of Notre Dame, and died in great reputation for sanctity, December 9. 1640. He was beatified in 1730.

FOX (John) a learned ecclesiastical historian, in the 16th century, born 1517, at Boston. He was educated at Oxford, discovered a great taste for poetry in his youth, and wrote several pieces in Latin, which do him honour; among them *the Triumph of Jesus Christ*: which has been translated by James Bienvenu, *Geneva*, 1562, 4to. rather scarce. He afterwards devoted himself wholly to divinity, and being dissatisfied with the state of religion under Henry VIII. retired into Germany, but returned to England upon the death of that prince. In queen Mary's reign, Fox again left his country, and settled at Basil; but when queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, he went to London, and there published his *Acts and Monuments of the Church*; which was reprinted in 1684, 3 vol fol. Fox was a Calvinist, and left other works in English and Latin.

FOX (George) founder, and head of the sect called *Quakers*, or *Tremblers* in England; a shoe-maker, born at Drayton, a village in Leicestershire; who, believing himself to be suddenly inspired, quitted his trade to preach against war, and the clergy; running into all the errors of a Fanatick, who thought himself at liberty to interpret scripture as he pleased. Cromwel ordered him to be arrested, and forbad his followers to hold any meetings, but they nevertheless gained numerous disciples. Fox married Margaret Fell, the widow of a magistrate, with whom he became acquainted in prison at Lancaster; and inspiring her with his enthusiasm, they went together to America in 1662, where he had the same success as in his own country. Being now persuaded that it was only for want of instruction in his doctrine, that Europe, Asia, and Africa were not obedient to it, he wrote extravagant letters to all the sovereign princes, which were treated with the utmost contempt. On his return to England, he continued his labours, which at last carried him off in 1681.

FOX, MORZILLO, *Foxus Morzillus* (Sebastian) a learned writer of the 16th century, born 1528, at Seville, who studied in Spain and the low countries, and raised an uncommon reputation by his works. Being appointed preceptor to the infant Don Carlos, by Philip II. king of Spain, he quitted Louvain, and embarked, that he might be more speedily with the prince, but was unfortunately shipwrecked, and died in the flower of his age. He left Commentaries on Plato's *Timeus* and *Phedon*, fol. and several other valuable works.

FRA-BASTIAN del Piombo, a painter, v. SEBASTIAN.

FRACASTOR (Jerome) of Verona, a celebrated poet and learned physician in the 16th century, who made so great a proficiency in the belles-lettres and sciences, that he became a poet, philosopher, physician, and astronomer, and was very serviceable to Paul III. when he transferred the council of Trent to Bologna in 1547, under pretence of danger from a contagious disorder. Fracastor was the intimate friend of cardinal Bembo and Julius Scaliger. He died of an apoplexy at Casi, near Verona, August 6, 1553, aged 71, leaving a son. The city of Verona raised a statue to his memory in 1559. His works are, an excellent poem, entitled *Syphilis*, translated into French, with notes, by M. Maquer and Lacombe, 1753, 12mo.; another, entitled *Joseph*; *a Treatise on contagious Diseases*; another, *on Sympathy and Antipathy*, &c. The best edition of his works is, *Padua*, 1735, 2 vol. 4to. His poems are printed separately, *Padua*, 1718, 8vo. Fracastor's lips were so joined together when he was born, that a surgeon was obliged to part them.

FRACHETTA (Jerome) a native of Rovigo in Italy, who gained great reputation in the 16th century by his political works; the most considerable of which is, *Il Seminario de Governi di Stato et di Guerra*, 1648, 4to. He died at Naples at the beginning of the 17th century. His Italian translation of *Lucretius* is esteemed.

FRAGUIER (Claudius Francis) a learned member of the French academy, and that of inscriptions, born August 28, 1666, at Paris, of noble parents. He entered among the Jesuits 1683, was the pupil of Peres Rapin, Jouvenci, la Rue, and Commire; and, being sent to Caen two years after, was much esteemed by M. Huet, and M. de Segrais. Fraguier left the Jesuits in 1694, and was employed by M. Bignon in the *Journal des Savans*. He died of an apoplexy, May 3, 1728, leaving some Latin poems, which are much admired, and may be found in the abbé d'Olivier's collection, 1729, 12mo. This author's poems, particularly his *School of Plato*, display an amiable philosophy, an elegant sportiveness, and a charming urbanity, which he had imbibed from his conversations with mad. de la Fayette, and Ninon l'Enclos. He also wrote several excellent *Dissertations*, printed in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, and had begun a translation of Plato, but his bad health prevented his continuing it.

FRAIN (John) seig. du Tremblai, one of the first 30 academicians of Angers. He died August 24, 1724, aged 84. He was author of *Nouveaux Essais de Morale*, 12mo. a work esteemed by Pere Mabillon; a *Traité de la Vocation Chretienne des Enfans*; *Conversations morales sur les Jeux et les Divertissemens*; *Traité de la Confiance*.

FRANC (Martin le) a poet, historian, philosopher, and orator; supposed to have been born at Arras. He was prothonotary of the holy see, provost and canon of Lausanne, then secretary to the anti-pope Felix, and to pope Nicholas V. His principal works are, a book in verse, entitled, *Le Champion des Dames*, 1530, 8vo. in which he undertakes to revenge the fair-sex of the aspersions cast on them in the *Roman de la Rose*. It is remarkable, that though he was the pope's secretary when he wrote this work, he mentions *pope Joan* in it. A work in verse and prose, entitled, *l'Estrif de la Fortune, et de la Vertu*, printed at Paris in 1505, and 1519, 4to.

FRANCE, a name given to Gaul after it was taken from the Romans by the Franks, a people of Germany. Its kings are,

* Pharamond,	died in	427
* Clodion,	- -	447
* Meroué,	- -	456
* Childeric,	- -	481
* Clovis I.	- -	511
* Thierri, at Metz,	-	534
* Theodebert,	- -	548
Theodebalde,	- -	555
* Clodomir at Orleans,	-	524
* Childebert at Paris,	-	558
* Clotaire I. at Soissons, united the monarchy,	-	561
* Charibert, at Paris,	-	567
* Gontran, at Orleans,	-	593
Sigebert, at Metz,	-	575
* Childebert II.	-	596
* Theodebert,	- -	612
Thierri II.	- -	613
Sigebert II.	- -	613

* Chilperic I. at Soissons, 584
* Clotaire II. reunited the monarchy, - - 628
* Charibert II. in Aquitaine, 629
* Dagobert I. reunited the monarchy, - - 638
* Sigebert III. in Austrasia, 656
* Dagobert II. deposed, and restored, died in - 678
* Clovis II. - - 656
* Clotaire III. in Burgundy and Neustria, - - 670
* Thierri III. deposed, and restored, - - 690
* Childeric II. reunited the monarchy, - - 673
* Clovis III. - - - 695
* Childebert III. - - 711
* Dagobert III. - - 715
Clotaire, in Austrasia, - 719
* Chilperic II. - - 721
* Thierri IV. - - 737
Interregnum till - - 742
Childeric III. deposed in 752

Second Race.

* Pepin, - - 768
* Carloman, in Austrasia and Burgundy, - - 771
* Charlemagne, - - 814
* Louis le Debonnaire, - 840
* Lothaire, king of Italy, - 855
* Louis, - - 857
Pepin, king of Aquitaine, - 838
Louis, king of Germany, 876
Carloman, - - - 880
Louis, - - - 882
* Charles the Fat, - - 888
* Charles II. the Bald, - 877
* Louis II. the Stammerer, - 879
* Louis III. - - 882
* and Carloman, - - 884
* *Eudes*, - - 898
Charles III. the Simple, - 929
Robert, - - 923
Raoul, - - 936
* Louis IV. - - 954
* Lothaire, - - - 986
* Louis V. - - - 987

Third Race.

* Hugh Capet, - - 997
* Robert, - - 1031
* Henry I. - - 1060
* Philip I. - - 1108
* Louis VI. the Fat, - 1137
* Louis VII. the Young - 1180
* Philip Augustus, - 1223
* Louis VIII. - - 1226
* St. Louis IX. - - 1270
* Philip III. the Bold, - 1285
* Philip IV. the Fair, - 1314
* Louis X. - - - 1316
* John I. - - - 1316
* Philip the Tall, - - 1321
* Charles IV. the Fair, - 1328
* Philip VI. of Valois, - 1350
* John II. - - 1364
* Charles V. the Wise, - 1380
* Charles VI. the Well-beloved, 1422
* Charles VII. the Victorious, 1461
* Louis XI. - - 1483
* Charles VIII. - - 1498
* Louis XII. - - - 1515
* Francis I. - - - 1547
* Henry II. - - - 1559
* Francis II. - - - 1560
* Charles IX. - - - 1574
* Henry III. - - - 1589
* Henry IV. the Great, - 1610
* Louis XIII. the Just, - 1643
* Louis XIV. the Great, - 1715
* Louis XV. the Well-beloved, 1774
* Louis XVI. the Beneficent,

v. the Histories by Mezeray and Daniel, but particularly Mezeray's, from which as much may be learned as from the voluminous history began by the abbé Velli. See also the president Henaut's History.

FRANCES (St.) born at Rome, and married, at 12 years old, to Laurence Ponzlani, who being banished from Rome in 1413, St. Frances founded the convent of the *Oblates*, called also *Collatines*, 1425, and died there, March 9, 1440, aged 56. She was canonized by Panl V. in 1608.

FRANCESCHINI (Mark Anthony) a skilful Italian painter, born 1648, at Bologna. He was Cignani's pupil, whose style he caught and imitated. He died 1729.

FRANCFLORUS, a painter. v. FLORUS.

FRANCHI (Nicholas) or rather Nicolo Franco, a famous satirical poet in the 16th century, born at Benevento, who travelled over Italy, and published several pieces in Italian, in which neither popes nor princes were spared. He was first the friend, and afterwards the enemy, of Peter Aretin, against whom he wrote several sonnets, which were published with his *Priapeia*, 1548, 8vo. containing 125 pages.

Pius IV. at length arrested him, and he was hanged at Rome in 1569, as author of defamatory libels: some say it was only in effigy, he having escaped from prison by means of an ecclesiastic, who bribed the jailor, and that he died soon after at Benevento, of shame and vexation. Franchi also left, *Dialogi piacevoli*, Vinegia, 1542, 8vo. He must be distinguished from Vincent Franchi, president of Naples, his native place, an eminent lawyer, who left *Decisiones Sacri Regii Consilii Neapolitani*, folio. This latter died April 15, 1601, aged 70.

FRANCHINI (Francis) a native of Covenza, who attended Charles V. in his expedition to Algiers, and united the Muses with Mars. He was afterwards bishop of Massa, then of Populania, and died in 1554, leaving some Dialogues, and other small works, which are esteemed.

FRANCIA (Francis le) a celebrated painter of Bologna, who excelled in design, and was one of the first artists at that time in engraving coins for medals. It is said, that Raphael having painted a St. Cecilia for a church at Bologna, sent it to Francia, desiring him to fix it, and even to correct any faults he might see in it; but Francia was so struck with the beauty of the piece, that, despairing ever to attain so great a degree of perfection, he fell sick with vexation, and died in 1518, aged 68.

FRACIERES, or FRANCHIERES (John de) a knight of Rhodes, commander of Choisi, and grand-prior of Aquitaine. He lived under Louis XI. and wrote a treatise on Hawking, *Paris*, 1628, 4to. fig.

FRANCIS I. emperor, born 1708, became duke of Lorraine in 1729, upon the death of his father Leopold. In 1736 he married the archduchess, eldest daughter of the emp. Charles VI. and exchanged Lorraine for Tuscany in 1737. The princess, his wife, associated him with her in the government of the state, which she succeeded to upon the death of her father in 1740, and he was elected emperor 1745. He died 1765. To this prince is owing the order that reigns in the Austrian finances: nor did he distinguish himself less by his courage, during the wars of Hungary and Bohemia, than by his humanity in relieving his subjects' distresses.

FRANCIS I. king of France, surnamed *the Great*, and *the Restorer of Learning*, succeeded his father-in-law Louis XII. who died without a son in 1515. Francis I. was the only son of Charles duke of Orleans, constable of Angoulême, and born at Cognac, September 12, 1494. Immediately after his coronation, he took the title of duke of Milan, and put himself at the head of a powerful army to assert his right to that duchy. The Swiss, who defended it, opposed his enterprize, and attacked him near Marignana; but they were cut to pieces in a bloody battle, and about 15,000 left dead in the field. The famous Trivulce, who had been engaged in 18 battles, called this *The Battle of the Giants*, and the others *Children's Play*. It was on this occasion that the king desired to be knighted by the famous Bayard. That rank was originally the highest that could be aspired to: princes of the blood were not called *Monseigneur*, nor their wives *Madame*, till they had been knighted: nor might any one claim that honour, unless he could trace his nobility at least three generations back, both on his father's and mother's side, and also bore an unblemished character, especially for military courage and valour. The creation of a knight was attended with few ceremonies, except at some festivals, in which case a great number were observed. This institution, which may be traced up to the first race, has contributed not a little to polish the minds of the French, by restraining them within the bounds of a benevolent morality: they swore to spare neither life or fortune in defence of religion, in fighting against the infidels, and in protecting the widow, the orphan, and all who were defenceless. By this victory at Marignana, Francis I. became master of the Milanese, which was ceded to him by Maximilian Iforza, who then retired into France. Pope Leo X. alarmed by these conquests, held a conference with the king at Bologna, obtained from him the abolition of the *Pragmatic Sanction*, and settled the *Concordate*, which was confirmed the year following in the Lateran Council. From that time the king has appointed to all consistorial

sistorial benefices, and the pope receives one year's income upon every change. The treaty of Noyon was concluded the same year between Charles V. and Francis I. one principal article of which was, the restoration of Navarre. Charles V. on the death of Maximilian I. being elected emperor, 1519, in opposition to Francis, the jealousy which subsisted between those two princes broke out immediately, and kindled a long war, which proved fatal to all Europe. The French, commanded by Andrew de Foix, conquered Navarre in 1520, and lost it again almost directly; they drove the English and Imperialists from Picardy; took Hesdin, Fontarabia, and several other places; but lost Milan and Tournay in 1521. The following year, Odet de Foix, viscount of Lautrec, was defeated at the bloody battle of Bicoque, which was followed by the loss of Cremona, Genoa, and a great part of Italy. Nor did their misfortunes end here. The constable of Bourbon, persecuted by the duchess of Angoulême, joined the emperor 1523, and, being appointed commander of his forces in 1524, defeated admiral Bonevet's rear at the retreat of Rebec, and retook all the Milanese. He afterwards entered Provence with a powerful army, but was obliged to raise the siege of Marseilles, and retired with loss. Francis I. however went into Italy, retook Milan, and was going to besiege Pavia; but, having imprudently detached part of his troops to send them to Naples, he was defeated by the constable de Bourbon in a bloody battle before Pavia, February 24, 1525, after having two horses killed under him, and displayed prodigious valour. His greatness of mind never appeared more conspicuously than after this unfortunate engagement. In a letter to his mother he says, *Every thing is lost but honour.* He was conducted as a prisoner to Madrid, and returned the following year, after the treaty which was concluded in that city, January 14, 1526. This treaty, extorted by force, was not fulfilled; the emperor had insisted on the duchy of Burgundy being ceded to him; but, when Lannoi went to demand it in his master's name, he was introduced to an audience given to the deputies of Burgundy, who declared to the king, that he had no power to give up any province of his kingdom. Upon this the war recommenced immediately. Francis I. sent forces into Italy, under the command of Lautrec, who rescued Clement VII. and at first gained great advantages, but perished afterwards, with his army, by sickness. The king, who had been some years a widower, concluded the treaty of Cambray in 1529, by which he engaged to marry Eleanor of Austria, the emperor's sister; and his two sons, who had been given as hostages, were ransomed at the king's return for two millions in gold. The ambition of possessing Milan, caused peace again to be broken. Francis took Savoy in 1535, drove the emperor from Provence 1536, entered into an alliance with Solyman II. emperor of the Turks; took Hesdin, and several other places, in 1537, and made a truce of ten years with Charles V. at Nice, 1538, which did not, however, last long. The emperor, going to punish the people of Ghent, who had rebelled, obtained a passage through France, by promising Francis the investiture of the duchy of Milan for which of his children he pleased; but, after being received in France with the highest honours in 1539, he was no sooner arrived in Flanders than he refused to keep his promise. This broke the truce; the war was renewed, and carried on with various success on both sides. The king's troops entered Italy, Roussillon, and Luxemburg. Francis of Bourbon, comte d'Anguien, won the battle of Cerizoles in 1544, and took Montferrat. Francis I. gained over to his side Barbarossa, and Gustavus Vasa, king of Sweden; while, on the other hand, Henry VIII. of England espoused the interests of Charles V. and took Bologna, 1544. A peace was at last concluded with the emperor at Cressy, September 18, 1544, and with Henry VIII. June 7, 1546; but Francis did not long enjoy the tranquillity which this peace procured him; he died at the castle of Rambouillet the last day of March, 1547, aged 53, in consequence of a disorder he had contracted by his too great attachment to women. This prince possessed the most shining qualities: he was witty, mild, magnanimous, generous, and benevolent. The revival of polite literature

rature in Europe, was chiefly owing to his care: he patronized the learned, founded the royal college at Paris, furnished a library at Fontainebleau at a great expence, and built several palaces, which he ornamented with pictures, statues, and costly furniture. He also shewed great zeal for the Catholic religion against the Protestants, and a tender affection for his subjects. When dying, he particularly requested his son to diminish the taxes which he had been obliged to levy for defraying the expences of the war; and put it in his power so to do, for he left 400 thousand crowns in gold in his coffers, which would at present amount to six millions, with a quarter of his revenues, which had fallen in, and was then due. This is a subject of praise which, since that time, has belonged only to Henry IV. It was Francis I. who ordered all public acts to be written in French for the future, and introduced the fashion of short hair and long beards, having been wounded by a fire-brand by captain de Lorge, sieur de Montgomeri, and hoping, by that means, to conceal the marks of his wound: but this mode was abolished in the reign of Louis XIII. Henry II. his son, succeeded him. M. Gaillard has published this king's history.

FRANCIS II. king of France, son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, born January 12, 1544, at Fontainebleau. He married Mary Stuart, queen of Scotland, in 1558, only daughter of James V. and succeeded king Henry II. July 10, 1559. The duke of Guise, and his brother, the cardinal, taking advantage of the youth of this prince, whose wife was their niece, assumed the government themselves, which made the princes of the blood their enemies. Anthony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, and Louis, his brother, prince of Condé, who engaged the Calvinists in their quarrel, while the Guises gained over the Catholics to their interests. Such was the origin of those troubles and civil wars which wasted the kingdom in the succeeding reigns, and cost the lives of so many illustrious citizens; the heretics having, for their chiefs and protectors, persons of such distinguished rank, and the Guises being at the head of the government. In 1560, the prince of Condé's party formed *The Conspiracy of Amboise*, and assembled in the environs of that city from all parts, intending to carry away the king, and murder the Guises: but the plot was discovered by an advocate named *Avenelles*; and la Renaudie, who conducted it, was killed. The king afterwards published an edict at Romorantin, by which the cognizance of heresy is referred to the bishops, and interdicted to the parliaments. He forbad the Calvinists to hold any assemblies, and had instituted a chamber in each parliament, which was to try such cases only, and was called *The Burning Chamber*. He afterwards returned to Orleans, to hold the states-general, in which city the prince of Condé was arrested, and condemned to be beheaded, as having been engaged in the conspiracy of Amboise: but the king's death prevented the execution of this sentence. Francis died December 5, 1560, aged about 17. It was in the reign of this prince that the Protestants were first called *Huguenots*. His brother, Charles IX. succeeded him.

FRANCIS *of France*, duke of Alençon, Anjou, and Brabant, brother of king Francis II. left the court in 1575, on being refused the lieutenancy general of the kingdom, and fought against his brother Henry II. but was at length appeased; and, being called to assist the allies in the Low Countries, took Bins in 1578. He was, some time after, proclaimed prince of the Low Countries; relieved Cambray, which was besieged by the duke of Parma, in 1581; drove the enemy from Sluys and Arleux, and compelled Cateau Cambresis to surrender at discretion. Francis went the same year into England, with a view of marrying queen Elizabeth; but that plan did not succeed. He was crowned duke of Brabant at Antwerp, and earl of Flanders at Ghent, in 1582; but, behaving ill afterwards to those who had advanced him, was obliged to return into France, and died, unmarried, at Chateau Thiery, of a consumption, February 10, 1584.

FRANCIS *de Bourbon*, duke of Montpensier, Châtellerault, &c. son of Louis II. *de Bourbon*. He was at the siege of Rouen 1562, and at the battles of Jarnac and Montcontour 1569; attached himself to Henry IV. after the death

death of Henry III. and was of considerable service to him. This prince commanded the vanguard at the battle of Arques, and signalized himself at that of Ivry 1590. He died, June 4, 1592, at Lisieux, aged 50.

FRANCIS *de Bourbon*, earl of St. Pol and Chaumont, &c. son of Francis de Bourbon, earl of Vendôme, born 1491, at Ham. He signalized himself at the battle of Marignano in 1515, where he was armed a knight; relieved Mezieres when besieged by the Imperialists in 1521; defeated the English at the battle of Pas, and was at the fatal battle of Pavia, 1525. Francis de Bourbon rendered important services to Francis I. and died at Cotignan near Rheims the first of September, 1545.

FRANCIS *de Bourbon*, earl of Anguien, &c. younger son of Charles de Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, born September 23, 1519, at the castle of la Fere. He gave such early and brilliant proofs of courage and prudence, that king Francis I. entrusted him with the command of an army. This young prince defeated the marquis Duguast, general of the forces of Charles V. at Cerizoles, April 14, 1544; and, after that signal victory, made himself master of all Montferrat except Casal. The year following, as he was playing with some noblemen, he was unfortunately killed in attacking a fort of snow, February 23, 1545, being only 27 years of age. The king, and all France, were afflicted at the death of a young prince, of whom they had with reason formed the highest hopes.

FRANCIS *of Assisi* (St.) founder of the order of Friars Minors, and one of the greatest saints revered by the church, born 1182, at Assisi in Ombria. His real name was John, that of *François* (Francis) being given him only on account of his facility in speaking French, which language his father chose he should learn, as he intended him for trade. His father, Peter Bernardo, was a merchant, and his mother's name was Pique. St. Francis, after spending his early years in commerce, gave up his property; and, making profession of evangelical poverty, had soon so large a number of disciples, that he determined to form them into a religious order, and did so about 1209, establishing several convents in Italy, Spain, and France. After holding a general chapter at Rome, he went into Egypt, with a design to preach the gospel, which the sultan would not at first permit; but St. Francis, offering to cast himself into a fire, to prove the truth of Christianity, obtained leave to preach. At his return to Europe, he continued to found monasteries, to convert the people by his Sermons, and to edify them by his virtues; and was held in such high veneration, that frequently when he entered a town, the clergy and all the people met him, and crouded to touch him. St. Francis resigned his office of general to Peter de Catana, and retired to one of the highest of the Appenine mountains, where he is said to have seen a crucified seraphim all on fire, who imprinted *stigmas* on his body, representing the wounds of our Saviour on the cross; from whence he had the name of *seraphic*, which has been continued to his whole order. He died October 4, 1226, at Assisi, aged 45. He was only a deacon, his humility having prevented him from being ordained priest. Pope Gregory IX. canonized him two years after his death; his Order had been approved by Innocent III. in 1215, and confirmed by Honorius III. 1223. St. Francis left two Rules, and several other works, in which he forbids his followers to preach without the bishop's permission, or to have any private property; exhorting them at the same time to work, and be content to receive the necessaries of life as the price of their labour, provided it be not paid in money. This Order encreased so rapidly, that it is said there were above 5000 at the first general chapter, without reckoning those who remained at the convents. The Franciscan Order has been divided by reforms and mitigations into several branches, as Recollects, Picpus, Capuchins, &c. It has produced several popes, and a great number of cardinals, bishops, and other persons eminent for learning and virtue. The Rules of St. Francis, published by P. John de la Haye, 1641, fol. have been reprinted in Germany, 1739, fol. v. ALBIZZI.

FRANCIS *di Paula* (St.) founder of the

the Minim order. He was so called from Paula, a city of Calabria, where he was born 1416. He received his education among the Franciscans, and afterwards retired into solitude, where, several persons resorting to him, he built a monastery, and founded the order of Minims, which was approved by Sixtus IV. 1473. Louis XI. hoping to recover his health by the prayers of St. Francis, sent for him into France, where he exhorted the king to end a life, stained with crimes, by a holy death; and took that opportunity of establishing his Order in that kingdom. He died at the convent of Plessis du Parc, April 2, 1507, aged 91. His disciples at first called themselves, *The Hermits of St. Francis*; in France they were called *Bons Hommes* (good men) from the name of *Bon Homme*, which the courtiers gave to their father. He was canonized in 1519 by Leo X.

FRANCIS XAVIER (St.) surnamed *The Apostle of the Indies*, nephew of the celebrated Dr. Navarre, born April 7, 1506, of a noble family, at the castle of Xavier, at the foot of the Pyrenees. He was admitted master of arts at Paris, and taught philosophy in the college of Beauvais, with an intention of entering the society of the Sorbonne; but having formed a friendship with St. Ignatius Loyola, he renounced all establishments, and became one of his first disciples. St. Francis Xavier then went to Italy, where he attended the sick at the hospital of incurables at Venice, and was ordained priest. Some time after, John III. king of Portugal, having applied to St. Ignatius for some missionaries to preach the gospel in the East Indies, St. Francis was chosen for that purpose, who, embarking at Lisbon, April 7, 1541, arrived at Goa, May 6, 1542. He established Christianity not only in the place above mentioned, but on the coast of Comarin, at Malacca, in the Molucca islands and Japan; converted a prodigious number of barbarians, and died December 2, 1552, aged 46, on an island in sight of China, where he had a great desire to propagate the faith. Gregory XV. canonized him in 1622. St. Francis Xavier left *five books of Epistles*, Paris, 1631, 8vo.; *a Catechism*, and some other small works, in which this eminent saint discovers solid piety, indefatigable zeal, with great genius, prudence, and penetration. Pere Bouhours has published his life, 2 vol. 12mo.

FRANCIS *de Sales* (St.) born at the castle of Sales, in the diocese of Geneva, August 21, 1567. He descended from one of the most ancient and noble families of Savoy. Having taken a doctor of law's degree at Padua, he was first advocate at Chambery, then provost of the church of Geneva at Annecy. Claudius de Granier, his bishop, sent him as missionary into the vallies of his diocese to convert the Zuinglians, and Calvinists, which he did in great numbers, and his sermons were attended with wonderful success. The bishop of Geneva chose him afterwards for his coadjutor, but was obliged to use authority before he could be persuaded to accept the office. Religious affairs called him afterwards into France, where he was universally esteemed; and cardinal du Perron said, *There were no heretics whom he could not convince, but M. de Geneva must be employed to convert them.* Henry IV. being informed of his merit, made him considerable offers, in hopes of detaining him in France; but he chose rather to return to Savoy, where he arrived 1602, and found bishop Granier had died a few days before. St. Francis then undertook the reformation of his diocese, where piety and virtue soon flourished through his zeal; he restored regularity in the monasteries, and instituted the Order of the Visitation in 1610, which was confirmed by Paul V. 1618, and of which the baroness de Chantal, whom he converted by his preaching at Dijon, was the foundress. He also established a congregation of hermits in Chablais, restored ecclesiastical discipline to its ancient vigour, and converted numerous heretics to the faith. At the latter end of 1618, St. Francis was obliged to go again to Paris, with the cardinal de Savoy, to conclude a marriage between the prince of Piedmont and Christina of France, second daughter of Henry IV. This princess, herself, chose Francis de Sales for her chief almoner; but the holy bishop would accept the place only on two conditions; one, that it should not preclude his residing in his diocese; the other, that whenever he did not execute his office,

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he should not receive the profits of it. These terms the princess was obliged to consent to, and immediately, as if by way of investing him with his office, presented him with a very valuable diamond, saying, *On condition that you will keep it for my sake.* To which he replied, *I promise to do so, Madam, unless the poor stand in need of it.* Returning to Annecy, he continued to visit the sick, relieve those in want, instruct the people, and discharge all the duties of a holy bishop, till 1622, when he died of an apoplexy at Lyons, December 28, aged 56, leaving several religious works, collected in 2 vol. fol. The most known are, *The Introduction to a devout Life*; and *Philo*, or a treatise on the love of God. Marsollier has written his life, 2 vol. 12mo. He was canonized in 1665.

FRANCIS *de Victoria*, an eminent divine of the Dominican order, so called from a town in Navarre, the place of his birth. He studied at Paris, taught in Spain with reputation, and died at Salamanca, August 14, 1549, where he was professor, leaving several theological treatises, collected in one vol. 8vo. under the title of *Theologicæ Reflectiones*; *Summa Sacramentorum*, 8vo.

FRANCIS à Jesu Mariâ, *Franciscus à Jesu-Mariâ*, a learned Carmelite of the Reform of St. Theresa, born at Burgos, who taught divinity at Salamanca with reputation, and was definitor-general of his Order. He died 1677. His principal work is entitled, *Cursus Theologiæ moralis Salamanticensis*, printed at *Salamanca*, afterwards at Madrid and Lyons, 6 vol. fol.

FRANCIS *the Flemming*, a sculptor. v. QUESNOY.

FRANCIS SONNIUS. v. SONNIUS.

FRANCIS ROMAIN, a skilful architect, better known by the appellation of *Brother Romain*, because he was a Dominican, born 1646, at Ghent. He constructed the bridge at Maestricht, by order of the states of Holland in 1684, and was afterwards sent for to Paris, to finish the Pent Roïal, in which he succeeded so well as to be appointed inspector of bridges and banks, and architect of his majesty's buildings and demesnes, in the generality of Paris. *Brother Romain* was frequently employed at court, and made commissioner of all the important works of architecture throughout the kingdom. He died at Paris in 1735.

FRANCIS *di Borgia* (St.) duke of Gandia, and viceroy of Catalonia. He resolved to renounce the world after the death of his wife Eleanor de Castro, by whom he had a numerous family; entered among the Jesuits 1548, and was their third general in 1565. St. Francis rendered the most important services to his society, and to pope Pius V. He died at Rome, September 30, 1572, aged 62, after having several times refused the cardinalate, and other ecclesiastical dignities. He left several works, which have been translated from Spanish into Latin, by P. Alphonsus Deza, a Jesuit, *Brussels*, 1675, fol.

FRANCISCI (Erasmus) a learned German writer, born November 19, 1627, at Lubec, author of many theological and historical works, the greater part written in German. He died at Nuremberg, December 20, 1694.

FRANCISQUE, a painter. v. MILES.

FRANCIUS (Peter) a celebrated professor of rhetoric, history, and Greek, at Amsterdam, in which city he was born, 1645. He travelled into Italy and France, and excelled chiefly in oratory. He died August 19, 1744, aged 59. His works are, *a Collection of Poems*, 1682, 12mo.; *Orations*, 1692, 8vo.; *Posthumous Works*, 1706, 8vo.

FRANCK *de Frankenaw* (George) born, 1643, at Naumburg; was appointed poet laureat at Jena when but 18, for his great skill in composing German, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew verses. He was afterwards successively professor of physic at Heidelberg and Wittemberg, from whence Christiern V. king of Denmark, sent for him, to make him his physician and aulic counsellor. The emperor Leopold ennobled him in 1692, and created him count palatine the following year. Franck was a member of the Leopoldine academy, that of the *Recovrati* at Padua, and the royal society of London. He died 1704, aged 60. His printed works are, *Flora Francisca*, 12mo. *Satyræ Medicæ*, 4to.; several *Letters*. He left many MSS. worthy of being printed. His sons were also eminent.

FRANCKE (Augustus Herman) a very celebrated German divine, born,

March 12, 1663, at Lubeck. He was admitted master of arts at Leipsic, in which city he formed a kind of regular conference with some of his friends, which is still continued by the name of *Collegium Philobiblicum*, for cultivating the study of the Holy Scriptures. Francke was appointed minister of Erfort in 1690; but, his preaching having involved him in troubles, he was obliged to quit that city in 1691. He then accepted the offers of the duke of Brandenburg, and was made professor of Greek and the oriental languages at Halle; afterwards professor of divinity in 1698. In this city he established the celebrated foundation known throughout Europe by the name of, *The Orphan House of Halle*, where poor children are taught all arts and sciences, and, at the same time, instructed in religion and virtue. Francke died in 1727, aged 64, regretted by all Germany. The orphan-house prospered so rapidly, that, in 1727, it contained 2196 young persons, and above 130 tutors. The Protestant mission of Malabar is indebted to this house for its founders. M. Francke left Sermons, and books of devotion, in German: his Latin works are, *Programmata*, Halæ, 1712, 8vo.; *Prælectiones Hermeneuticæ, idem: Methodus Studii Theologici*, 1723, 8vo.; *Introductio ad Lectionem Prophetarum*, 1724, 8vo.; *Commentatio de Scopo Librorum Veteris et Novi Testamenti*, 8vo.; *Manuductio ad Lectionem Scripturæ Sacræ*, Londini, 1706, 8vo.; *Observationes Biblicæ*, Halæ, 1695, 12mo.; *Idea studiosi Theologi*, 1712, 12mo.; *Monita Pastoralia Theologica*, 1717, 12mo.

FRANCKENBERG (Abraham de) lord of Ludwigsdorff and Schwirse, in the principality of Oels. He refused some considerable posts which were offered him by the elector of Brandenburg and the duke of Oels, and spent the greatest part of his life in retirement at Ludwigsdorff, where he was born in 1593, and died there, June 25, 1652, leaving a great number of mystical books in Latin and German: the most known are, a Life of the famous Jacob Bœhmen; *Via veterum sapientium*; *Nosce teipsum*, &c.

FRANCKENSTEIN (Christian Godfrey) born 1661, at Leipsic. He had a prodigious memory, and, after travelling over France, England, and Switzerland, practised at Leipsic as advocate, with great applause. He died there in 1717. His principal works are, a Continuation of Puffendorf's *Introduction to History*; *The Life of Queen Christina*; *A History of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*, which is not esteemed.

FRANCKENSTEIN (James Augustus) professor of the law of nature and of nations at Leipsic, where he died, May 10, 1733. He was son of the preceding, and left numerous works, and Latin dissertations; among others, *De Collatione bonorum*; *De Juribus Judæorum singularibus in Germania*; *De Thesauris*; *De Prerogativis Domûs Austriacæ*; *De Prosopolipsiâ*; *De Rigore Pœnarum Militarium*, &c.

FRANCO (Battista) a skilful Venetian painter, who excelled in drawing, but his colouring was weak, and his manner dry. He died at Venice in 1561.

FRANCO, v. FRANCHI.

FRANCOIS (James Charles) born, 1717, at Nancy, who, having perfected himself in the art of copperplate engraving, went to Paris, where he practised it. He invented the method of engraving in imitation of Crayon, according to which he has engraved the portraits in Saverien's *History of the Modern Philosophers*, 6 vol. 12mo. This style of engraving, though it may be useful to young persons who learn drawing, must be acknowledged unpleasing to the eye. He has left other engravings in the common style.

FRANCOWITZ (Matthias) his name was Matthias Flack, which he latinised into *Flaccus Illyricus*, because he was born at Albana, in Illyria, March 3, 1520. He was among the disciples of Luther and Melancthon, and taught afterwards at Wittemberg, Brunswic, Jena, &c. Francowitz violently opposed the *Interim* of Charles V.; had great disputes with the Catholics, and even with the Lutherans. He had a considerable share in the *Centuries* of Magdeburg, but gained most reputation by his edition of *the Ancient Latin Mass*, Strasburg, 1557, 8vo. Francowitz thought this work would furnish arms to his party; but the Lutherans, perceiving the contrary, did all they could to suppress it, which is the reason of its scarceness: nor has the republi-

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cation in P. le Cointe's *Annals*, and in cardinal Bona's *Liturgies*, reduced the price. In the edition of *Sulpicius Severus*, published by Francowitz at Basil, 1556, 8vo. there is an *Appendix to the Latin Mass*, which may be added to it. This author's other works are satires against the pope, or books of controversy, printed at Basil, 8vo. He was the editor of *Poëmata de Corrupto Ecclesiæ Statu*, &c. 1557, 8vo. Francowitz died at Francfort on the Main, March 11, 1575, aged 55, leaving a son of his own name, who was a physician, and wrote several works.

FRANCUS (Sebastian) a famous anabaptist of the 16th century, who published several writings full of error and fanaticism. Melancthon was ordered to refute him by the divines of the confession of Augsburg, assembled at Smalcald in 1540. Francus also published a very satirical book against women, which John Freherus and Luther refuted.

FRANGIPANI (Francis Christopher) brother-in-law to the count de Serin, one of the principal leaders of the rebellion which broke out in Hungary 1665. Being taken, he was carried to Neustadt, and beheaded there.

FRANTZIUS (Wolfgany) a learned Lutheran divine, born 1564, at Plawen, in Voigtland. He was professor of history, and afterwards of divinity, at Wittemberg, and died in that city 1620, leaving the following works: *Animalium Historia Sacra*, 1665, 12mo. reprinted at Dresden, 1687, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Syntagma Controversiarum Theologicarum*; *Tractatus de Interpretatione Sacrarum Scripturarum*, 1634, 4to.; and several others.

FRA-PAOLO, v. SARPI.

FRASSEN (Claudius) a learned Franciscan, born at Peronne, and admitted doctor of the Sorbonne in 1662. He afterwards taught theology in his convent, was elected definater-general of the whole Franciscan order in 1682, and acquired great reputation by his writings, and the various commissions he was entrusted with. He died February 26, 1711, at Paris, aged 91. His most esteemed works are, *A System of Divinity*, Paris, 1672, 4 vol. fol.; Dissertations on the Bible, entitled, *Disquisitiones Biblicæ*, 2 vol. 4to.; the best edition of the first volume is that of *Paris*, 1711, but the work has been much enlarged, and reprinted at *Lucca*, 1764, 2 vol. fol. He also published a System of Philosophy, which has gone through several editions.

FRATICELLI, v. BENEDICT XII.

FRATTA (John) an Italian poet in the 16th century, a native of Verona, who left *Eclogues*, a *Pastoral*, and a heroic poem entitled, *Malteide*, Venice, 1596, 4to. which was much esteemed by Tasso.

FREDEGAIRE, called the *Scholastic*, because he wrote: is supposed to have lived in the 7th century. He composed a *Chronicle* by Childebrand's order, brother of Charles Martel; and the *Abridgement* of the history written by Gregory of Tours is ascribed to him, as well as the *Continuation* of it; but this continuation is by four different authors, and may be found in the Library of the Fathers, in St. Gregory of Tours, and in Duchesne, and D. Bouquet's French Historians.

FREDEGONDE, wife of Chilperic I. king of France, detested for her lewdness, cruelty, and treachery. She caused Galsuinte and Audouaire, the king's first wives, to be murdered; as also Sigebert, Pretextat, and, according to some, even Chilperic her husband. Fredegonde afterwards raised a strong army against Childebert, defeated him in 591, ravaged Champagne, and retook Paris and the neighbouring towns. She died victorious, but loaded with crimes, in 597, leaving her son Clotaire II. in a prosperous situation.

FREDERICK (St.) bishop of Utrecht, son of a nobleman in Friesland, applied zealously to the government of his diocese, and suffered martyrdom in defence of the gospel, 838.

FREDERICK I. called Barbarossa, son of Frederick, duke of Suabia, and earl of Suabia himself, after his father's death, in 1147, succeeded the emperor Conrade III. his uncle, in 1152. Having restored peace to Germany, he went into Italy, caused pope Adrian IV. to crown him, June 18, 1155; took and razed Tortona; compelled Verona to acknowledge him; forced Tivoli to submit to the church, and besieged Milan. The following year, 1156, he divorced Adelaide, to marry Beatrix, daughter to the earl of Burgundy; by which marriage he united that earldom to his dominions. Frederick had a

quarrel afterwards with Adrian IV. which was attended with unhappy consequences; for, when Adrian died, he opposed three anti-popes to Alexander III. took the city of Milan in 1162, destroyed it entirely, and sowed the spot on which it stood with salt. v. BEATRIX. Alexander III. excommunicated him in 1168, deposed him from the empire, and gave his subjects a dispensation from their oath of allegiance. Frederick at first made a jest of this excommunication; but, having lost an important battle, in 1177, against the Milanese, who had rebuilt their city, and his son, Otho, being defeated by the Venetians at sea, he began to think seriously of a reconciliation with Alexander. Peace was concluded in August 1177, at Venice, where they met for that purpose; and next day the emperor, kneeling in the church, was absolved by the pope, who also gave him the sacrament. Some authors relate, that Alexander then put his foot on Frederick's neck, saying, It is written, *Thou shalt go upon the lion and the adder; the young lion and the dragon thou shalt tread under thy feet:* and that the emperor said, *I make not this submission to you, but to St. Peter:* upon which Alexander replied, *It is to St. Peter, and to me*: but cardinal Baronius justly refutes this account as fabulous. Frederick had fresh disputes with the successors of Alexander III. After Jerusalem had been conquered by Saladin, 1187, he took the cross of Mentz, with several German princes, and set out next year, at the head of 150,000 men, defeated the sultan of Iconium's army, took that city by assault, and marched towards Palestine. Still greater successes were hoped for from this expedition, but Frederick was drowned while bathing in the river Cydnus, which runs by the city of Tarsus in Cilicia, June 10, 1190, after having reigned 38 years. This prince was brave and generous; firm in adversity, a patron of learning, had an uncommon memory, and was called the Father of his Country. Henry VI. his son, succeeded him. The archbishops of Mentz took the title of Archchancellors of all Germany in Frederick's reign.

FREDERICK II. a famous emperor of Germany, son of Henry VI. and grandson of Frederick I. elected emperor in opposition to Otho, an enemy to the church, December 13, 1210. He remained in quiet possession of the empire, by the death of Otho, in 1218; was crowned at Rome, with his wife, November 22, 1220; renounced all pretensions to the duchies of Spoletto and Tuscany in favour of the Holy See, to which he gave the earldom of Fondi; promised to undertake nothing against the rights of the church, and renewed his vow of making war in the east against the Saracens. The next year Frederick marched against Richard and Thomas, princes of Tuscany, brothers of Innocent III. who had caused part of the cities of Apulia to revolt. The former he took prisoner, put the latter to flight, and banished those bishops who were accomplices in the revolt, for which he was excommunicated by Innocent III. Gregory IX. his successor, summoned the emperor to fulfil his vow of going to the Holy Land, and, seeing he contiuued to defer it, excommunicated him in 1227 and 1228. Frederick attacked the dominions of the church, but the pope having brought an army against him, he went to the Holy Land, where he arrived in September 1228; but the Christian armies refused to obey him, because of Gregory IX. who had refused to take off the excommunication. The emperor nevertheless made peace with Meledin, sultan of Babylon, February 10, 1229, who gave up to him Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Sidon, Dor, with the Christian prisoners. Frederick went to the church of the holy sepulchre, and took the crown from the altar himself, finding no bishop who would place it on his head, and returned to Europe. On his arrival there, he seized the possessions of the Templars and Hospitalers; conquered Romania, the marquisate of Ancona, the duchies of Spoletto and Benevento; vanquished the Milanese, subjected Sardinia, triumphed over the forces of Venice and Genoa, made himself master of the duchy of Urbino, and of Tuscany, and went, in 1240, to besiege Rome. The following year, Gregory IX. endeavoured to assemble a council against him; but the prelates of France, England, and Spain, who embarked to attend it, were

were taken prisoners by Henry king of Sardinia, natural son of the emperor. The pope died of vexation: Celestin IV. who succeeded him, held the Holy See but eighteen days; and Innocent IV. who was not elected till about 19 months after, retired into France. This pope held a general council at Lyons, 1245, in which he excommunicated Frederick, and degraded him from the empire. The emperor complained of this violent proceeding in a letter to St. Louis. However, after this deposition, all his affairs were unfortunate; the Lombards leagued, and overcame him; the princes looked upon him as an impious wretch; and the Germans elected Henry of Thuringia in opposition to him, 1245, and William, earl of Holland, in 1248. At length, this unhappy prince, overwhelmed with vexations, and forsaken by all the world, died at Fiorenzuola, in Apulia, December 13, 1250, aged 57. He spoke all languages, had a lively and penetrating genius; was brave, learned, liberal, magnificent; but impious, cruel, debauched, and little scrupulous of breaking his word. This prince caused several of Aristotle's works to be translated from Greek into Latin, and granted great privileges to the universities. He wrote *De Arte Venandi cum Avibus*, printed with *Albertus Magnus de Falconibus*, Aug. Vind. 1596, 8vo. The imaginary book, *De Tribus Impostoribus*, has been attributed to him, and to Peter de Vineis, his chancellor, which may have arisen from the letter of Gregory IX. addressed to the prelates and princes, against this emperor, the 12th of the calends of June, the 13th year of his pontificate (1239), where he thus expresses himself: *Quia iste princeps pestilentiæ à tribus Baratoribus, ut ejus verbis utamur, scilicet Christo Jesu, Moyse, et Machometo, totum mundum fuisse deceptum*, &c. This imputation was adopted by many historians of the times; but neither Frederick, nor any to whom this book is attributed, were the authors of it; at least, it has escaped the search of the learned; for that which appeared under the date of MDIIC. 8vo. containing 46 pages, without the title, is a modern imposition, supposed to be printed at Vienna, in Austria, by Straubius, 1753; the pretended old edition, without date, from which this was taken, having never been seen by any person. From these dissensions between the pope and this prince, originated the factions of the Guelphs and Gibelins.

FREDERICK III. called the *Handsome*, son of Albert I. emperor and duke of Austria, was placed on the imperial throne by some of the electors, after Louis of Bavaria had been chosen by the rest, in 1314. Frederick gained some advantage over his competitor at first, but was taken prisoner in battle 1322; remained three years in confinement, and died January 13, 1330. Some authors do not reckon him among the emperors.

FREDERICK IV. *the Pacific*, son of Ernest, duke of Austria, elected emperor in 1440, on the death of his cousin-german, Albert II. and crowned at Rome, with his wife Eleanor of Portugal, March 19, 1452, by pope Nicholas V. This prince delighted in peace and tranquillity, and concealed so effectually the vexation which the popes gave him, that the Italians said, *He had a dead Soul in a living Body.* It was he who agreed with the pope's legates respecting the *Germanic Concordate*, and published *The Code of Fiefs.* Frederick tried every method to appease the factions which were forming in his dominions, but could not succeed: nor was Germany ever more cruelly torn in pieces, by civil wars, than during his reign. Matthias, king of Hungary, took Vienna, in Austria, June 1, 1485; but it is said that Frederick, who was then travelling in Germany, shewed no concern on the occasion, but contented himself with writing on the walls of the different houses he lodged at, *Rerum irrecuperandarum summa felicitas oblivio*; i. e. *To forget the good things which are irrecoverably lost, is our highest happiness.* He went into Flanders, 1488, to assist his son, Maximilian I. who succeeded him, and had married the heiress of Burgundy. Printing was invented at Mentz in the reign of Frederick IV. He died September 7, 1493, aged 78.

FREDERICK I. king of Denmark, and duke of Holstein, elected in 1523, his nephew, Christiern, having been driven away for his cruelties. Frederick introduced Lutheranism into Denmark,

Denmark, and died 1533. He was succeeded by Christiern III. his son.

FREDERICK II. king of Denmark, succeeded his father Christiern III. in 1559. He subdued the province of Dietmarsen, defended Livonia, and the freedom of the Baltic sea, against Lubec and the Swedes; patronized Tycho Brahe, with all other men of learning, and brought arts and sciences into a flourishing state. He died April 4, 1588, aged 54. His son Christiern IV. succeeded him.

FLEDERICK III. king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Christiern IV. 1648. He engaged in a war against Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, to whom he was obliged to give up Schonen, Halland, Bleking, Bahus, Drontheim, &c. By the treaty of Roschild, 1659, Frederick obtained a power from the states of Denmark, to leave the crown hereditary in his family, which was before elective. He died, February 9, 1670, aged 61, having made the authority of the Danish kings absolute and independent, by the famous *Royal Law* of November 25, 1666. Christiern V. succeeded him.

FREDERICK IV. king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Christiern V. in 1699, and fought against Charles XII. king of Sweden, who compelled him to make peace: but, Charles having been defeated by Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, Frederick renewed the war, gained great advantages over the Swedes, and took several places from them, which he could not however keep. He died 1730.

FREDERICK V. king of Denmark, succeeded his father Christiern VI. 1746. He claimed the kingdom of Sweden against the duke of Holstein Eutin, who had been elected to it. Frederick made it his whole study to preserve peace in his dominions, and to render the people happy. He died January 13, 1766.

FREDERICK, prince of Hesse-Cassel, married, April 4, 1715, Ulrica Eleanora, of Bavaria, sister of Ch. XII. king of Sweden, to which kingdom she succeeded after her brother's unfortunate death, February 3, 1719, and caused her husband to be crowned, April 4, 1720. This princess died 1741, after which Frederick reigned alone, and governed wisely. He died in 1751.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS I. king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, born May 12, 1670, at Dresden, second son of John George III. elector of Saxony, and Anne Sophia, eldest daughter of Frederick III. king of Denmark, succeeded his brother, John George IV. elector of Saxony, April 27, 1694. Frederick Augustus commanded the Christian army against the Turks the next year, and gained the famous battle of Oltasch; embraced the Catholic religion, May 3, 1697, and was elected king of Poland the 27th of July following. He afterwards engaged in a long war against the Swedes, who gained several victories; and, having elected Stanislaus Lecszinski, palatine of Posnania, king of Poland, in 1704, compelled Frederick to give up his election. But, after Charles XII. had been defeated by the czar, Peter the Great, Frederick Augustus reascended the throne of Poland, and took several important places from the Swedes. He died February 1, 1733. This prince possessed the greatest personal and mental accomplishments; he loved and patronized arts and sciences; was brave and intrepid; and the greatness of soul he discovered in adversity, made him admired even by his enemies.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS II. only son of the preceding, succeeded him as elector of Saxony, and was elected king of Poland, October 5, 1733, but had the mortification to see his dominions in Germany laid waste by the king of Prussia, during the war which ended in the year 1763, as did the life of Frederick Augustus. His son succeeded him in his German dominions, but not in the throne of Poland.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, *the Great*, elector of Brandenburg, born 1620, at Cologn on the Spree. He gained several victories over the Poles, during the war which was terminated by the treaty of Braunsberg in 1657; joined Spain and Holland in the war of 1674, and made an advantageous peace with Sweden. He died 1688. Frederick William was a prince of great magnanimity; mild, generous, humane; who, unassisted by ministers or generals, himself laid the foundation of the

power

power of Brandenburg, and left, in a flourishing condition, a state which he found buried in its ruins.

FREDERICK I. elector of Brandenburg, son of the preceding, born 1657, at Konigsberg. Ambitious of the name of king, he induced the emperor, and his allies, by the assistance he afforded them, to acknowledge Prussia as a kingdom, which title was confirmed to him by the peace of Utrecht. He died 1713. This prince was magnificent and generous, but without judgement, and at the expence of his subjects: he founded, however, the university of Halle, the royal society at Berlin, and the academy of nobles.

FREDERICK WILLIAM I. king of Prussia, and elector of Brandenburg, son of the preceding, born August 15, 1688. He displayed great courage at the bloody battle of Malplaquet, September 11, 1709, and regulated his conduct, in general, by this maxim from Cyrus, *That the most effectual means to make a people happy, was to keep a good army of chosen soldiers, and for a prince to govern his subjects with prudence.* In pursuance of this plan he retrenched all the superflous expences of his household, would have no prime minister, and kept up an army of 100,000 men. This prince was particularly fond of seeing among his troops soldiers of a fine height, and would sometimes give a bounty of 20000 livres to one man who was uncommonly tall. He united the principality of Neufchatel, and several other considerable territories, to his dominions; fought with success against Charles XII. of Sweden; limited the duration of criminal processes to three months; amassed great wealth, and built a charitable house at Potsdam for the education and maintenance of soldiers' children. He died May 31, 1740, aged 52. His life was published 1741, 2 vol. 12mo. Charles Frederick, king of Prussia, and elector of Brandenburg, born at Berlin, January 24, 1712, succeeded him.

FREDERICK, v. ADOLPHUS.

FREDOLI (Beranger) bishop of Beziers, an eminent cardinal in the 13th century, born of a nobie family at Benne in Languedoc. He was well versed in the law, and chosen by Boniface VIII. in 1298, to compile the *Sextus*, that is, the 6th book of the Decretals, with William de Mandegot and Richard of Sienna. Fredoli was created cardinal by Clement V. 1305, and died at Avignon in 1323.

FREGOSI (Paul) archbishop of Genoa, an eminent cardinal in the 15th century, brother of Peter Fregosi, doge of Genoa, descended from one of the noblest Genoese families, remarkable for great men. He was three times doge of Genoa, and involved his country in great troubles by his ambition and ill conduct. He was created cardinal by Sixtus IV. 1488, and died March 2, 1498, at Rome. Baptist Fregosi, called also *Fulgosi*, nephew of the preceding, and son of Peter Fregosi, had been elected doge of Genoa, November 15, 1478; but his uncle usurped his place in 1483, and banished him to Tregui. Baptist Fregosi then devoted himself to the study of good authors, and wrote *nine books of Memorable Examples*, in Italian, upon the plan of Valerius Maximus. This work has been translated into Latin by Camillo Ghilini, of Milan, *Milan*, 1509, fol. Fregosi also wrote the life of pope Martin V. and a treatise against love, entitled, *Anteros*, Mediolani, 1496, 4to. There is a French translation of it, with Platina's *Dialogue*, on the same subject, 1581, 4to.

FREGOSI (Frederick) an eminent cardinal of the same family, archbishop of Salerno, who was employed in many important affairs, and acted as counsellor to his brother Octavian Fregosi, governor of Genoa for the French in 1515. He defeated Cortogoli, a famous Barbary corsair; passed over to Tunis, and the island of Gerbes, and returned to Genoa, covered with glory, and rich in spoils. The Spaniards, having surprised Genoa in 1522, Frederick Fregosi retired into France, where he was appointed abbot of St. Benigne, in Dijon, by Francis I.; but, returning again to Italy, was made bishop of Eugubio, and afterwards cardinal in 1539. He died July 22, 1541, at Eugubio. He understood Greek and Hebrew, and zealously discharged the duties of a good pastor. v. FULGOSI.

FREGOSI (Antonio Phileremo) an Italian poet at the beginning of the 16th century, whose *Cerva Bianca*, and other poems, have been collected at Milan,

Milan, 2 vol. 8vo. the first in 1515, the second 1525, rather scarce.

FREHER, v. MARQUARD FREHER.

FREIG, *Freigius* (Thomas) a learned lawyer of Friburg in Brisgaw, who taught law at Friburg, Basil, and Altorf, and died of the plague about 1583. He left *Paratitla* on the *Digest*, 8vo. which are esteemed, and other works.

FREIND (John) born 1675, at Croton, in Northamptonshire. He made a rapid progress in the study of physic, and published his *Emmenologia* at Oxford, in 1703, 4to. an excellent work, written in very good Latin, which has been translated into French by M. Devaux, 1730, 12mo. The following year he was chosen professor of chemistry at Oxford; attended the earl of Peterborough into Spain, 1705, as physician to the army; and had the same office under the duke of Ormond, in the campaign of Flanders 1712. Being member of parliament for the borough of Launceston in 1722, he warmly opposed the minister, which occasioned his being accused of high-treason, and sent to the tower of London in March. The minister being taken ill about six months after, sent for Dr. Mead, an eminent physician, and one of Freind's particular intimates; who, having heard his case, said, he would answer for his recovery, but would not prescribe even a glass of water till his friend was released from the tower. The minister finding his disorder encreasing, some days after entreated the king to set Freind at liberty; and, an order being issued for that purpose, concluded that Dr. Mead would prescribe what was proper for him; but the physician refused to order any thing till his friend was actually out of the tower. After that, he attended the minister, and soon completed his cure. The same evening he carried 5000 guineas to Dr. Freind, which he had received as fees for attending his patients while he was confined, and insisted on his taking the whole sum, though he might lawfully have kept it, being the reward of his own labours. Dr. Freind was afterwards appointed first physician to the princess of Wales, afterwards queen of England, who had always a great esteem for him, and died in London, July 1728, very rich, aged 53. His works were collected and printed at London, 1733, fol. and at Paris, 1735, 4to. The most esteemed besides the *Emmenologia*, are, *Chymical Lectures*, Amsterdam, 1710, 8vo.; *A Treatise on Fevers*; *A Letter to Dr. Mead on the Small-pox*; *History of Physic*; the first part of which appeared in 1725, the second, 1726. It has been translated into French by M. Noguez, one vol. 4to.

FREINSHEMIUS (John) born 1608, at Ulm. He was professor of rhetoric at Upsal, librarian and historiographer to queen Christina of Sweden, afterwards professor at Heidelberg, where he died 1660, aged 52. Freinshemius understood almost all the European languages, besides Greek and Hebrew. He left *Supplements* to Tacitus, Quintus Curtius, and Livy; with Notes on Quintus Curtius, Tacitus, Florus, and some other Latin authors; to which he has added excellent indexes.

FREIRE *de Andrada* (Hyacinth) a celebrated Portuguese poet and historian, born of a noble family at Beja: he was abbot of St. Mary de Chans, and died at Lisbon, May 13, 1657. His principal work is, *The Life of John de Castro*, fourth viceroy of the Indies, 12mo. This life is much valued, and is esteemed one of the best books that has been written in Portuguese. Freire also left some poems.

FREMINET (Martin) an excellent painter of the 17th century, born at Paris, who was employed by Henry IV. and Louis XIII. to paint the chapel at Fontainebleau. He died June 18, 1619, aged 52. His works discover invention, and their style is delicate, but his expression is not very natural.

FREMINVILLE (Edmund de la Poix de) born 1680, at Verdun, in Burgundy, son of the lieutenant-general of that city. He was himself bailliff de la Palisse; and as feodal affairs are what chiefly come before a judge of great lordships, made them his particular study; which occasioned him to publish his *Pratique des Terriers*, 5 vol. 4to. an excellent treatise on fiefs: he added a sixth volume upon *Les Droits des Habitans*. M. de Freminville also abridged Commissary la Marre's *Traité de la Police*, in alphabetical order, under the title of *Dict. de la Police*, one vol. 4to. He died November 14, 1773, at Lyons.

FREMIOT (Andrew) a learned archbishop

archbishop of Bourges, born of a noble family at Dijon, distinguished for having produced many persons of merit. He was entrusted with several affairs of importance under Henry IV. and Louis XIII. and died May 13, 1641, at Paris, leaving, *Discours des Marques de l'Eglise*, against heresies, 1610, 8vo. and other works.

FREMIOT (Jane Frances) baroness de Chantal, born January 13, 1572, at Dijon, daughter of Benigne Fremiot, advocate-general, afterwards president of the parliament at Dijon, and sister of Andrew Fremiot, archbishop of Bourges. She married, at twenty, Christopher de Rabutin, baron de Chantal, by whom she had six children; but this gentleman was unfortunately killed in hunting, by the imprudence of a friend. After his death, Mad. de Chantal put herself under the direction of St. Francis de Sales, who at that time preached at Dijon. She was zealous and exemplary in the practice of every Christian virtue, and took the nun's habit, June 6, 1610, in the Fauxbourg of Annecy, where she founded the Order of the Visitation. Mad. de Chantal governed this Order with the utmost wisdom and prudence, and died in great reputation for sanctity at Moulins, December 13, 1641, while visiting the convents under her direction. This lady's Letters were published, 1666, 4to.; the abbé Marsollier has written her Life, 2 vol. 12mo. She has been beatified by N. S. P. Benedict XIV. and canonized by Clement XIII.

FRENICLE (Nicholas) a French poet of the 17th century, born 1600, at Paris. He was counsellor to the court of the mint, and died dean of the same court, after the year 1661, leaving several children. Frenicle wrote many theatrical pieces; as *Palemon*, a pastoral, 8vo.; *Niobe*, 8vo.; *L'Entretien des Bergers*, a pastoral, which is contained in *Les Illustres Bergers*, 8vo. Also a poem, entitled, *Jesus crucifié*; a *Paraphrase on the Psalms*, in verse, &c. His brother, Bernard Frenicle, was intimate with Descartes, and one of the greatest arithmeticians of his time. He died in 1675. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and several of his writings may be found in tom. 5. of the *Ancient Memoirs* of that Academy.

FRERE (John le) a native of Laval, principal of the college of Bayeux, where he died in 1583. He was author of *La vraie Histoire des Troubles*, 1584, 8vo.

FRERET (Nicholas) born 1688, at Paris, son of a procurator to the parliament. He was admitted advocate to oblige his friends, but, after having pleaded two causes, obtained leave to follow his own inclination; upon which he shut himself up with his books, and was wholly employed in the study of antiquity. Freret was admitted into the academy of inscriptions at the age of 25, and set out in that assembly with a discourse on *The Origin of the French*. Some free principles respecting government, which appeared in this discourse, added to conversations he held in coffee-houses on the affair between the princes and the regent, occasioned him to be sent to the Bastile, where he read Bayle over so often that he could almost repeat it by memory. On quitting this confinement, Freret devoted himself to the study of ancient history, with chronology, geography, and mythology. He died January 1749, at Paris. He left several learned and curious Memoirs, printed in those of the academy of inscriptions. The *Examen critique des Apologistes de la Religion Chrétienne*, 1767, is attributed to him. He wrote the *Preface*, *Notes*, and part of the translation of the Spanish romance, entitled, *Tyran le Blanc*, 2 vol. 12mo. and was concerned in some other frivolous works; which proves, that he had derived much more learning and criticism from his master, Bayle, than taste or judgment.

FRERON (Elie-Catherine) born at Quimper in Bretany, famous for his critical skill, in which he excelled all the beaux esprits of his age; at least the learned, whom he attacked, have shewn by their answers, that a man may possess genius, and even write what shall descend to posterity, and yet be unable to handle subjects of irony and sarcasm with his delicacy and keenness, instead of which they have made use of gross and disgusting abuse, and thus turned the laugh on Freron's side, without clearing themselves from his accusations. He may, however, be justly reproached with abusing his talents for the sake of revenging

venging his own private injuries, and with endeavouring to depreciate works which have, on the whole, been applauded both by Frenchmen and foreigners, and will be read with pleasure as long as the French language lasts. This famous critic died March 10, 1776. His critical remarks are contained in his *Année Litteraire*; a book worth consulting, whose purity of style is its least merit. An unerring taste for the beautiful, and a criticism almost always just, on such faults as do not appear at first sight, are the means he has used to guide and rectify the genius of those who wish to cultivate polite literature. He published eight volumes of this work annually, from 1755 to 1776, inclusively. The year 1754, which is the first, has but 7 vol. Freron also left some *Opuscula*, 1753, 3 vol. 12mo.; *Les vrais Plaisirs, ou les Amours de Venus et Adonis*, 1748, 12mo.; in imitation of Marino; *Hist. de Marie Stuart*, 1742, 2 vol. 12mo. The academies of Angers, Montauban, Nancy, Marseilles, Caen, Arrai, and even the *Arcadi* at Rome, were eager to have him among their members.

FRESNAYE (John Vauquelin de la) father of the celebrated des Iveteaux, born of a noble family at Fresnaye, near Falaise. He was the first French poet who wrote satires in imitation of Horace and Juvenal, and was successively king's advocate in the bailiwic, lieutenant-general and president in the presidial of Caen. He died in this last office, 1606, aged 72. The collection of his poems published at Caen, 1605, 8vo. contain an *Art of Poetry*, in 3 books, and 5 books of *Satires*. These are his best works. Two books of *Idyls*, one of *Epigrams*, one of *Epitaphs*, and one of *Sonnets*. He also left a poem, 8vo. entitled, *Pour la Monarchie de ce Roïaume contre la Division*, containing some good maxims. v. IVETEAUX.

FRESNE (Hennequin, marquis de) a man of violent passions, who, falling desperately in love with Mary Elizabeth Girard du Tilley, daughter of a president of the chambre des comptes, carried her off, and was married by one of his footmen, disguised for that purpose. Mad. de Fresne's father prosecuted him warmly; but his family persuaded M. du Tilley to suffer the marriage to take place, on condition of its being solemnized in due form. Misunderstandings, however, soon arose; and the marquis, resolving to get rid of his wife, carried her into the state of Genoa, in hopes of finding a ship going to Constantinople, intending to put her on board, and have her sold as a slave, that, being shut up in the seraglio, she might be heard of no more. The marchioness, who had some suspicion of this design, imparted her fears to the driver, who procured her the means of escaping into the duke of Savoy's dominions, where her husband soon joined her; but his violent proceedings only raised protectors to Mad. de Fresne. Perceiving this, the marquis changed his conduct; and, having contrived to make his intentions appear upright, the marchioness was restored to him, upon condition of being answerable for her to the king of France and the duke of Savoy. After this, to prevent a demand of separate maintenance, he compelled his wife to write 24 letters, some in a freer style than others, that they might appear as if written to her lovers; but her husband being called away for a moment to speak to some person, she took that opportunity of hiding two sheets, which he did not discover. On their return to France, she sued in form for a divorce, and obtained it by a sentence of March 17, 1673, and decrees of August 30, 1675, and August 22, 1680. Gatien de Courtils has made this adventure the subject of a romance, in one vol. 12mo. which succeeded.

FRESNE, v. FORGET.

FRESNE (Charles du) seigneur du Cange, treasurer of France, and one of the most learned men of his age, born December 18, 1610, at Amiens, son of Lewis du Fresne, seigneur de Fredeval. He was admitted advocate to the parliament of Paris in 1631, purchased the treasurer's office in 1645, and settled at Paris 1648, where he acquired uncommon reputation by his excellent works, though devoted to dry, laborious, and even disagreeable studies, having, as he said himself, undertaken the most disgusting part of literature. He was mild, humane, polite, modest, easy of access, leaving his books willingly, at all times, to receive his friends. If any one expressed concern

for

for having interrupted him, he would reply, *I pursue my studies for my pleasure, and not to be troublesome to others, nor yet to myself.* He died at Paris, October 23, 1688, aged 78, leaving four children, to whom Louis XIV. granted a pension of 2000 livres, in consideration of their father's merit. M. du Cange was well acquainted with ecclesiastical and profane history, and left a great number of works, both printed and MS. The principal are, *Glossaire de la basse Latinité*, 3 vol. fol.; an excellent work, which contains immense learning. A new edition of it was published at Paris, 1733, 6 vol. fol. and a Supplement by the abbé Carpentier in 1766, 4 vol. fol. *Glossaire de la Langue Grecque*, 1688, 2 vol. fol.; *Hist. de C. P. sous les Empereurs François*, 1657, fol.; an excellent edition of Joinville's *Hist. de St. Louis*, 1689, fol.; of *Zonares*; of the *Paschal Chronicle of Alexandria*, 1689, fol.; *De Hist. Byzantina illustrata complectens familias C. P. et descrip. urbis* C. P. 1680, fol. with notes, and very learned dissertations, &c. which form part of the Byzantine. *De Imperatorum* C. P. *numismatibus*, Romæ, 1755, 4to. *Tr. Hist. du Chef de St. Jean Baptiste*, 1666, 4to. *Illyricum vetus et novum*, Posonii, 1746, fol. John du Fresne, brother of M. du Cange, was an eminent advocate to the parliament of Paris, and began the *Journal des Audiences*, which has been continued by other advocates, Paris, 1755, 7 vol. fol. He also left a *Commentary* on the Custom of Amiens, which is in the *Coutumier* of Picardy, 2 vol. fol.

FRESNOY, or FRENOY (Charles Alphonse du) an ingenious painter and poet of the 17th century, born 1611, at Paris. His father, who was an eminent apothecary, carefully superintended his studies, with an intention of making him a physician; but the young man had so strong a passion for poetry and painting, that he would never hear of physic; practised drawing, in spite of his parents, with Perrier and Vouet, and went afterwards to reside at Rome. In this city he contracted that strict friendship with Mignard, in 1636, which lasted till 1665, in which year he died at the house of one of his brothers, four leagues from Paris, aged 54. Besides his pictures, which are all in Titian's style, du Fresnoy left a Latin poem, entitled, *De Arte Graphica*, or, *The Art of Painting*, of which there have been many editions, with a French translation, and remarks, by de Piles, *Paris*, 1673, 12mo. with plates by le Clerc. Dryden has translated it into English. This poem of du Fresnoy's is esteemed.

FRESNY (Charles Riviere du) born 1648, at Paris. He had a natural genius for music, drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, and all the fine arts; and added to these talents that of laying out gardens, which procured him the office of overseer of the gardens, and valet de chambre to the king. Du Fresny also obtained a patent for a manufacture of large glasses, which proved very successful, but he knew not how to make it advantageous. Fresny, some time after, left the court, and settled in Paris, where he became intimate with Regnard, a celebrated comic poet, and assisted in the comedy of the *Joueur*. He wrote a long time for the ancient Italian theatre, and then for the French theatre; afterwards for the *Mercure Galant*, from 1710 to 1713. He died October 6, 1724, at Paris, aged 76. He had been twice married. A collection of all this author's works was printed at Paris 1731; they consist of theatrical pieces, Songs, *Nouvelles Historiques*, *Le Puits de la Verité*, a Gaulish history; *Parallele d'Homere et de Rabelais*, &c. The *Amusements serieux et comiques*, which form a part in this collection, have been much admired.

FREY (John Cæsar) a native of Keiserstul in Switzerland, professor of philosophy at the college de Montaigu in Paris, where he had the abbé de Marolles among his pupils. He also took a doctor of physic's degree, and died at Paris of the plague in 1631. His philosophical works, in Latin, have been published by Balesdens, *Paris*, 1645, 8vo. and a second volume of them appeared under the title of *Opera Varia*, 1646, 8vo. which contains some on physic.

FREZIER (Amadeus Francis) born at Chamberri 1682, descended from a distinguished family of the robe, originally of Scotland. He was intended for the office of magistrate; but his family, in compliance with his inclination, permitted him to go into the

military service, from which he entered the corps *du gênie*, or of fortification, in 1707. He was sent by the court, in 1711, to examine the Spanish colonies at Peru and Chili; and employed his talents for fortifications at St. Malo, at St. Domingo 1719, and at Landau 1728, in which year he also received the cross of St. Louis, and married. Frezier was afterwards employed in Bretany, but rose no higher than the rank of lieutenant-colonel, the various commissions in which he had been engaged having prevented his being present at more than two sieges; and the number of sieges at which the officers du gênie have been present, are the steps by which they rise to superior stations. He died October 16, 1772, leaving two daughters married, and a grandson, his son's child. This son died before Frezier, on board a king's ship, in the storm of 1768, which sunk him with all his property. His works are, *Tr. des Feux d'Artifice*, 1747, 8vo.; *Voyage de la Mer du Sud*, 1716, 4to.; *Theorie et Pratique de la Coupe des Pierres et des Bois*, Strasburg, 1769, 3 vol. 4to.; an abridgement of this work, by the title of *Elémens de Stereotomie*, Paris, 1759, 2 vol. 8vo.

FREZZI (Frederick) a native of Foligno, in Ombria, who entered the Dominican order, and took a doctor of divinity's degree. He made himself master of the belles lettres, philosophy, theology, civil and canon law; was appointed bishop of Foligno by pope Boniface IX. October 17, 1403, assisted at the council of Pisa in 1409, and at that of Constance, 1414, in which city he died while the council was sitting, 1416. Frezzi was author of a celebrated poem, much admired by the Italians, *Perugia*, 1481, fol.; the most elegant edition is, *Foligno*, 1725, 2 vol. 4to. with notes by several of the learned. It is entitled, *Quadrireggio, O' Poëma de quatro Regni*; that is, *A Poem of the four Reigns* of human life, in four books: the first is that of *Cupid*, the second of *Satan*, the third of *the Vices*, the fourth of *Minerva and Virtue*. This poem has gained its author a high rank among the Italian poets.

FRIART, or rather FREAR. v. CHAMBRAI.

FRISCHE (Dom. James) a pious and learned Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Seez in Normandy, who, with Dom. Nicholas le Nourri, published the new edition of St. Ambrose, in 1686 and 1690, 2 vol. fol. with learned notes; and had also begun a new edition of St. Gregory of Nazianzen, but did not live to finish it. He died at Paris, May 15, 1693. The life of St. Austin, prefixed to that celebrated doctor's works, was written by Dom. Frische, and Dom. Hugh Vaillant.

FRISCHLIN (Nicodemus) a Latin poet of the 16th century, born at Balingen in the duchy of Wittemberg, September 22, 1547. He taught languages, and the belles lettres, at Tubingen, and other places; but, having given some offence by his writings, was shut up in a tower at Aurach, from whence, in attempting to escape, he fell on the rocks, and was killed, November 28, 1590, aged 43. He left *Notes* on Virgil's *Bucolics* and *Georgics*; on *Persius*, and the *Epistles of Horace*; translations of *Oppian*, *Aristophanes*, *Callimachus*, and *Heliodorus*. *Elegies*, *Conceits*, *Conversations*, *Comedies*, and other pieces in verse, 4 vol. 8vo. 1598, 1601, 1604, and 1607. The comedy of *Rebecca* gained this author a laurel crown of gold, which was solemnly presented to him by the emperor. Some grammatical works, according to the system of Ramus.

FRISCHMUTH (John) an eminent scholar, and ingenious philologist, born 1619, at Wertheim, in Franconia. He was teacher, and afterwards professor of languages, at Jena, in which city he died, August 19, 1687, leaving some very excellent explications of several difficult passages in Holy Scripture, and above sixty philological and theological dissertations, all much esteemed; printed at different times at Jena, in 4to.

FRIZER (Peter) a doctor of the Sorbonne, born in the diocese of Rheims, penitentiary of that church, and afterwards grand-master of the college of Navarre at Paris. He died 1651. He published, in 1629, a history of the French cardinals, entitled, *Gallia Purpurata*, 1638, fol. M. Baluze has pointed out a great number of faults in this work, in his *Antifrizonius*.

nius, and his History of the Popes of Avignon. Frizon also published an edition of the Bible of Louvain, with a method of distinguishing the Catholic French translations of the Bible from the Protestant, 1621, fol.

FROBIN, or FROBINIUS (John) an eminent and learned printer in the 16th century, born at Hammelberg in Franconia, who settled at Basil, and gained great reputation by the correctness of his editions. He printed, with great care, the works of St. Jerome, St. Augustin, and Erasmus; and intended to print the Greek fathers also; but, falling down a stair-case, that brought on a complaint of which he died, 1527, before his design could be executed. Erasmus wrote his epitaph. John Frobin left a son named Jerome, and a daughter, married to Nicholas *Episcopus*, or *Bishop*, who, entering into partnership, continued the printing business with credit, and published correct editions of the Greek Fathers.

FROBISHER (Sir Martin) a celebrated navigator, born in Yorkshire, who was sent by queen Elizabeth, in 1576, with three ships, to find a north passage to the Levant, but discovered only one strait, to which he gave his name: it lies in 63 degrees of latitude: the ice prevented his going farther. The inhabitants of this country had black hair, their faces flat and swarthy, their noses flat, and they were clothed with the skins of sea-calves. The women parted their hair into three tresses, and their faces were painted blue. Frobisher signalized himself in the engagement between the English and Spanish fleets, 1588, as a reward for which, by admiral Howard's recommendation, he was knighted. Nor did he shew less bravery at land, in the siege of Fort Gradon, in Bretany; but he was wounded there, and died of his wounds at Plymouth in 1594.

FRŒLICH (William) a native of Zurich, who retired to Soleure on the change of religion in his country. He had the command of several Swiss regiments as colonel, in the service of Francis I. Henry II. and Charles IX.; acquitted himself with great zeal and glory; and Francis I. was principally indebted to the courage and firmness of his corps for the victory at Cerizoles. Frœlich was knighted by Henry II. and died at Paris, December 4, 1562, having been 40 years in the service. He was buried in the church of the Grand Cordeliers, where a mausoleum was built for him, which is much admired.

FRŒLICH (Erasmus) born 1700, at Gratz in Styria. He entered among the Jesuits in 1716, and was professor of belles lettres and mathematics at Vienna, where he had an opportunity of following his inclination for the study of medals. He died 1758. His works are, *Quatuor tentamina in re nummaria velare*, Vindobone, 1737, 4to. reprinted 1750. *De Figura Telluris*, Passau, 1757, 4to. *Annales rerum et Regum Syriæ*, 1751, fol. And *Dissertations* on particular Medals; among which, *Familia Vaballarki nummis illustrata*, 1762, 4to. is distinguished, &c.

FROIDMONT *(Libert) Fromondus*, a celebrated doctor of Louvain, born at Haccour, between Maestricht and Liege. He taught with reputation at Louvain, where he was professor of the Holy Scriptures, and dean of the collegiate church of St. Peter, and died October 27, 1653, aged 66, leaving *Commentaries on the Acts*, and *on St. Paul's Epistles*, 1670, 2 tom. fol. and other works; several of which have been condemned at Rome. Froidmont was among the intimate friends of Jansenius, whom he succeeded in the office of interpreter of the Holy Scriptures at Louvain; was left executor with *Calenus*, and printed his famous book entitled, Augustinus. The greatest part of Froidmont's works have whimsical titles. Descartes had a high opinion of this doctor.

FROILA I. king of Spain, at Oviedo, Leon, and in the Austuries, son of Alphonso I. He began his reign in 757; made excellent laws for the police of the kingdom, and gained a great victory over the Moors, in which 54,000 of them perished: but he tarnished all his glory by putting to death one of his brothers. Aurelius, the third of them, took away his crown and life, 768.

FROILA II. king of Leon, succeeded his brother Ordogno, 924, and imitated his cruelties. The Castilians rebelled, and chose two sovereign magistrates

gistrates to govern them. Froila died of the leprosy, 925.

FROISSARD, or FROISSART (John) a celebrated historian of the 14th century, canon and treasurer of Chimay, born about 1337, at Valenciennes. He left a valuable *Chronicle*, which contains the affairs of France, Spain, and England, from 1326 to 1400, and has gone through several editions; the best is *Lyons*, 1559, 4 tom. fol.; but some call the Gothic edition, by Verard, 4 vol. fol. more ample. Enguerand de Monstrelet has continued this Chronicle till 1467, and John Sleidan made an abridgement of it in Latin. Froissard also wrote several poems, which have remained in MS. He was esteemed by Philippa, of Hainault, queen of England, and Jane of Valois, sister of *Philip de Valois*. He died about 1402. There is said to be a MS. of Froissard's Chronicle at Beslau, which is more correct than the printed copies. Several of his poems are in MS. in different libraries. He succeeded best in *Eclogues*, which he calls *Pastourelles*.

FROLAND (Lewis) advocate to the parliament of Normandy. He died 1746, having published several books of law relative to the custom of that province. *Memoires concernant les Statuts*, 1729, 2 vol. 4to.; *Memoires sur le Senatusconsulte Velleïen*, 1722, 4to.; *Sur la Comté Pairie d'Eu*, 4to.; *Memoires concernant la Prohibition d'Evoquer les Decrets d'Immeubles situés en Normandie*, 1722, 4to.

FROMAGEAU (Germain) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, born of rich parents at Paris, who persisted in his refusal of all benefices and dignities which were offered him; devoting himself wholly to study, deciding cases of conscience, and doing acts of charity. He attended condemned criminals to their execution during a considerable time, and died October 7, 1705, in the Sorbonne. His Decisions have been printed with those of M. de Lamet, 2 vol. fol. by the care of Treuvé, *Paris*, 1732.

FROMAGET, died in 1750. He published *Kara Mustapha*; *le Cousin de Mahomet*; and *Mirima*; romances. *Les Noms en blanc*; *l'Epreuve dangereuse, ou le Pot au noir*; *Les Vieillards rajeunis*; *Le Neveu supposé*; *Le Magasin des choses Perdues*; comic operas.

FROMENTHAL (Gabriel Berthon de) chief justice of Puyen-Velay. He died about 1762. His *Decisions de Droit civil, Canonique, et François*, 1740, fol. are much esteemed.

FROMENTIERES (John Lewis) bishop of Aire, one of the most admired preachers of his time. He preached before the king in Advent 1672, and Lent 1680; and was zealously attentive to the government of his diocese. This bishop forbad any of his sermons to be printed; notwithstanding which, after his death, in 1684, three volumes of them were published for the *festivals*; 2 vol. for *Lent*, and a volume of miscellaneous works, 8vo. He desired that nothing might be upon his tomb, but the following words from the twenty-sixth psalm: *Lord, I have loved the habitation of thine house, and the place where thine honour dwelleth; gather not my soul with sinners, nor my life with bloody men.*

FROMONDUS, v. FROIDMONT.

FRONSAC, v. MAILLE'.

FRONSBERG (George, count de) descended from an illustrious family of Tirol. He served in the wars of Ch. V. in Italy; was a Protestant, and zealous against the pope. Upon hearing that the constable de Bourbon was gone to besiege Rome, he set out to join him at the head of 18,000 men, who enlisted under his standard, in hopes of plundering that city, and wore a cord of gold and silk on his arm, with which he meant to strangle the pope, but died in 1527, before he arrived at Rome.

FRONTEAU (John) an ingenious regular canon of St. Genevieve, and chancellor of the university of Paris, born 1614, at Angers. He taught philosophy and theology at St. Génevieve; was prior of Benets in Anjou, and curate of Montargis, where he died, April 17, 1662, aged 48. Fronteau understood the languages, and left several works. Among them, a *Chronologie des Papes*, in verse; a Life of Ives de Chartres, prefixed to that bishop's *Lettres*; *De diebus Festivis*, fol.; in *Kalendarium Romanum*, Paris, 1652, 8vo.; *Antitheses Augustini et Calvini*, 1651, 16to.; *Epistolæ*, Leodii, 1674, 16to.; and several tracts, in which he labours to prove, that Thomas à Kempis wrote *The Imitation of Jesus Christ*.

It

It was Fronteau who collected the noble library of St. Genevieve.

FRONTINUS (Sextus Julius) a famous Roman captain, who lived under Vespasian, Nerva, and Trajan; was prætor and consul; signalized himself on several occasions, and commanded the Roman armies with success in Britain, and other places. Frontinus was one of Martial's friends, and all the writers of that time were lavish in his praise. He died about the end of the first century, and left 4 books *on the Stratagems of War*, written in Domitian's reign, and printed, with other authors who have treated of the *Military Art*, Wesel, 1670, 2 vol. 8vo. and separately, *Leyden*, 1731, 8vo.; and, without notes, *Paris*, 1763, 12mo. They have been translated into French, with Polyænus, 1770, 3 vol. 12mo. His will, made about the year 85, contained this clause: *Impensa monumenti supervacua est; memoria nostra durabit, si vitâ meruimus.*

FRONTO (Marcus Cornelius) a celebrated Roman orator, who taught rhetoric to Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus. The former procured a statue to be raised to him by order of the senate, and made him deputy consul for two months. He is to be distinguished from Marcus Julius Fronto, who, seeing the abuses committed in Nerva's reign, through the too great credit the emperor gave to informers, declared boldly in open senate, *That if it was dangerous to be governed by a prince under whom every thing was prohibited, it was much more dangerous to be governed by one under whom every thing was permitted.* After which Nerva did not listen so readily to persons of that sort. This Fronto was consul, for the third time, under Trajan, in the year 100.

FRONTO DUCŒUS, v. DUC.

FROUMENTEAU (Nicholas) engaged in the finances during the unhappy reign of Henry III. His works, though antiquated, are still in request; one is entitled, *Secret des Finances*, 1581, the other *Cabinet du Roi de France*, 1582, 8vo.

FRUCTUOSUS (St.) bishop of Tarragona, where he suffered martyrdom in 259, by order of Emilian, governor of that city. He must be distinguished from St. Fructuosus, bishop of Braga, who retired to a solitude, which he named *Completum*, and built a monastery there. He died, April 16, 665. The people who afterwards retired to this monastery, built, at *Completum*, the city now called *Alcala de Hénarez*.

FRUELA, earl of Galicia. He attempted to dethrone his nephew, Alphonso, king of Leon, and laid siege to Oviedo; but Alphonso caused this usurper to be stabbed in 864.

FRUGONI (Charles Innocent) born November 21, 1692, at Genoa, of a noble family, which ended in him. He was persuaded, by his tutors, to enter the order of regular clerks of Somasquo; but that confined life was so contrary to his gay temper, and fondness for pleasure, that he obtained leave from the pope to quit the order, and remain a secular priest. Frugoni then settled at Parma, where the different sovereigns procured him all the conveniences of life; but the infant don Philip showed yet greater attention to him than the rest. He gave him the titles of court poet, inspector of the theatres, and secretary of the fine arts. He died at Parma, December 20, 1768. His poems are much esteemed by the Italians, and his songs, in particular, were the delight of his contemporaries. An edition of this author's works was published at Parma in 1777.

FRUMENTIUS (St.) the apostle of Ethiopia or Abyssinia, a Tyrian by birth, but carried into Ethiopia by his father Meropus, a merchant and philosopher of Tyr, with Edesius, another young man, their relation. Meropus dying when he first landed in that country, these youths so pleased the king by their learning and wisdom, that they became his favourites, and, when dying, he entrusted them with the care of his son. Frumentius made use of his influence to establish Christianity in Abyssinia; favoured the Christian merchants, and was ordained bishop by St. Athanasius in 331. He died about 360, after having established several churches in that large empire.

FRUTER, or rather FRUITIERS (Luke) *Fruterius*, a learned and judicious critic in the 16th century, born at Bruges, who went to Paris 1566, and died there when scarcely five-and-twenty. He was intimate with Muret, and several other learned men, and left

left some works, extremely well written in Latin, 1584, 8vo.

FUCHSIUS, or FUSCH (Leonard) one of the most eminent physicians of the 16th century, born, in 1501, at Wemdingen in Bavaria. He taught and practised physic with such great success at Munich, Ingoldstadt, and other places, that he was called *The Egineta of Germany*. Fuchsius excelled particularly in the knowledge of plants; married twice, and was ennobled by Charles V. He died at Tubingen, May 10, 1566, aged 65, leaving a great number of valuable works in Latin; one of the principal among them is his *History of Plants*, Basil, 1542, fol. Latin; translated into French by le Maignan, *Paris*, 1549, fol.; *Opera didactica*, 1604, fol.

FUENTE (Constantine de la) *Fontius*, or *Pontius*, doctor of divinity, canon of Seville, and preacher to Ch. V. He became one of the famous Protestants of the 16th century, and was arrested by order of the Inquisition, but died before his trial. It was given out that he killed himself in 1559. His effigy was carried to the *Auto da Fé*. He had published a Commentary, in Latin, on the *Proverbs*, *Ecclesiastes*, *the Song of Solomon*, and several other works.

FUET (Lewis) admitted advocate to the parliament of Paris in 1716. He died in 1739, having published a *Traité des Matieres Beneficiales*, 1723, 4to. which M. Rousseau de Lacombe has republished under the title of *Jurisprudence canonique*, 1771, fol.

FUGGER (Huldric) born at Augsburg, of a rich and ancient family. He turned Protestant, after having been chamberlain to pope Paul III. Fugger was extremely attached to learning, and learned men, and spent such large sums in procuring MSS. of ancient authors, that his family commenced a suit against him; in consequence of which he was denied the power of disposing of his property. He retired to Heidelberg, and died there in 1584, aged 58. His library, which was a very fine one, he bequeathed to the elector palatine, and left several foundations.

FULBERT, bishop of Chartres, eminent for his learning, piety, and zeal for ecclesiastical discipline. He taught a considerable time at Chartres, with uncommon reputation, and succeeded Rodolphe, bishop of that city, 1016. He died April 10, 1029. His works were printed 1608, 8vo. and in the Library of the Fathers. The Epistles are particularly admired; their style is pure for that time, and they discover much wit and delicacy.

FULGENTIUS (St.) bishop of Ruspæ in Africa, surnamed the *Augustine of his Age*, from the zeal with which he defended the doctrine of that holy father against the Semi-Pelagians, born of a noble family at Leptes in Byzacium, about 463. He was carefully instructed in Greek and Latin, and afterwards retired into a solitude, where he was chosen, for his merit, to be director of the religious. St. Fulgentius, going to Rome in the year 500, to visit the tomb of the apostles, and, being present at a public ceremony when Theodorick made a speech, was so struck with the magnificence of that prince's court, that he cried out in astonishment, *If terrestrial Rome is thus splendid and beautiful, what must that celestial Jerusalem be, which God has promised to his elect!* Returning to Africa, he was made bishop of Ruspæ; but Trasimond banished him to Sardinia, because of his strenuous opposition to the Arians; and, during this exile, he composed his excellent works. He was afterwards recalled, and died January 1, 533. Some of his writings remain, *Paris*, 1684, 4to. and in the Library of the Fathers.

FULGENTIUS PLANCIADES (Fabius) supposed by some to have been bishop of Carthage about 520. He wrote a treatise on Mythology, which may be found in *Mythographi Latini*, Amsterdam, 1681, 2 vol. 8vo. or *Leyden*, 1742, 2 vol. 4to.; *De priscis vocabulis Latinis*, Paris, 1586, 4to.

FULGOSI (Baptist) v. FREGOSI.

FULGOSI, or FREGOSI (Raphael) an eminent lawyer of the 15th century, who taught with reputation at Pavia and Placenza, afterwards at Padua, where he died, leaving *Concilia*, fol.; *Repetitiones Juris*, fol.

FULLER (Nicholas) a learned English writer, born at Southampton, who was well acquainted with the languages, and devoted himself to the study of the Holy Scriptures. He was successively secretary to Robert Horn, bishop

bishop of Winchester, minister of Aldington, canon of Salisbury, and rector of Waltham. He died February 13, 1623. He left a very learned work, entitled, *Miscellanea Theologica et sacra*, London, 1617, 4to. and *an Appendix* to the same, *Leyden*, 1622.

FULLO, or *Gnapheus* (Peter) a famous heretic in the 5th century, who, being turned out of his monastery for maintaining the errors of Eutyches, found means to insinuate himself into the emperor Zeno's favour, usurped the see of Antioch, and did infinite mischief to the church till his death, in 486.

FULLO (William) *Gnapheus*, a Latin poet of the 16th century, who excelled chiefly in the comic style. He died in 1568, at Norden in Friesland, aged 75. He was a native of the Hague, where he suffered some trouble from having adopted the new doctrines. His works are, *Martyrium Joannis Pistorii*, Leyden, 1649, 8vo.; *Hypocrisis*, *Tragi-com.* 1544, 8vo.; *Misobarbus*, *Comœdia*; *Acolastus de filio prodigo*, *Comœdia*, 1554, 8vo. &c.

FULRADE, a very celebrated abbot of St. Denys in France, in the 18th century, eminent for his piety, and the talents he discovered in the important affairs and negociations entrusted to him. He had the office of *Arch-chaplain*, and merited the confidence both of princes and popes. He died July 16, 784. Pope Stephen II. is said to have granted him several privileges for his abbey of St. Denys.

FULVIA, a Roman lady, of the illustrious family of Fulvii, which has produced many great men. She first married Clodius, Cicero's enemy; and afterwards Curio, who was killed in Africa while defending Cæsar's party; and, lastly, Mark Anthony, the *Triumvir*. Fulvia was a bold, ambitious, and enterprising woman, who wanted to share in the government; she quarreled with Augustus after the battle of Philippi, and made Lucius Anthony, her husband's brother, take up arms. Some time after, she went into the east, but was very ill received there by Mark Anthony, who did not wish such a vindictive and jealous woman to be witness of his passion for Cleopatra; but Fulvia was so mortified by his unkind treatment, that she died of grief at Sicyone, 40 years A. C. It was she who in the excess of her joy at Cicero's death, had his head brought to her, pulled out the tongue, and pierced it several times with a bodkin, uttering a thousand abusive expressions. She must be distinguished from another Roman lady of the same name, who discovered Catiline's conspiracy to Cicero, having learnt it from her lover Curius, one of the conspirators.

FULVIUS, or *Gens Fulvia*, the name of one of the most ancient and illustrious Roman families, which has produced a great number of consuls, and famous captains. The most celebrated are, Lucius Fulvius Curvus, consul 322 A. C. who conquered the Samnites: Cn. Fulvius Maximus Centumalus, consul 298 A. C.: he also conquered the Samnites, after having defeated them near Bovianum: his son, of the same name, was dictator 264 A. C.: he subdued Corsica, defeated the Illyrians, and gained several victories. *Marcus Fulvius Nobilior*, consul 193 A. C. who took the city of Ambracia, and forced the Etolians to sue for peace. *Quintus Fulvius Flaccus*, one of the most celebrated captains of his age, 237 A. C.: he was four times consul, and gained a great victory over the Gauls. *Marcus Fulvius Flaccus*, his grandson, consul 125 A. C. with *M. Plautius Hypsæus*. He defeated the Ligurians, but, having joined with *Gracchus*, tribune of the people, and disturbing the republic, they were both attacked by *Opimius Nepos* on the Aventine hill, to which they had retired, and died defending themselves.

FULVIUS URSINUS, or FULVIO ORSINI, a celebrated critic, born at Rome, in which city he also died, June 18, 1600, aged 70. He was canon of St. John Lateran, and left part of his MSS. to the Vatican library. His printed works are, a treatise *de familiis Romanorum*, 1663, fol.; *Comment. de Triclinio Romanorum*, 1689, 12mo.; Notes on *Cicero*, *Varro*, *Columella*, *Sextus Pompeius*, and several other works much esteemed.

FUMEUS, v. REUCHLINUS.

FUNCH, FUNECCIUS, or FUNECIUS (John) a celebrated Lutheran divine, born 1518, at Werden, near Nuremberg. He adopted the doctrine of Osiander, whose daughter he married; was a minister in Prussia, and

wrote a Chronology, from Adam to 1560, *Wittemberg*, 1570, fol. with various other tracts. His end was unhappy; for, being convicted of giving Albert, duke of Prussia, to whom he was chaplain, advice disadvantageous to Poland, he was condemned, with some others, as a disturber of the public peace, and beheaded at Konigsberg, October 28, 1566. He is said to have composed the following distich a little before his execution:

Disce meo exemplo, mandato munere fungi,
Et fuge, seu pestem, τὴν πολυπραγμοσύνην.

That is, *Learn, from my example, to mind nothing but the employment allotted you; and avoid, as you would the plague, all desire of meddling in too many things.* He left a Commentary on *Daniel's* 70 *Weeks*, in German, fol. and one on *the Revelations*, 4to.

FURETIERE (Anthony) a native of Paris, abbot of Chalivog, and a celebrated member of the French academy. He gained great reputation by his works, and died May 14, 1688, aged 68. After having had warm disputes with his brother academicians. The most famous and esteemed among this author's works is his *Universal Dictionary* of the French language, in which he explains the terms in the arts and sciences. It was not printed till after his death, in 2 vol. fol. Basnage de Beauval published an edition at *Amsterdam*, 1725, 4 vol. fol. This dictionary was the foundation of that known by the name of Trevoux, the last edition of which is, *Paris*, 1771, 8 vol. fol. His other works are *Factia*, and other *Pieces*, against his brother academicians, who had expelled him from their society 1685, and accused him of having pillaged their labours. *Relation des Troubles arrivés au Roïaume d'Eloquence*; a tolerably good critical allegory. *Le Roman Bourgeois*, 12mo. or 8vo.; a book esteemed in its time. Five *Satires* in verse, 12mo. which are not valued. *Paraboles Evangeliques*, in verse, 1672, 12mo.

FURGOLE (John Baptist) advocate to the parliament of Toulouse, where he was capitoul, or magistrate, in 1754, and died in 1761, aged 71. He published *Comment. sur l'Ordonnance des Donations*, 1761, 2 vol. 4to.; *Tr. des Testaments*, 1745, and the following 4 vol. 4to.; *Tr. des Curés primitifs*, 1736, 4to.; *Tr. de la Seigneiurie Féodale*, 1767, 12mo.; *Comment. sur l'Ordonnance des Substitutions*, 1767, 4to.

FURIES, daughters of Acheron and Night. Their office was to torment the wicked in hell, and sometimes to possess them while they lived on earth. *Furiis agitatus Orestes.* The Pagans, to appease them, called them also, *Eumenides.* There were three, named Alecto, Megara, and Tisiphone.

FURIUS BIBACULUS (Marcus) a Latin poet of Cremona, about 103 A. C. He wrote *Annals* in verse, some fragments of which are preserved by Macrobius, and may be found also in Maittaire's Corpus Poëtarum. Horace speaks of him in this satirical line:

Furius hibernas cana nive conspuit Alpes.

FURST (Walter) a native of Altorf, in the canton of Uri, who was living in 1317. v. MELCHTAL.

FURSTEMBERG (Francis Egon, prince of) son of Egon, earl of Furstemberg, descended from one of the most noble and ancient families in Germany, born May 27, 1626. He was grand dean and grand provost of Cologn, and one of the elector's chief ministers. Being appointed bishop of Strasburg in 1665, he formed a plan for introducing the Catholic religion there, and attached himself to the French, by whom it was taken in 1681. He died April 1, 1681, at Cologn. His brother, William Egon, prince of Furstemberg, succeeded him in this bishopric: he also espoused the interests of France, and was made cardinal, and abbot of St. Germain-des-prez, at Paris, where he died April 10, 1704, aged 75.

FURSTEMBERG (William) grand-master of the order of Livonia, or of the *Portes-Glaives*, son of William, lord of Nehemen, descended from a noble and ancient family in Westphalia. He opposed the Muscovites in their attempt to seize Livonia, and took the archbishop of Riga prisoner in 1557; but the enemy having gained the fortress of Velim in 1560, he was himself carried prisoner to Muscovy, and died there soon after.

FURSTEMBERG (Ferdinand) bishop of Paderborn, afterwards of Munster, and apostolical vicar of all the northen countries,

countries, born October 21, 1626, at Bilstein, of the same family as the preceding. He devoted himself, with great zeal, to the conversion of heretics and infidels; loved and patronized the sciences, and left several works, of which the principal is entitled, *Monumenta Paderbornensia*, Amsterdam, 1672, 4to. containing many useful and curious researches; some *Poems* in elegant Latin, printed at the *Louvre*, 1684, fol. He died June 26, 1683.

FURSY, or FOURSY (St.) *Fursæus*, a native of Ireland, who, going into France, built a monastery at Lagni, about 644, of which he was the first abbot. He died at Mazeroëlles, near Dourlens, January 16, 650.

FUSI (Anthony) doctor of the Sorbonne, curate of St. Bortholomew, and of St. Leu, it's chapel of ease, but was deprived of his benefices by a sentence from the officialty, in consequence of his having been accused of magic and fornication; which sentence being confirmed by the primate, he retired to Geneva 1619, where he married, and died Fusy had published, under the name of Juvain Solonicque, a satire against M. Nivian, maître des comptes, and churchwarden of St. Leu, entitled, *Le Mastigophore*, 1609, 8vo.; and, after he settled at Geneva, published there, *Le Franc Archer de la veritable Eglise*, 1619, 8vo. He had a son who turned Mahometan at Constantinople, to escape from the French ambassador's jurisdiction, who was to have judged him for a crime he had committed.

FUST, or rather FAUST, or FAUSTUS (John) a citizen of Mentz. who, about the year 1440, joined with John Guttemburgh in the attempts he was then making to discover the art of printing. After teveral trials, which were confined to engraving, Peter Scheffer, clerk to Fust, invented moveable letters, and proper ink; and Fust was so pleased with this discovery, in which the art of printing chiefly consists, that he married his daughter to him. They printed several works, particularly Bibles, in a character like that of the MSS. and, carrying a great number to Paris, sold them as such. The purchasers comparing them together, and observing how exactly alike they were, thought there must be something of magic in the affair, and prosecuted Fust, who was forced to take refuge at Mentz; but the parliament, some time after, discharged him from all accusations of those who had bought his Bibles. The first book printed with moveable types, of any certain date, is the Psalter of the Choir of Mentz, 1457, fol. by Fust and Scheffer; but there is a Latin Bible in the Mazarine college, 2 vol. fol. without any date, or name of place, which is suspected to be more ancient, and to have been printed between 1450 and 1455. This destroys the old opinion of that of 1462 being the first. *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, is in the same situation: it consists of 58 wooden cuts, printed at the back with moveable types; but it appears clearly, that the impression of the letters is more modern than that of the cuts, which leaves the affair uncertain. There are, however, three books supposed to be more ancient, though they have neither date, nor name of place nor printer. These are a History of the Old and New Testament, represented in 40 figures engraved on wood, with sentences and explanations in Latin, engraved on the same picture. The History of St. John the Evangelist, in the same manner, in 48 cuts; and *Ars Moriendi*, in 24 pages, printed only on one side; each page consists of a wooden cut, exhibiting the miseries of human life, with some explanations engraved on the same picture: the leaves are pasted together, two and two. It sold for 1000 livres at M. Mariette's sale in 1775. The above little books, which are all in folio, are certainly of older date than moveable types, and may go as far back as 1440. Nor is it improbable that the public is indebted to L. Coster of Harlem for these first attempts; but these attempts did not amount to printing with moveable types; the honour of that invention is due to Scheffer, and Fust. It does not appear that the latter printed after 1468, nor the former after 1490.

FUZELIER (Lewis) a native of Paris, who devoted himself early to poetry, and wrote for the French and Italian theatres, the royal musical academy, and the comic opera. He obtained the privilege of the *Mercury*, jointly

jointly with M. de Bruere, in 1744, and died at Paris, September 19, 1752, aged 80, leaving a considerable number of theatrical pieces, which have not been collected. His comedy of one act, entitled, *Momus Fabuliste*, and his operas of *Les Ages*, *Les Amours des Dieux*, *Les Indes Galantes*, and *Le Carnaval du Parnasse*, are particularly admired. He wrote much for the Italian theatre and Comic Opera.

G.

GABALIS, (the Count de) v. VILLARS.

GABATO, (Sebastian) a Venetian, who entered into the English service for the discovery of America. Columbus sailed by the Canaries and Azores; and Gabato by the North-West; he arrived there first, and discovered the country of Labrador. He was called *Rock* from his great skill in navigation.

GABINIUS (Aulus) a Roman consul, 58 A. C. who obtained the government of Syria and Judea, where he restored Hircanus to the dignity of high-priest; and after this expedition having enriched himself with the spoils of Syria, accepted the 1000 talents which Ptolemy *Auletes* offered him, on condition of being replaced on the Egyptian throne. Gabinius marched immediately into Egypt, and prolonged the war, receiving considerable sums from Archelaus, Ptolemy's enemy; who being at length killed in battle, Ptolemy was put in possession of his kingdom. Gabinius returning to Rome 54 A. C. was accused by the people, but acquitted through Pompey's interest, and the money he distributed among his judges and accusers. Some time after, however, he was prosecuted for extortion, and condemned to banishment: it was on this occasion that Cicero pleaded for him, at the solicitation of Pompey, though he had before wanted to have him condemned du ing his absence; a circumstance which does no honour to this celebrated orator. Gabinius died at Salona, 40 A. C.

GABOR, v. BETLEM.

GABRIEL, *Severus*, a learned archbishop of Philadelphia, in the 16th century, born at Monenbazia, or Epidaurus, who finding there were very few Greeks in his church went to Venice, where he was bishop of the Greeks in the states of that republic. He printed a *Treatise on the Sacraments*, in Greek, at Venice, in 1600, and an Apology in 1604, in which it clearly appears that this learned archbishop admitted *Transubstantiation* like the Latins. Richard Simon published an edition of his works, Greek and Latin, 1671, and 1686, 4to. with notes.

GABRIEL SIONITA, a learned maronite, who died 1648. He was professor of oriental languages at Rome, from whence he was invited to Paris, to assist in M. le Jay's *Polyglott*, and carried with him some Syriac and Arabic bibles, which he had transcribed with his own hand from MS. copies at Rome; these bibles were first printed in Jay's *Polyglott*, with vowel points, and a Latin version; and afterwards in the English *Polyglott*. Gabriel Sionita translated also the Arabian Geography, intitled *Geographia Nubiensis*, 1619, 4to. and some other works. He had some disagreement with M. le Jay, who sent to Rome for Abraham Ecchellensis to supply his place.

GABRIEL (James) an eminent king's architect, who built the palace at Choisy, and undertook the royal bridge at Paris, but died in 1686, before he had compleated this work, which was finished by his son James and Frere Romain. James Gabriel, the last mentioned, was born at Paris 1667, and acquired so great a reputation as to be appointed overseer-general of buildings, gardens, arts and manufactures; first architect and engineer of bridges and banks through the kingdom, and knight of St. Michael. He planned the common sewer at Paris, and many public buildings: died in that city 1742, leaving a son, first architect to the king, who, supports the reputation of his ancestors.

GABRIELLA *de Bourbon*, a princess celebrated for her genius, piety and writings; daughter of Louis de Bourbon I, earl of Montpensier. She married in 1485, Louis de la Trémouille, who was killed at the battle of Pavia, 1525; and had by him Charles, earl of Talmond, killed in 1515, at the battle

of

of Marignano. This lady died December 31, 1516, at the castle of Thouars in Poitou. She wrote *l'Instruction des jeunes Pucelles*; *le Temple du S. Esprit*; *le Voyage du Penitent*; *les Contemplations de l'Ame devote, sur les Mysterés de l'Incarnation, & de la Passion de Jésus Christ*, and other works of piety, MSS. v. ESTRE'ES.

GABRINI (Nicholas), v. LAURENTIO.

GABRINUS *Fundulies*, noted for his treachery and cruelty; he joined the *Cavalcabos*, who made themselves masters of Cremona on the death of John, duke of Milan, in 1411. But Gabrinus aspiring himself to the sovereignty, invited Charles *de Cavalcabos*, head of the family, with nine or ten of his relations to his country house, where he murdered them all at a feast; and seizing the government, practised every kind of cruelty; but he was afterwards taken and carried to Milan, where Philip Visconti, the duke who had succeeded his brother John, caused him to be beheaded. Gabrinus, far from shewing any remorse for his crime, said, that he only repented of not having thrown Pope John XXIII, and the emperor Sigismond from the top of a tower, when he had them at his house.

GACON (Francis) a French poet well known by his satirical sirokes against M. Bossuet, Rousseau, la Mothe, &c. He was the son of a merchant at Lyons, born in 1667, and gained the poetical prize at the French academy, 1717; died at his priory of Baillon near Beaumont sur Oise, November 15, 1725, aged 58. Gacon left *Le Poëte sanc fard*: a satirical work 12mo. a translation of Anacreon's Odes, which he has introduced in a romance on that poet's life, 12mo. *l'Anti-Rousseau*; in verse 12mo. *l'Homere Vengé*, 12mo. against M. de la Mothe, whom he again attacked and ridiculed, in a small work intitled *Les Fables de M. de la Mothe, traduit en vers François, par P.S.F. au Café du Mont Parnasse*; 12mo. He also wrote the *Secrétaire du Parnasse*, 1723, and 1724; two 8vo. pamphlets, several *Brevets de la Calotte*; 1752, 4 vols. 12mo. numerous Epigrams, which became celebrated merely from their ill-natured turn. He had been father of the oratory, and was only a tonsured priest.

GAD, seventh son of Jacob, by Zilpah, born 1746, A.C. and head of a tribe of that name, which produced many brave men. He must be distinguished from the prophet Gad, king David's faithful friend; who offered him, by God's command, the choice of three judgments, war, pestilence, or famine, about 1017, A.C.

GADDO GADDI (Thadeus) a famous Florentine painter, who excelled in the *Mosaic*, died 1312.

GADDO GADDI (Angelo) son of the preceding, a painter also, who completed himself under Giotto, and succeeded principally in expressing the passions.

GADROIS (Claudius) a native of Paris, one of the most able and zealous partisans of Descartes' Philosophy. He had a delicate and lively wit, and was beloved by all worthy people, for the purity of his morals, the sweetness of his temper, and the uprightness of his heart. M. Basin, maitre des requêtes, and intendant to the army in Germany, kept him with him as a secretary, and two years after made him director of the military hospital established at Metz. In this situation, Gadrois devoted himself with such ardent zeal and charity to the service of the poor soldiers and officers who were sick, that he caught a disorder of which he died in the flower of his age, 1678, being scarcely 36. He left *Tables* for the study of logic and other parts of philosophy; a small treatise *sur les Influences des Astres*; which is esteemed, and very curious; and a physical work, entitled, *le Systême du Monde*, 1675, 12mo. M. Arnauld had a great friendship for Gadrois.

GAETAN DE TIENNE (St.), born 1480, at Vicenza, son of Jaspar de Tienne, descended from a noble and ancient family. He was joint apostolical protonotary, a considerable dignity at Rome. and formed a plan for establishing a congregation of regular clerks. John Peter Caraffa, then bishop of Rieti, and afterwards pope Paul IV, Boniface *de Colle* a Milanese gentleman, and Paul de Ghisleri, associated themselves with him for this purpose; and these four founders of whom St. Gaetan was the chief, resigned their benefices and took their vows in St. Peter's church at the Vatican;

can; Sept. 14, 1524. The pope approved this order by the name of Regular Clerks, but having chosen the bishop of Chieti for their superior, they were called *Theatins* from the name of that city, which in Latin is *Theate*. The three years of the bishop's superiority being expired, St. Gaetan was elected into that office, and sent to Naples by the pope three years after; where he founded a house of his order, and died there in great reputation for sanctity, Aug. 17, 1547, aged 67. He was canonized by Clement X. Prince de Tracy has published his life, 1774, 12mo.

GAFFAREL (James) doctor of divinity and canon law, born at Mannes in Provence. He acquired great skill in the oriental languages, and was librarian to cardinal Richelieu, who sent him into Italy to purchase the best printed and MS. books. Gaffarel published a work, entitled, *Curiosités inouies sur la Sculpture talismanique des Persans*, &c. 8vo. which was much talked of, and was censured in the Sorbonne. An edition of it has been published by Gregory Michaelis, in Latin, with notes, *Hamburg*, 1676, 2 vols. 12mo. It is said that cardinal Richelieu wished to employ him in bringing back the Protestants to the Catholic Religion; and it was probably for this purpose that Gaffarel wrote the singular treatise which he published in 1645, entitled, *Quæstio pacifica num Religionis dissidia per Philosophorum principia, per antiquos Christianorum Orientalium Libros rituales, et per propria hæreticorum dogmata conciliari possint?* 4to. He had also undertaken *l'Histoire du Monde Sonterrain*, but died before it was finished, at Sigonce, in the diocese of Sisteron, 1681, aged 80. Gaffarel left besides *Abdita Cabalæ mysteria defensa*; *Paris*, 1625, 4to. *Index Codicum cabalistorum* MSS. *quibus usus est J. Picus Mirandula. Paris*, 1651, 8vo. &c.

GAGE (Thomas) born of a catholic family in Ireland, entered the Dominican order in Spain, and was chosen to preach the faith to the Mexicans in 1625. Having grown very rich there, he went to England, abjured the catholic religion, and was ordained in 1648. He left an account of the West Indies, which is much valued, and has been translated into French by Baulieu Hues-Oneil, supposed to be Baillet; 2 vols. 12mo.

GAGNIER (John) professor of oriental languages at Oxford in the 18th century, author of three works which discover profound learning, great judgment, and sound criticism; they are a Latin translation with notes, of Joseph Ben Gorion's, Heb. book, *Oxford*, 1706, 4to. A life of Mahomet, in French, *Amsterdam*, 1730, 2 vols. 12mo. A Latin translation of Abul-feda's Geography; with the Arabic on one side, fol.

GAQUIN (Robert) a celebrated historian in the 15th century, twentieth general of the Mathurins or Trinitarians; born at Calines in the diocese of Arras. He was employed in several important affairs by Charles VIII, and Louis XII, and distinguished himself by his learning and merit. He died May 22, 1501, at Paris. His principal works are, an *History of France* in Latin, ending at 1499. *Lyons*, 1524, fol. which has been translated into French; *Epistles*, *Speeches*, and *Poems*, in Latin, *Paris*, 1498. 4to. *La Chronique de Turpin*; translated into French, *Paris*, 1527, 4to. or *Lyons*, 1583, 8vo.

GAHAGAN (N.) an English poet, hanged in 1749, at London, for clipping guineas. During his confinement in Newgate, he translated Pope's Temple of Fame into Latin verse.

GAI, v. GAY.

GAJADO, v. CAJADO.

GAICHIES (John) priest of the Oratory, member of the academy at Soissons, and a long time theologal of that city; which office he afterwards resigned, lived at Paris in the house belonging to the fathers of the Oratory, Rue St. Honoré, and died there May 5, 1731, aged 83. He left *Maximes sur le Ministere de la Amis*, which are much valued, and have been printed with his *Discours Academiques*. 1738, one vol. 12mo.

GAIGNY (John de) *Gagnæus*, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Paris, who was chancellor of the university, and chief Almoner to Francis I. died November, 25, 1549. He left Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures in *Biblia Magna*, Hague, 5 vols. fol.

GAILLARD (Honoré) a jesuit of Aix, who became eminent in the duties of the pulpit, both at court and in the

the capital; died at Paris, 1727. He left some prayers to be used during mass, in small 16mo, which are much esteemed.

GAILLARD LONJUMEAU, the name of an ancient family of Provence, from which descended John de Gaillard, born May 22, 1634, at Aix. He was appointed archdeacon of Bayeux, afterwards bishop of Apt, in 1673; and first formed the vast plan of the *Dict. Historique Universel*, which he employed Moriri to execute. M. Gaillard refused the bishoprick of Limoges, and died at Apt, Feb. 10, 1695. Madeleine de Gaillard, his sister, born at Marseilles, Jan. 24, 1620, married the sieur de Venel at 16, who was at first counsellor to the parliament of Provence, afterwards master of the requests in the queen's court, and counsellor of state. Anne of Austria, and cardinal Mazarini, both placed great confidence in this lady; and the queen, by letters patent of Sept. 1648, gave her the Glaciers of Provence, which belonged to the crown lands, with the exclusive privilege of disposing of the ice at proper offices throughout that province; which brought her 2000 livres annually. She had a great share in breaking off the attachment of Louis XIV, to mademoiselle Mancini, whom she conducted to Rome after her marriage with the constable Colonna, and was afterwards appointed lady of honour to the queen, and subgouvernante to the dukes of Burgundy, Berry, and Anjou. He died Nov. 24, 1687, at the castle of Versailles, aged 67. Of the same family was Michael Gaillard, born March 13, 1449, at Paris; who, attaching himself to Louis XI, became his maitre d'hotel, sole general of the finances, and general of the French *Galeasses* in 1480. He was also much esteemed by the duke of Orleans, and received from him the order of the porcupine. Michael Gaillard married for his second wife Margaret Bourdin, June 2, 1482, who brought him for her dowry the lordships of Lonjumeau, Chilly, Fayet, and Puteau-sur-Seine; he died at the castle of Lonjumeau, April 2, 1522. Michael II. de Gaillard, his son, was a knight, and pantler to king Francis I. he was married Feb. 10, 1512, at the castle of Amboise, to *Soverains d'Angoulême*, de Valois, natural daughter of Charles, duke of Orleans and Angoulême; Francis I. who was son of the same Charles, and consequently brother of this lady, legitimated her at Dijon in 1521. The family of Gaillard remains still in Provence.

GAINAS, a Goth, who rose by his valour to be general of the army to the emperor Arcadius. He put the traitor Ruffinus to death as an usurper, in 395; but Eutropius becoming by that means the emperor's favourite, Gainas was so jealous of him, that he called in the barbarians from Asia, and compelled Arcadius to deliver Eutropius up to him, with several others of his most faithful ministers in 399. Gainas, being an Arian, demanded a church for his sect at Constantinople; and even formed a design to burn the imperial palace, and make himself master of the empire. These attempts obliged Arcadius to declare him an enemy to the state, at which Gainas being irritated, ravaged all Thrace; but he was defeated at the sea of the Hellespont in 400, and being killed, as he fled with his shattered fleet, his head was carried to the emperor at Constantinople.

GAITTE (Charles) doctor of the Sorbonne, and Canon of Luçon, known by a learned treatise on usury, *De Usura et Fœnore*, 1678, 4to

GAL (St.) a senator's son, who having retired from the world, was much esteemed by Thierri king of Austrasia, and succeeded St. Quintian in the bishoprick of Clermont in 532; died about 552. He is to be distinguished from St. Gal, a native of Ireland, the disciple of St. Columbanus; who founded the famous abbey of St. Gal in Switzerland, and was its first abbot in 614. He died about 646, leaving some works which are in the library of the fathers, and in the Canisius of Basnage.

GALANUS (Clement) a Theatin, who living a considerable time in Armenia, collected several Armenian acts and writings, which he translated into Latin. His work is part in that language and part in Armenian, and was printed at Rome, 1650, 2 vols. fol. it is entitled *Agreement of the Armenian and Roman Churches, from the Evidences of the Fathers, and of the Armenian Doctors.* It also contains the civil

civil and ecclesiastical history of Armenia.

GALAS (Matthew) born 1589, at Trent. He was originally page to the baron de Beaufremont, chamberlain to the duke of Lorrain; but signalized himself so much in Italy and Germany, that he was placed at the head of the Imperial forces, and rendered essential services to the king of Spain and the emperor. Galas even attempted to take Burgundy in 1636, but was defeated with the duke of Lorrain at St. Jean-de-Lône. He had better success against the Swedes; but his army being entirely routed by Tertenson, near Magdeburg; he lost the emperor's favour. The command was however restored to him some time after, but he did not long enjoy it; dying at Vienna in 1647, aged 58.

GALATEA, a nymph, and sea goddess, according to the fable, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was beloved by Polepheme, but slighted him for the shepherd Acis; at which the Cyclop was so enraged that he crushed Acis with a rock.

GALATEO (Anthony) a physician, whose real name was Ferrari; he married at Naples, and died at Leccie, 1517, aged 73. His works are, *Situ Japigiæ*, 1624, 4to. *Successi dell armata Turchesca nella Citta d'Otranto dell anno* 1480; 1612, 4to. He had attended the king of Naples son in this expedition, *de laudibus Venetiarum vite, de litterati Salentini da Domoin de Angelis.*

GALATIN (Peter) a learned Franciscan of the 16th century, whose works gained him much reputation, particularly his translation *De arcanis Catholicæ veritatis*; Francfort, 1612, fol. against the Jews; but he copied this work from Porchet's book, entitled, *Victoria adversus Judæos*; which Porchet had himself copied from *Raymond Martin:* but he tells the reader so; whereas Galatin publishes his work as his own.

GALAUP *de Casteuil* (Francis) an eminent and learned solitary of Mount Libanus, born August 19, 1588, at Aix, in Provence, of a noble family, from which many persons of merit have descended. He discovered great piety, and taste for learning from his childhood, and having formed a friendship with M. de Peirese, he retired with him into the country; and wrote learned remarks on the Samaritan Pentateuch, which father Theophilus Minuti, a minion, had brought from the Levant. Francis de Chasteuil went to reside at Mount Libanus, in 1631, where he lived in so exemplary a manner, and was so distinguished by his merit, that the Marmites wanted to make him their patriarch, but he declined that honour. The progress made by the Turks obliged him afterwards to retire to a convent of the bare-footed Carmelites, at Mar-Elicha, where he died in great reputation for sanctity, May 15, 1644. He understood mathematics, and the oriental languages, and acquired great knowledge in the literal sense of the Holy Scripture. His life, written by Machetti, 12mo. is become scarce.

GALAUP (Francis) related to the preceding, who, after taking a doctor of law's degree, chose the military profession, and engaged in the service of Lascaris, grand-master of Malta; then in that of the great Condé, who made him captain of his guards; when that prince left the kingdom, Galaup retired to Toulon, where he armed a man of war under the banner of Malta. After having signalized himself during several years, he was taken by the Algerines and condemned to slavery, but recovered his liberty two years after, and entered into the service of the duke of Savoy, who rewarded his merit with a pension of 2000 livres, and appointed him preceptor to the prince of Piedmont his son. Galaup died at Vercili, 1678, aged 52. He had translated the *Minor Prophets*, and put some books of the *Thebaid* of Statius into French verse.

GALAUP (Peter) brother of the preceding, one of the friends of Furetiére, La Fontaine, Boileau, and Mademoiselle de Seuderi. Being at Paris when Maestricht was taken in 1673, he wrote a provençal *Ode* on that occasion, which was much admired, and may be found in tom. 8, of the *Memoires de Litterature*, by P. Desmolets. He died at the latter end of July, 1727, aged 84, leaving also an Explication, fol. of the Triumphal Arches erected at Aix, on the arrival of the dukes of Burgundy and Berry.

GALBA (Servius Sulpicius) a Roman emperor, descended from the ancient

cient family of the *Sulpitii*, born on Christmas-eve. He was adopted by his mother-in-law, Livia Ocellina, and advanced to some posts by Livia, wife of the emperor Augustus. It is said that Galba being presented to this prince, with some other young Romans, Augustus observing his aquiline nose, which gave him some resemblance to the eagle, said to him, *And thou, Galba, shalt also taste of the empire*; to which Galba replied, *That shall come to pass when a mule brings forth*: which prodigy however really happened in the reign of Nero, and induced Galba to revolt at the persuation of Vindex, rather than submit to death according to Nero's sentence. He caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in 68, and was the first who had been elected to that dignity without being of the family of the Cæsars. Galba was universally beloved while a private man, but had no sooner ascended the throne than he made himself odious by his cruelties and avarice. He put Macer and Fonteius Capito to death, and adopted Piso, with whom he was assassinated by order of Otho, January 10, 69, aged 73. He possessed many excellent qualities, and would have been thought worthy of the empire, had he never been emperor.

GALE (Thomas) a learned English writer, master of St. Paul's school, member of the Royal Society, and dean of York. He corresponded with all the learned, and was employed to write inscriptions for the monument erected after the fire of London in 1666. Dr. Gale published, in 1671, *Opuscula Mythologica. Ethica et Physica*, Greek and Latin, *Cambridge*, 1671, or *Amsterdam*, 1688, 8vo.; and left other valuable works, the chief of which are, *Historiæ Britannicæ Saxonicæ; Anglo Danici Scriptores quindecim*, 1687, and 1691, 2 vols. fol. An edition of Jamblicus, *de Mysteriis Ægyptiorum*; translated into Latin, with learned explanations, 1678, fol. *Antonini iter Britanniarum*, 1709, 4to. a very useful work for ancient geography, *Rhetores Selecti*, Oxford, 1676, 8vo. &c. He died April 8, 1709.

GALEANO (Joseph) taught and practised physic at Palermo, near 50 years, and died there June 28, 1675, leaving a great number of works; the principal of which are, a Letter on the Epidemic Fever, in 1648. *Smilacis asperæ et Salsæ pariliæ causa*; Panormi, 1654, 4to. *Politica medica pro Leprosis, Hypocrates redivivus paraphrasibus illustratus*; *Oratio de Medicinæ præstantia, Methode di conservar la sanità e di curare ogni morbo col solo uso dell acqua vita*, 1622, 4to. *il Café con piu diligenza esaminato*, 1674, 4to.

GALEN, (Christopher Bernard de) bishop of Munster, one of the greatest warriors in the 17th century He besieged the city of Munster, which had refused submission to his authority: took it August 6, 1661, and built a good citadel there. In 1665, this bishop joined with England in a war against the Dutch, and gained several advantages; he had also another rupture with them in 1672, because they withheld the lordship of Borklo from him; upon which he marched against them with the French, and took several towns and forts; but the emperor compelled him to make peace in 1674. The year following he leagued against the Swedes, and took some places from them. He died September 19, 1678, aged 74, as little regretted by his flock, as by his soldiers. Le Lorrain has translated his life into French, 1679, 12mo.

GALEN (Claudian) *Galenus*, a very eminent physician of Pergamos, about the year 131, son of Nicon, a skilful architect in that city. Having learned philosophy he devoted himself to physic; studied under Satyron and Pelops, the two most celebrated physicians of that time, went afterwards to Alexandria to consult with the learned, and from thence to Rome in 169, where he composed several works. Leaving this city, Galen travelled into Asia, but was soon after recalled to Rome by the emperor Marcus Aurelius: he returned to Pergamos on the death of that prince, and is supposed to have died there in a very advanced age, about the year 200. He had written 200 volumes, which were burnt in the Temple of Peace. The best editions of those that remain are, *Basil*, 1638, 5 tom. fol. in Greek; and *Venice*, 1625, 7 vols. fol. in Latin; but they have both been eclipsed by that of Chartier, with Hippocrates, *Paris*, 1639, 13 tom. in 9 vols. fol. His treatise *On the Use of the Parts of the Human Body*, is particularly

esteemed. Galen was of a weak and delicate constitution, as he has told us himself, but lived to a very great age by his abstemiousness and skill in physic: he made it a rule always to rise from table with some appetite. He is considered justly as the greatest physician of antiquity after Hippocrates, and some of his cures were so astonishing that he was accused of magic, which obliged him to quit Rome.

GALEOTI (Nicholas) an Italian jesuit, who published a history of the generals of his order with their portraits, in Latin and Italian, *Rome*, 1748, fol. He died in 1748, leaving notes on *Musæum Odescalcum*; which have been printed since his death. *Rome*, 1751, 2 tom. fol.

GALEOTI MARTIO, *Galeotus Martius*, a native of Narni, secretary to Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, and preceptor to his son, John Corvinus, died 1748, at Lyons. He left a collection of the bon mots of Matthias Corvinus in Latin, in the collection of Hungarian historians, *Francfort*, 1600, fol. and a treatise *De Homine interiore et de Corpore ejus*; Basil, 1518, 4to.; this last made much noise, on account of some sentiments not orthodox, which the author was obliged to retract.

GALERIUS ARMENTARIUS, a Roman emperor, v. MAXIMIAN.

GALILEO, or GALILEI, *Galilæus*, natural son of Vincent Galilei, a noble Florentine, who was well acquainted with mathematics and music, and left five *Dialogues* on ancient and modern music, in Italian, *Florence*, 1581 and 1602, fol. Galileo was chosen professor of mathematics at Padua, 1592. Cormo II, grand duke of Tuscany, sent for him afterwards to Pisa, and then to Florence, where he gave him the title of his first philosopher and mathematician. An envious monk, finding that Galileo had adopted the Copernican system, accused him to the Inquisition at Rome, where cardinal Bellarmin made him promise, in 1616, never egain to defend that system, either by words or writings; but Galileo did not keep his promise. He published his *Dialogue* on the Systems of Ptolemy and Copernicus, 16 years after; in which he undertook to prove that the sun was certainly immovable; and that it was the earth which turned round the sun. This work making much noise, Galileo was again summoned before the Inquisition of Rome, and compelled by a decree of June 21, 1633, to abjure his system as an error, and a *heresy*; as if the earth's being immoveable was a truth, or a dogma of faith, and not a mere question in the schools, and an *old* popular opinion. He was also sentenced by this decree to remain in prison during the pleasure of the cardinals inquisitors: but they contented themselves with sending him back to the dominions of the duke of Florence, where the little city of Arcetri, and its environs, was as it were his prison. The decree, signed by seven cardinals, is as follows: *To say that the sun is in the centre, absolutely fixed, and without local motion, is an absurd proposition, false in sound philosophy, and even heretical; in as much as it is expressly contrary to the Holy Scriptures. To say that the earth is not placed in the centre of the universe, nor motionless, but that it moves, and has even a diurnal motion, is also an absurd proposition, and false in sound philosophy; and, considered with respect to theology, is at least an error in faith.* The solemn abjuration exacted from Galileo by the inquisitors, after they had compelled him to submit to their decree, was in this form: *I, Galileo, in the 70th year of my age, a prisoner of justice, being on my knees, and having before my eyes the Holy Gospels, which I touch with my own hands, do with sincere heart and faith abjure, curse, and detest, the absurdities, errors and heresies, &c.* This decree and form of abjuration shew to what excessive lengths the most respectable societies can suffer themselves to be hurried, even with regard to the greatest men, when they are blinded by their prejudices, and undertake to decide on points which they do not understand, and which do not even belong to their jurisdiction. Galileo had an uncommon genius for mechanics; it is said that upon hearing of the glasses which *James Metius* had invented in Holland, by means of which distant objects were brought near; he considered the nature of these glasses with so much atttention, that without having seen any, he invented the *telescope*. By this instrument he

first

first discovered Jupiter's four Satellites, and made such observations in the heavens as will immortalize his name. He published his discoveries under the title of *Nuncius Sidereus*. Galileo had also a taste for painting and architecture, and played well on several instruments. He died at Florence, 1642, aged 78, having lost his sight three years before. Several of his works are unfortunately lost to us, by the mistaken piety of his wife, who gave her confessor the MSS. to burn. Those which remain are excellent, and have been printed at Florence, 1718, 3 vols. 4to. Galileo invented the simple pendulum, of which he made great use in his astronomical observations, and had thoughts of applying it to clocks, but did not execute his design: the glory of that invention was reserved for Vincent, his son; who tried the experiment at Venice in 1649, and was the first who put the pendulum to clocks. Huggeno afterwards brought this plan to perfection.

GALINDON, more known by the name of Prudentius *the Younger*, a celebrated bishop of Troges in the 9th century, who assisted at the council of Paris in 846, and at that of Soissons in 853. He died 861, leaving some works, which are in the Library of the Fathers, and in *Vindiciæ Prædestinationis et Gratiæ*, 1650, 2 vols. 4to. in which he defends St. Augustin's doctrine respecting grace and predestination. M. Breyer, canon of Troyes, has written his life, 1725, 12mo. with that of Sainte Maure.

GALIOTE *de Gourdon, de Genouillac*, or *la Mere de St. Anne*, a famous nun, reformer of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, in France, and prioress of the convent at Beaulieu; born Nov. 5, 1589, daughter of Lewis de Gourdon, de Genouillac, count de Vaillac, of a noble and respectable family of Quercy; died 1618. The nuns of this order originally wore red gowns and white veils; but since the taking of Rhodes, by Soliman I, in 1522, they wear a black dress and veil, as a token of mourning.

GALLAND, or GALAND (Peter) *Galandius*, an ingenious canon of Notre Dame; and principal of the College de Boncour, at Paris; born at Aire in Artois. He formed a strict friendship with Turnebe, who was his pupil; with Budé, Vatable, Tusan, Latomus, &c. and was much esteemed by Francis I. He died in 1559, leaving several works in Latin.

GALLAND (Augustus) procurator general in the domain of Navarre, and counsellor of state; author of several valuable works. The principal are a treatise *against Freeholds without Title*; the best edition is 1637, 4to. in which are several tracts on the Ensigns and Standards of France. *Memoires pour l'Hist. de Navarre et de Flandre*, 1648, fol. *Discours au Roi sur la Naissance, ancien Etat, Progres et Accroissement de la Ville de la Rochelle*; 1628, 8vo. All the above are full of uncommon, curious, and interesting particulars. He died about the year 1644.

GALLAND, (Anthony) a learned member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and professor of Arabic, at the Royal College in Paris; born 1646, at Rollo, a small town in Picardy, of poor parents. Petitpied had him taught Hebrew, and the oriental languages, and M. Galland afterwards travelled into the east, where he acquired a complete knowledge of Arabic and the Mahometan customs; and obtained declarations of the faith of the Greek church respecting the Eucharist, conformable to that of the Latin church. He died February 17, 1715, at Paris, aged 69. He left several works, the principal are, *Relation de la mort du Sultan Osman, et du Couronnement du Sultan Mustapha*, 12mo. *Recueil de Maximes et de Bons Mots*; taken from the eastern writers, 12mo. *Traité de l'origine du Cofé*; 1690, 12mo. *Les Mille et une Nuits*, Arabian Stories, 12mo. 12 vols. reprinted in six Fables of Pilpay and Locman, 1714, 2 vols. 12mo.

GALLATY (Jaspar) a very famous Swiss colonel, born in the catholic part of Glaris, who rendered most important services to Charlei IX, Henry III, Henry IV, and Louis XIII, in several battles and negociations; he distinguished himself at Moncontour in the day of the Barricades, and at Tours, where Henry III, was besieged by the rebels. Gallaty was knighted by this prince, and after his death engaged the regiment he commanded to acknowledge Henry IV, which resolution being also adopted by three other

Swiss colonels, saved the new king at this critical moment; according to all the historians of that time. He acquired great glory at the battle of Arques, and it was his regiment which contributed most of all the infantry to decide the victory. This brave man continued to serve with inviolable fidelity till his death; in every levy of Swiss troops he had always the command of a regiment, was appointed colonel of that of the Swiss guards, in March 1616, and died in July 1619.

GALLE (Servais) a Dutchman, author of a treatise on the Sibylline *Oracles*, in Latin, 2 vols. 4to.; the first contains the *Oracles*, Amsterdam, 1689, and the second *Dissertations* on them, 1688. He died 1709.

GALLET, a French poet, who wrote several comic operas; *la Precaution inutile: la Ramée et Dondon*, a parody of *Dido Marotte*, a parody of *Merope*. This poet was gay and sprightly, and the life of the societies he frequented.

GALLI, a painter and architect, v. BIBIENA.

GALLICANUS (St.) a Roman consul under the emperor Constantine, who defeated the Scythians, and suffered martyrdom for the Christian faith at Alexandria, June 25, 362, by order of Julian, the apostate.

GALLIEZIN, (Michael Michailowitz, prince) first field marshal of the Russian forces, and one of the greatest captains in the 18th century; born November 11, 1674. He descended from a family which ranks among the most noble and powerful in that country. After signalizing himself against the Turks, he gained several victories over the Swedes, and died at Moscow, loaded with wealth and honours, December 21, 1730, aged 56.

GALLIENUS (*Publius Lucinius*) son of Valerian, associated in the empire by his father in 253. The beginning of his reign was very fortunate; he defeated the Germans and Sarmatians, and subdued the rebellious nations; but his father, Valerian, being afterwards taken prisoner by the Persians, Macrianu, Posthumus, Regillianus, Saturninus, and others, took the title of emperors, and rebelled. Gallienus employed Odenatus to revenge his father's cause, and gave him the title of Augustus in return for his services. He made a dishonourable peace with the Marcomanni, was continually at war with the tyrants without being strong enough to suppress them, and was at length killed by Cecropius, a Dalmatian captain, at the instigationof Aureolus, who had taken the title of emperor, and had fortified himself in Milan, which city Gallienus was going to besiege. This happened in March 268, the fifteenth year of his age, and the eighth of his reign from Valerian's death. Gallienus, though indolent, and immersed in luxurious pleasures, esteemed the christians, and put an end to the persecutions against them.

GALLIGAI (Leonora) wife of the marechal d'Ancre, was the daughter of a joiner: She went into France with Mary de Medicis (who was very fond of her) when that princess married Henry IV. and knew so well how to gain an ascendency over the mind of her mistress that she ruled her intirely. Leonora Galligai was very ugly, but had a great share of sense; and marrying Concinis, a domestic of the queen's, they made an amazing fortune. By their artifices, and by circulating reports, they began and continued the breach between the king and queen, and when the former was dead, being able to govern their mistress with yet greater ease, they amassed immense riches, usurped several offices, and behaved with insupportable haughtiness. But this unbounded greatness ended very tragically: Leonora Galligai was confined in the Bastile, afterwards in the Conciergerie, and beheaded July 8, 1617. Her judges asking by what charms she had worked upon the queen's mind, she replied, *By the advantage which strong minds always have over weak ones.* An account of her death, and that of her husband, may be found in du Pay's *Hist. des Favoris*. A satirical tragedy, of 4 acts, in verse, entitled, *La Magicienne Estrangere*, was also written upon this lady's death, *Rouen*, 1617, 8vo.

GALLITZIN, an ancient Russian family, which was not very illustrious till the reign of the Czar Peter. Four brothers who lived at that time, formed four branches, two of which distinguished themselves particularly: of the first was

GALLITZIN (Basil) surnamed the *Great*

Great Gallitzin; who had the direction of foreign affairs under the Czars John and Peter; established a correspondence with all the European courts, and was author of the *Eternal Peace*, concluded in 1686, which was followed by an alliance between the courts of Vienna, Poland, Russia, and the republic of Venice, against the Turks. His attachment to the czar John and the princess Sophia, made him suspected by Peter, who banished him in 1689, and confiscated his property. He died in the government of Archangel, 1713, aged 80; after which his sons were permitted to return to Moscow. Of the fourth branch were

GALLITZIN (Demetrius) who was among the principal authors of the czarina Anne's elevation, but the limitation of the sovereign authority, and augmentation of the privileges of the nobility, which was one condition he had imposed on the czarina, being destroyed, caused his disgrace; and he died in exile at Schlusselberg, 1738.

GALLITZIN (Michael) brother of the preceding, who served Peter the first in all his wars, and was the only person ever honoured with the title of colonel of the Semenowski guards, which the emperor reserves to himself. He was created knight of St. Andrew in 1708, and appointed field marshal, 1725, by the empress Catherine. His humanity gained him the appellation of father and preserver of Finland; which he had conquered even to the frontiers of Laponia. After the battle of Lesna, which he won in 1708, the emperor gave him leave to ask for whatever he pleased; but this great man only begged a pardon for one of his enemies: the emperor admired his generosity, and granted his request. Peter II. made him president of the council of war. He died 1730. The famous prince Alexander Gallitzin, commander in chief of the Russian army, 1769, was his son.

GALLITZIN (Michael) younger brother of the preceding, devoted himself to maritime affairs, which he studied in Holland and England, and by that means rose to the rank of high admiral in 1756. He was created knight of St. Andrew 1747, and president of the admiralty in 1750; resigned all his offices when Peter III. came to the throne, but resumed them again the same year under the empress Catherine II. 1762; his great age however obliged him to give them up a year after; and he died in 1764. His son, prince Alexander, was vice-chancelior, minister plenipotentiary at London, and knight of the white eagle.

GALLO (Alonzo) a Spaniard; author of a book, entitled, *Declaracion del Valor de l'Oro*, Madrid, 1613, 12mo. scarce, and useful.

GALLO, or GELLI (John Baptist) v. GELLI.

GALLOCHE (Lewis) a Parisian, who died 1761, aged 91. He was teacher and chancellor of the royal academy of painting, Bologne's pupil, and F. le Moine's master. His method of teaching has introduced a theory into his pictures, which ought not to be perceived in the execution; he has however left a great number of exceeding good ones in the churches at Paris; the Resurrection of Lazarus, at la Charité; the Institution of the Foundlings, at St. Lazare; the Samaritan, and the Cure of the Demoniac, at St. Martin-des-Champs; the translation of the relics of St. Augustin, at the Petits Peres.

GALLOIS (John) abbot of St. Martin-de-Cores, in the diocese of Autun; born June 14, 1632, at Paris. He was well acquainted with the belles lettres, divinity, physic, mathematics, &c. and began the *Journal des Savans*, with M. Sallo, who formed the first idea of that work, v. SALLO; but was obliged to leave him in 1678, to live with M. Colbert the prime minister, who would never be without his company either at court, in the city, or the country; he taught this minister Latin, and continued attached to him till his death in 1683. The abbé Gallois was then appointed professor of Greek at the royal college, afterwards inspector of the same, and died there April 19, 1707, aged 75. He was one of the 40 members of the French academy, and had been secretary to that of sciences, at its re-establishment.

GALLONIUS (Anthony) a learned priest of the oratory at Rome, his native place; author of several works. The principal one among them is a very curious treatise *de Martyrum cruciatibus*;

tibus; with engravings of the instruments used by the Pagans to torture the primitive martyrs. Gallonius published this treatise in Italian, 1591, 4to. with 46 plates, by Tempus; and in Latin, 1594, which translation was reprinted at Paris 1659. He died at Rome in 1603, leaving, besides, in Italian, a *History of the Virgins*, 1591, 4to. *The Lives of some Martyrs*, 1597, 4to. The Life of St. Philip de Neri, 8vo. *de Monachatu St. Gregorii*, Rome, 1604, 4to.

GALLOWAY (Henry Marquis de Ruviang, count de) deputy of the protestant nobility in France. He went over to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, taking the title of count Galloway, and commanded the Portuguese forces during the war about the Spanish succession. He fell into some disgrace from his ill success at the battles of Almanza and Gudina; but was appointed lord chief justice of Ireland in 1715, and died 1720, aged 73.

GALLUCCI, or rather GALLUZZI (Tarquin) *Gallutius*, an Italian jesuit, who died at Rome, July 28, 1649, aged 75, and left several works; the principal are *Vindicationes Virgilianæ*, Roma, 1621, 4to. and *Comment. X. in Aristotelis libros moralium*, Paris, 1631, and 1645, 2 vols. fol. He must be distinguished from John Paul Gallucci, a learned Italian astronomer of the 16th century; author of *Legli Stromenti di Astronomia*, Venice, 1597, 4to. *Speculum Uranicum*, fol. *Cœlestium corporum Explicatio*, fol. *Theatrum mundi et Temporis*, fol. &c.; and from Angelo Gallucci, an Italian jesuit of Macerata, who died at Rome in 1674. This latter has written a history of the war in Flanders; *Rome*, 1673, 2 vols. 4to.; which may be considered as a supplement to that of Strada.

GALLUS (Cornelius) a celebrated Roman knight, and Latin poet; born at Trejus. He was esteemed by the emperor Augustus, who made him governor of Egypt; but Gallus being afterwards banished for extortion, killed himself about 27, A. C. This poet had been in love with Cytheris, Volumnius' freed woman, and celebrated her in his verses; but she left him for Anthony, and Virgil composed his tenth Eclogue to console him on this occasion. Six Elegies, which may be found with Catullus, are attributed to Gallus, but they are not by him; all his works being lost. There is a translation of them with Catullus and Tibullus, 1771, 2 vols. 8vo. or 12mo. Virgil also praises Gallus in the sixth Eclogue; and, according to some authors, in the fourth book of his Georgics, by the name of *Aristæus*.

GALLUS (Vibius) a famous orator, born in Gaul, much admired by Seneca, who was one of his friends. He pleaded at Rome with uncommon applause; but his voluptuousness and love of riches, threw him into a phrenzy, which deprived him of part of the esteem he had gained. Seneca says that Gallus became mad from *sentiment*, whereas men commonly become so only by *accident*.

GALLUS (Vibius Trebonianus) elected emperor of Rome in 251, on the death of Decius, whom he had destroyed by treachery in the war against the Scythians. He associated his son Volusianus in the empire, made a dishonourable peace with the Scythians, persecuted the Christians, and was killed with his son in 253, after reigning 18 months.

GALSANO (Anthony) a governor of the Moluccas, who used every means to augment the power of Portugal in those islands. He valiantly opposed all foreign enemies, and was mild in his behaviour to the natives, whom he endeavoured to win by converting them. Having built churches and founded a school at Ternate, he returned to Portugal in an indigent state in 1540, from which John III. did not relieve him, but he was suffered to die in an hospital, 1557, though he had increased his master's revenues near 500,000 crusadoes.

GAMA (Anthony) a learned Portuguese lawyer, born at Lisbon. He was counsellor of state, and grand chancellor to John III. king of Portugal; died March 31, 1595, at Lisbon, aged 75, *Decisiones supremi Lusitaniæ Senatûs*, fol. *Tractatus de Sacramentis præstandis ultimo supplicio damnatis*.

GAMA (Vasco de) a Portuguese admiral; born at Sines, famous for his discoveries of the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. He was sent to the Indies by H. Emanuel in 1497, from whence

whence he returned in 1502, bringing 13 ships laden with treasure. John III. appointed him viceroy of the Indies 1524, and he died at Cochin, Dec. 24, 1525. His voyages may be found in Ramusio. Don Stephen and Don Christopher de Gama, his sons, were also viceroys of the Indies, and are famous in history.

GAMACHE (Philip de) an eminent doctor and professor of the Sorbonne, abbot of St. Julian de Tours, and one of the most learned divines of his age; was born 1568, and died at the Sorbonne, July 21, 1625, aged 57. He left some excellent Commentaries on the *Summary* of St. Thomas, 2 vols. fol. examined and approved, Richer's little book, *de la Puissance Ecclesiastique et Politique*; and zealously defended that learned and celebrated doctor on several occasions, v. ROUAULT.

GAMACHES (Stephen Simon); born at Meulan, was a regular canon of Sainte Croix de la Bretoneric, and a member of the academy of sciences; died 1756, aged 84. His works are, *Systeme da Cœur*, under the name of Clarigny, 1708. *Les Agréments du Language*, 1718, 12mo. *Nouveau Systême du Mouvement*, 12mo. *Astronomie Physique*, 1740, 4to. *Dissertations Litteraires et Philosophiques*, 1755, 8vo. *Systême du Philosophe Chretien*, 1721, 8vo.

GAMALIEL, a learned doctor of the Mosaical law, and secretly one of Christ's disciples; who prevented the Jews from putting the Apostles to death. He is said to have been the son of Simeon, who took our Saviour in his arms, Luke xi. 28. and grandson of the famous Rabbi Hillel. St. Paul and St. Stephen had been his disciples.

GAMBARA (Hubert) a skilful politician of Brescia, intrusted with important commissions by pope Leo X. Clement VII. and Paul III. who were much indebted to him; he was made a cardinal in 1539, and died at Rome, Feb. 14, 1549. John Francis Gambara, his nephew, bishop of Viterbo, and cardinal, did great services to the house of Austria, and died at Rome, May 5, 1587, aged 54.

GAMBARA (Laurentius) a Latin poet of Brescia, who lived a considerable time at Rome, with cardinal Alexander Farnese, and died in 1586, aged 90. He left a Latin translation on poetry, *Rome*, 1586, 4to. in which he recommends that poets should banish the heathen fables and divinities from their works. A poem in Latin, on the discovery of the New World, by Christopher Columbus; and other poetical works, *Rome*, 1581, and 1586, 4to. Giraldi and Manutius highly esteemed Gambara's poetry, but Muret spoke of him with the utmost contempt.

GAMBARA (Veronica), born at Brescia, 1483. She was left a widow early in life, and declined marrying again, that she might be more at liberty to devote herself to poetry, and literature. She died, 1550, at Correggio. Her poems were reprinted at Brescia, 1759, 8vo. This lady's style approaches nearly to that of Petrarch in sweetness.

GANIBASIUS (John) a sculptor of Volterra, who lost his sight at the age of 20; and after remaining ten years inactive in consequence of this misfortune, determined to try what he could still do in his art; and feeling very accurately over a statue of Cosmo I. grand duke of Tuscany, made one extremely like it, and another of Urban VIII. with equal success.

GANTES, or GANTERI (John de) born June 1, 1330, at Cuets; descended from a noble and ancient family, originally of Piedmont, but settled in Provence. He distinguished himself as a knight under Robert *the Good*, count of Provence, and commanded considerable forces under Jane, queen of Naples, and countess of Provence, whom he followed to Naples; and, after appeasing a popular sedition, went to Rome, and there honourably supported the cause and interests of his sovereign. On his return to Provence, the states appointed him in 1374, lieutenant to general Simeonis, against the *Tuschiens*; a kind of robbers, above 12,000 in number, who were ravaging Provence; and these two generals so intirely defeated them, that scarcely any remained. De Gantes was surnamed *the Brave*, and made lieutenant-general of all queen Jane's forces; he died at Cuets, covered with honour and glory, July 4, 1389. His descendents have distinguished themselves from that time both in the army and the law in Provence, where they still hold an eminent rank among the nobility.

GANYMEDE,

GANYMEDE, son of Tros, king of Troy, was so uncommonly beautiful, according to the fable, that Jupiter stole him and made him his favourite, and his cup-bearer, instead of Hebe: Jupiter also deified the youth, and presented his father with some very swift horses to comfort him. Saumaise blames those painters who have represented Ganymede as carried away on the back of an eagle, and proves from ancient authors that the bird took him by the hair with his talons. Many learned writers assert that this youth was not taken away by Jupiter, but by Tantalus or Minos.

GANZ, v. DAVID.

GARA (Nicholas) palatine of Hungary, a man of mean birth, who raised himself by his courage to the highest dignities. Louis I. king of Hungary, dying in 1381, his widow Elizabeth, and his daughter Mary were acknowledged queens, and committed the government of their kingdom to Gara; but the latter oppressing the nobility, they took up arms, and crowned Chartz de Duras, king of Naples, grandson of Louis I. Gara caused this prince to be strangled, 1385, and carried Elizabeth and Mary through the various provinces of the kingdom, that their subjects might again acknowledge them; but the governor of Croatia, who had been the confidant of Charles, met them, and, to revenge that prince, killed Gara, ordered the queen-mother to be put into a sack and thrown into the river; and shut up Mary in prison. Upon this, Sigismond, marquis of Brandenburg, to whom that princess had been promised in marriage, entered Croatia with an army, put the governor to a cruel death, delivered Mary, and married her.

GARAMOND (Claude) a very eminent engraver and letter-founder of Paris. He first distinguished himself in 1510, by clearing the types from every thing gothic which they had retained, and brought them to such high perfection that he cannot be denied the glory of having surpassed all his predecessors; and of having never been himself surpassed, by any who have succeeded him. His types have been extremely multiplied by the great numbers which he engraved, and the casts which have been taken from them. In all the proofs which foreigners have made, in Italy, Germany, England, and even Holland, they have taken care to add the name of Garamond to each type, to distinguish it from all others; and the small Roman, by way of excellence, had no other name than his. This artist, by order of Francis I. engraved the three kinds of Greek characters, used by Robert Stephens in his elegant editions. He died at Paris, December 1516, and was buried in the church-yard of St. Benoit, which was at that time in the place Cambrai. M. Fournier senior, an ingenious engraver and letter-founder of Paris, is in possession of the greatest part of Garamond's beautiful types.

GARASSE (Francis) a celebrated jesuit of Angoulême, who had read much, and possessed the genius, fire, and other talents requisite in poetry, but had neither seriousness of disposition, nor depth of learning, sufficient to write on religious subjects. He undertook nevertheless to refute free-thinkers and libertines, in a book published 1623, 4to. entitled, *Doctrine curieuse des Beaux Esprits de ce tems, ou prétendus tels.*—This work was much talked of, and M. Ogier, a famous preacher, wrote a refutation of it; affirming that it was more calculated to harden atheists and libertines, than to convert them. P. Garasse published his *Apology*, 12mo. and, being desirous of shewing that he knew how to handle religious subjects, published another book in 1625, fol. entitled, *Somme de Theologie des Verités capitales de la Religion Chretienne.*—This made still more noise than the preceding, and was criticized by the celebrated abbot of St. Cyran, in a work, entitled, *La Somme des Fautes, et Fausserés capitales, contenues en la Somme Theologique du P. François Garasse.* There should have been four volumes, but only the two first have appeared, and the abridgement of the fourth, 1626, 3 vols. 4to. It was also censured by the Sorbonne, September 1, 1626; after which P. Garasse was confined to Poitiers, where he ended his days in a very pious and exemplary manner; for a contagious disorder making great ravages in that city, he earnestly begged leave of his superior to attend the sick; and, having obtained it, died at the hospital amidst

amidst the sufferers, June 14, 1631, aged 46. Besides the works already mentioned, he left *Recherches des Recherches de Pesquier*, 8vo.; a book full of gross abuse, which was refuted by the sons of that learned lawyer; as also what P. Garasse had said against the illustrious Pasquier, in his *Doctrine curieuse*; and in his *Apology: Le Banquet des sept Sages*, 8vo. *Rabelaise reformé*, 12mo.—This last is a controversial work, against Peter du Moulin, a protestant minister; a Latin poem on the coronation of Louis XIII.; with elegies on the death of Henry *the Great*; in which are also many expressions by no means suitable to religion, or the rules of decency, 4to. None of this author's works are very accurate as to facts.

GARCEZ (Julian) a celebrated dominican, born 1460, at Arragon, who studied at Paris, and was admitted doctor of the Sorbonne. He afterwards taught theology, with reputation, in his native country, was appointed the first bishop of Tlascala in Mexico, by Charles V. and piously fulfilled his episcopal duties; zealously defending the Indians, who were cruelly treated by the Spaniards. He wrote a treatise on this subject in form of a letter; addressed to pope Paul III. and died about 1547. Padilla has translated this bishop's *Treatise*, and inserted it in his *History of Mexico*.

GARCIAS (Nicholas) a learned lawyer of the 13th century, born at Seville, who left *Commentaries on the Decretals*. He must be distinguished from another learned Spaniard of the same name and profession in the 17th century; author of a valuable *Treatise on Benefices*, 1618, fol.

GARCIAS (Lasso de la Vega) a famous Spanish poet, born of a noble family at Toledo, and brought up with the emperor Charles V. whom he followed into Germany, Africa, and Provence. He commanded a battalion in this last expedition, and died of his wounds at Nice in 1536, aged 36, having had three sons and a daughter. There are several editions of his works, on which Sanctius has made learned and curious remarks, *Naples*, 1664, 8vo. Don Nicholas Antonio, and all the learned speak of him with great encomiums. He must not be confounded with Garcias Lasso de la Vega, a native of Cusco, who published the *History of Florida*, and that of *Peru and the Incas*, in Spanish; translated by Baudouin, *Amsterdam*, 1737, 2 vols. 4to. with plates.

GARDE (Philip Bridart de la) made himself known to the marchioness of Pompadour by his taste for the arts, and was employed to superintend the decorations of the theatrical pieces exhibited in the private apartments at Versailles, and died 1767, aged 57. He was censor royal, and left *les Lettres de Therese*, 2 vols. 12mo.; *la Rose*, a comic opera, &c. v. ESCALIN.

GARDIE (Pontus de la) a French gentleman, born at the village of la Gardie, near Carcassone, who, after signalizing himself in Piedmont and Scotland, went into the Danish service; was taken prisoner in a battle against the Swedes, and presented to Eric XIV. king of Sweden, who had a particular esteem for him. The counsels and courage of la Gardie, contributed much to the placing of John III. on the throne, and this prince appointed him general of all his forces against the Russians in 1580. He took Carelia, and continued his conquests with great bravery and success till 1583, when a peace was concluded; but in 1585 he was unfortunately drowned as he was entering the port of Revel, Nov 5. The counts of la Gardia, who are the greatest lords of Sweden, descend from him.

GARDIE (Magnus Gabriel de la) was a great favourite with Christina, queen of Sweden, and retarded her abdication by every means in his power; but, being forced to leave the court in disgrace, the queen executed her design. Charles Gustavus recalled him, made him treasurer of the kingdom, and generalissimo in Livonia. After this king's death he was appointed chancellor, had a share in the regency, and was made prime minister by Charles XI. when he came of age. He died 1686.

GARDINER (Stephen) a celebrated bishop of Winchester, born at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk. He was well skilled in both law and divinity; signed the sentence of divorce for Henry VIII. and defended him in a treatise, entitled, *De vera et falsa obedientiâ*,

dientiâ, London, 1535, 4to. He however opposed the reformation in the reign of Edward VI. and was sent to prison; but queen Mary set him at liberty in 1553. He died October 23, 1555. Bishop Gardiner left several works on the *Mass* and the *Eucharist*, 8vo.

GARENGEOT (René James Croissant de), born July 30. 1688, at Vitry. He was a member of the Royal Society of London, and king's lecturer on surgery in the city of Paris, where he died December 10, 1759. His works are, *la Myotomie Humaine*, 1750, 2 vols. 12mo. *Traité des Operations de Chirurgie*, 3 vols. 12mo. 1749, and *des Instrumens de Chirurgie*, 1727, 2 vols. 12mo.; *l'Anatomie des Visceres*, 1742, 2 vols. 12mo.; *l'Operation de la Taille*, 1730, 12mo.

GARET (Dom. John) a benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Havre, who published a beautiful edition of *Cassiodorus*; to which he has added a curious dissertation on the Monastic Profession of that celebrated Roman senator. He died September 24, 1694, at the abbey of Jumieges.

GARIDEL (Peter) an ingenious botanist of Monosque, who wrote a History of the Plants growing in the environs of Aix: printed at *Aix*, 1715, fol. He died, 1737, aged 78.

GARISSOLES (Anthony), born 1587, at Montauban; who made so rapid a progress in divinity that he was appointed minister at Puylaurer, when only 24 years of age, by the synod of Castres. He was afterwards minister and professor of divinity at Montauban, and died there in 1650. His principal works are, an epic poem in 12 books, entitled, *The Adolphiad*, in which he celebrates the great exploits of Gustavus Adolphus, in elegant Latin verse; another Latin poem in praise of the protestant Swiss Cantons; several theological Theses; a treatise *de Imputatione primi peccati Adæ*, 8vo. another *de Christo Mediatore*, 4to.; an Explanation in Latin of John Calvin's Catechism, which he wrote with his colleague M. Charles, 8vo. &c.

GARLANDE, the name of an illustrious and ancient family, deriving its name from the territory of Garlande, which is a portion of that of la Houssage in Brie. Gilbert de Garlande, who accompanied Godfrey de Bouillon to the conquest of the Holy Land in 1096, and signalized himself at the siege of Nice, was one of this family. His father was William seignor de Garlande en Brie, and de Livri; he had three brothers, Anseau de Garlande, seignor de Gournay sur Mame, Senechal of France about 1108, and one of the principal ministers under Louis *le Gros*. He attended this prince in all his wars against the lords, who were setting themselves up as tyrants in their castles, and was killed 1117, by Hugh, seignor de Puiset in Beausse. William II. de Garlande, seignor de Livri, senechal of France on his brother's death 1118, and general of the royal army at the battle of Brenneville in Normandy 1119. Manasses de Garlande, one of his sons, was bishop of Orleans in 1146. Stephen de Garlande, who was appointed to the bishopric of Beauvais about 1100; Yves de Chartres opposed his election; however he was dean of St. Aignan at Orleans afterwards, and Archdeacon of Paris; chancellor of France, under Louis *le Gros*, about 1108, and senechal of France 1120; he is accused of pride, ambition, and cruelty. After having had the management of the most important affairs of the state, he took up arms against his sovereign, but was soon compelled to acknowledge his error, and retiring to Orleans, died there January 14, 1150.

GARLANDE (John de) a celebrated poet and grammarian in the 11th century, who had the name of Garlande, either from being born at the village so called in Brie, or being descended from the illustrious house of Garlande. He went into England with William the Conqueror, where he taught with great reputation, and was living in 1181; his residing in that country has occasioned his being thought an Englishman by many writers. John de Garlande left several works, both printed and in MS.; the principal of the former are, a piece in rhyme, entitled, *Facetus* on the duties of man towards God, his neighbour, and himself, *Cologne*, 4to. 1520; a *Poem* on contempt of the world, falsely ascribed to St. Bernard, printed with the above, and at *Lyons*, 1489, 4to.; another Poem, entitled, *Floretus*, or *Liber Floreti*, on the dogmas of faith, and almost the whole

system

system of christian morality; printed with the preceding, and several times separately. *A Treatise on Synonymous Terms*, and another *on Equivocal or Ambiguous ones*, Paris, 1494, and London, 1505, 4to. *Dictionarium Artis Alchymiæ, cum ejusdem artis compendio de metallorum tinctura et præparatione*, Basil, 1571, 8vo. For a more particular account of John de Garlande, v. tom. 8. of *Hist. Litteraire de la France.*

GARNACHE, v. JAMES *of Savoy.*

GARNET (Henry) a jesuit, who laboured to keep up the catholic religion in England till 1606, when, being convicted of having known of the powder-plot in confession, and of not revealing it, he was hanged and quartered May 3. His brethren have made a martyr of him.

GARNIER (Robert) a French poet, born at Ferté-Bernard in Maine. He was counsellor, then lieutenant-general of Mans, and distinguished himself under Charles IX. Henry III. and Henry IV.; the latter made him counsellor to the grand council. He died in 1590 at Mans, aged 56, and left nine *Tragedies* in the style of Seneca, *Paris*, 1607, 12mo. *l'Hymne de la Monarchie*, 1568, 4to. and other *Poems*, which were a long time the delight of France, for want of better.

GARNIER (John), born 1612, at Paris. He was one of the most learned jesuits in the 17th century, taught ethics, rhetoric, philosophy, and theology, with great credit in his society, and died at Bologna on his way to Rome, October 26, 1681, aged 69, leaving many works, of which the principal are, an excellent edition of *Marius Mercator*, with notes and dissertations, which are reprinted in the *Appendix* to St. Augustine, *Antwerp*, 1703, fol. under the title of Dissertations on the Pelagian Heresy. An edition of *Liberatus*, deacon of Carthage; and one of the little books written by Julien d'Eclana, a famous pelagian. *Le Journal des Papes*, 1680, 4to.; the Supplement to Theodoret's works, 1684, fol. &c. *Systema Bibliothecæ Collegii Parisiensis Societatis Jesu*, 4to.

GARNIER (Dom. Julian) a learned benedictine, born at Converai in the diocese of Mans, who published in 1721 and 1722 the two first volumes of the excellent edition of St. Basil. He died June 3, 1725, at Paris. Dom. Prudent Maran, his friend, finished this edition and published the last volume in 1730.

GAROFALO (Benvenuto) an Italian painter, a native of Ferrara, who excelled particularly in copying Raphael. He died 1590, aged 80. His pictures are known by a *carnation* which he always painted on them.

GARSAULT (Francis Alexander de) grandson of M. de Garsault, groom of the king's grand stable, whom M. de Colbert made inspector general of the studs throughout the kingdom in 1663. His uncle was captain of the king's studs, and he was appointed captain in reversion, but did not succeed to the place; he nevertheless paid much attention to horses, and was by that means qualified to publish his *Nouveau parfait Marechal*, the fourth edition of which is, 1770, 4to.; it is the best French work on that subject; nor has it been exceeded by any that have since appeared. M. de Garsault had before translated Snape's Anatomy of a Horse from the English, which translation appeared 1737, 4to. In 1756 he published his treatise on Carriages, including a description of a *Carosse inversable*; *a Coach that cannot be overturned*; which he made use of a long time. *Le Guido du Cavalier*, 1769, 12mo. is the last work published on horses by this author; he afterwards employed his leisure hours in painting, engraving, and several other works; as *les Faits des Causes celebres*, 12mo.; *le Notionaire de ce qu'il y a de plus utile dans les Connoissances acquises*, 8vo. Several arts of the academy, such as the tennis-racket maker, the peruke-maker, the taylor, the sempstress, the shoemaker, the harness-maker, the sadler, a collection of plants engraved, in 4 vols. 8vo. M. de Garsault married but had no children. A palsey brought him insensibly to his grave, November 1778, at the age of 85.

GARTH (Sir Samuel) an eminent English physician and poet, born of a good family in Yorkshire. He was admitted into the College of Physicians at London in 1693, and was zealous in promoting the *Dispensary*, an apartment in the college where the poor might have advice *gratis*, and medicines at a low price. This charitable plan having exposed Garth to the ill

ill and resentment of several physicians and apothecaries, he ridiculed them with great wit and spirit, in a poem of six cantos, entitled, *The Dispensary*; which is much admired, and gained him no small reputation. Garth was also a member of the famous Kit-cat Club, consisting of about 30 gentlemen, who were distinguished by their zeal for the Hanover succession, and when George I. came to the crown was appointed his physician in ordinary; and physician general to the army. Pope speaks of Garth very highly.

GARZI (Lewis) a famous painter, born 1638 at Pistoia in Tuscany. He was one of Andrew Sacchi's pupils, and much admired for the correctness of his drawing, the beauty of his compositions, the softness of his colouring, and all other characteristics of a great painter. At the age of 80 he painted the dome in the church of the *Stigmati*, by order of pope Clement XI. which is esteemed his master-piece, and died at Rome in 1721.

GARZONI (Thomas), born 1549 at Bagnacasallo, entered the order of regular canons of Lateran, and died 1589, aged 40. He was author of several moral works, 4to. *Venice*, 1617. *Théatre de divers Cerveaux du monde*; translated into French by Gabriel Chapius, 1586, 16mo.; *l'Hopital des Foux incurables*, translated by Francis de Clarier, Sieur de Longueval, 1620, 8vo.; *il Mirabile Cornucopia consolatoris*, 1601, 8vo. This is a burlesque work, to console a man who was jealous of his wife, &c.

GASPAR SIMEONI, or *de Simeonibus*, a celebrated Latin and Italian poet of Aquila, canon of St. Mary the Great, and secretary to pope Innocent X. His Poems are much admired: there is one volume of them in Latin, and one in Italian, and a third which contains some in both languages.

GASPARINI (of Bergamo) a grammarian, famous at the beginning of the 15th century, a collection of whose epistles was printed at the Sorbonne in 1469, 4to. and was the first book printed in France. He taught with reputation, at Padua, and afterwards at Milan, where he died 1431. He was born at Barzizia, a village near Bergamo, from which circumstance he has been called Barzizio. Gasparini is one of those authors to whom Italy is principally indebted for the revival of literature; his treatise *de Eloquentia*, is printed with *Stephani Flisci Synonima*. Taurini and Mediolani, 1480, fol.

GASSENDI (Peter) canon and provost of the cathedral at Digne, born 1592, at Chantersier, a town of Provence, in the diocese of Digne. To a knowledge of philosophy and mathematics, Gassendi joined great skill in languages and profound learning; he adopted the system of Epicurus, which he reformed and improved. Cardinal de Lyon, brother of cardinal Richelieu, procured him a mathematical professorship in the Royal College, 1645; and all the patrons of literary merit thought it an honour to be ranked among his friends. Gassendi wrote against Deseartes' Metaphysical Dissertations, and divided with that great man the philosophers of his time, who were almost all *Cartesians*, or *Gassendists*. He also attacked the famous astrologer Morin; who to revenge himself foretold publicly, that Gassendi, whom he observed to be of a weakly constitution, would die the latter end of August, 1650. However Gassendi never enjoyed better health than during the course of that year, and may be said to have lived a considerable time after it, considering the delicacy of his frame, and his constant application to study. He died at Paris, October 24, 1656, aged 64. His works are, three vols. of the *Epicurean Philosophy*; and six more, containing his own *Philosophy*; *Astronomical works*; *the Lives of Nicholas de Peirese*, *Epicurus*, *Copernicus*, *Tycho Brahe*, *Peurbachius* and *Regiomontanus*; *Epistles*, and several other *Treatises*. All this author's works have been collected and printed at *Lyons*, 1658, six vols. fol. and are much esteemed. Sorbiere and Pere Bougerel of the Oratory, have written the Life of Gassendi, and Bernier has given an abridgement of his Philosophy, in French, eight vols. 12mo. v. HARERT (H. L.)

GASSION (John de) marechal of France, and governor of the French Netherlands, born August 20, 1609, descended from an ancient and noble family of Bearn, which has produced many eminent men. After having signalized himself in Piedmont, he entered into the service of the great Gustavus, king of Sweden. His bravery

was conspicuous at the taking of several places, and contributed much to the victory of Leipsic. Gustavus being killed at the battle of Lutzen, 1632, Gassion returned with his regiment to France, joined the marechal de la Force in Lorrain, and acquired much honour in several battles and sieges, particularly at Rocroi, in the glory of which victory the duke of Anguiens considered himself but as a sharer with him. Gassion was appointed marechal of France in 1643, and the year following lieutenant-general of the army in Flanders, commanded by Gaston duke of Orleans. He died October 2, 1647, at Amas, of a wound he received at the siege of Lens, and was buried at Charenton, in the church belonging to the protestants, whose opinions he adopted. The marechal de Gassion would never marry, saying he did not think life sufficiently valuable to impart it to another. The abbé de Pure has written his life, 4 vols. 12mo.

GASTALDI (Jerome) a Genoese ecclesiastic, born at the beginning of the 17th century. He settled at Rome, and had the direction of the hospitals during the plague, with which that city was afflicted in 1656, and 1657, this gave occasion to his writing *Tractatus de avertenda et profligandâ peste politico-legalis*; printed at *Bologna*, fol. —As a reward for his services he was made archbishop of Benevento, cardinal and legate of Bologna, and died 1685.

GASTALDI (John Baptist), born 1674, at Sisteron, he was appointed rector regent of the faculty of physic, at Avignon, to which city he did great services during the plague in 1720, and died there in 1747. Gastaldi left, *Institutiones Medicinæ Physico-Anatomicæ*, 12mo. and some curious treatises.

GASTAUD (Francis), born of a good family, at Aix, in Provence. He entered the order of the oratory at 14, but continued in it only five years, and going afterwards to Paris, applied himself with success to preaching. Having made a funeral oration on the famous madame Tiquet, merely as a jest, P. Chaucener, a dominican, took it seriously and refuted him; the abbé Gastaud replied, and a collection of their pieces was printed in 1699, 8vo. He returned to his native place in 1700, and distinguished himself at the bar, particularly in ecclesiastical causes; a famous one which he pleaded against the Jesuits, was however lost in 1717. He was also one of P. Girard's greatest adversaries, and died 1732, at Viviers, to which place he had been banished, and was buried in the high way by order of the bishop. His other works are, *Recueil d'Homélies sur l'Epitre aux Romains*, 2 vols. 12mo.; *la Politique des Jesuites démasquée*; *les Illusions, les Erreurs de l'Eveque de Marseille*; *Reflections critiques sur le Mandement de l'Eveque de Marseille sur la Grace*, &c.

GASTINAU (Nicholas), born 1621, at Paris. He was curate of Anet, and king's almoner, but did not take a doctor's degree, though very well qualified for it. He died June 17, 1696, aged about 77, leaving 18 *Controversial Letters*, chiefly against the minister Claude, which are esteemed.

GASTON III. *Phœbus*, comte de Foix, and vicomte de Bearne, much celebrated for his courage, generosity, the buildings he erected, and his magnificence. Refusing to do homage for his lands to king John, that monarch detained him at Paris as a prisoner, and afterwards gave him the command of an army in Guyenne. He died suddenly at Ortez, on his return from hunting, while water was pouring on his hands before supper. There is a book written by him, entitled, *Phœbus, des Deduys de la Chasse*, 4to. no date; and also 1529, both editions are of Paris; there is a first part which is theoretical belonging to this treatise, but it remains in MS. Gaston III. caused the death of his only son by a blind prepossession. He had sent away his wife Agnes de Navarre, to keep a mistress; the young prince named Gaston, who wished his mother's return, going to visit her, his uncle Charles *the Bad*, king of Navarre, gave him a powder to mix with his father's food, pretending that immediately after taking it he would recall his wife. The youth received as a philter what was in fact a poison, and communicating his design to one of his natural brothers, the latter told their father of it; who being convinced that the powder was a subtile poison, sent his son to prison, where he died of grief 1382.

GASTON *de Foix*, duke of Nemours, son of John de Foix, count d'Estamper, viscount of Narbonne, &c. and Mary of Orleans, daughter of Charles duke of Orleans, and sister of king Louis XII. This prince having appointed him governor of Milan, and general of his forces in Italy, he discovered great military talents there, and gained the battle of Ravenna, April 11, 1512, Easter-day; but pursuing a body of 4000 Spaniards who were retreating, was surrounded and killed, at the age of 24. Louis XII. his uncle, and the whole kingdom were extremely afflicted at his death.

GASTON (John Baptist) of France, duke of Orleans, younger son of Henry IV. and brother of Louis XIII. born April 25, 1608, at Fontainbleau. He commanded for some time the army which besieged Rochelle in 1628, and that of Picardy, 1636; but at the instigation of his favourites, shewed many marks of discontent, and retired several times from court during the administration of cardinal Richelieu. He was lieutenant-general in the minority of Louis XIV. and commanded the troops in the Netherlands, 1644, and 1645. He died February 2, 1660, at Blois. This prince had a rich cabinet of medals, jewels, miniatures, and other scarce and curious things. Cardinal de Retz said of him, *That he engaged in all kinds of affairs, because he had not resolution enough to refuse those who drew him into them; and always came off with disgrace, because he wanted courage to carry them through.*

GASTON, or GAST, a gentleman of Dauphiny, who built an hospital in the latter end of the 11th century, to receive the sick who should visit the body of St. Anthony; which had been brought by Joselin into Viennois. Thus began the order of St. Anthony, approved by Urban II. at the council of Clermont 1095, and united to that of St. John of Jerusalem, or of Malta, 1777.

GATAKER (Thomas) one of the most able critics, and learned English divines in the 17th century, born September 4, 1574, at London, descended from an ancient Shropshire family. He refused all preferment, that he might devote himself entirely to study, and his house was like a college, a great number of young gentlemen, both English and foreigners, lodging with him, to receive his instructions. He died June 27, 1654, in London. His critical and theological works are numerous, the following are the principal ones; A collection of miscellaneous observations, entitled, *Cinnus*; a curious and learned *Dissertation* on the Style of the New Testament; *Remarks* on the book of *Marcus Antoninus*; a treatise *de Nomine tetragrammato*; and another on *Diphthongs*; *a Discourse on the Nature and Use of Lots*, in English, *London*, 1619, 4to. &c. All this author's works contain much criticism and learning, but too great a singularity of sentiment; their style is dry and affected. The life of Gataker, written by his son, may be found in the collection of his critical works, *Utrecht*, 1698, 2 vols. fol. which had been printed separately.

GATIAN (St.) the first bishop of Tours, and one of the apostles of France; he went into Gaul about 250, made numerous converts to Christianity; died about the end of the 3d century.

GATIMOZIN, successor of Montezuma, last king of Mexico. Cortez having dethroned this unhappy prince, laid him on a bed of burning coals, to force him to discover where his treasures were; but he endured that cruel torment without confessing any thing: perhaps he had no treasures to discover. He was hanged three years after at Mexico, in 1526, with some other caciques, who were accused of wanting to shake off the Spanish yoke.

GATINARA (Mercuria Alborio de) a celebrated cardinal, so called from the place of his birth, in Piedmont. He rose by his merit to the highest dignities, and was chancellor to the emperor Charles V. who employed him in several important affairs. He died at Inspruck, June 5, 1530, aged 60. He had been created cardinal the preceding year by Clement VII.

GAVANTUS (Bartholomew) general of the Barnabites, and counsellor to the congregation of rites, in the 17th century; author of several works; the chief among which is, *A Commentary on the Rubricks of the Missal, and of the Roman Breviary*, 1652, 4to.; reprinted at *Turin*, 1736 to 1740, 5 vols. 4to. with

with plates, full of mystical ideas. He also left *Manuale Episcoporum*, 1647, 4to.; and a treatise on Diocesan Synods, 1639, 4to.

GAUBIL (Anthony) a Jesuit, born at Gaillac, and sent to China in 1721, where he was much respected for his virtues, and greatly valued for his astronomical knowledge; he sent several memoirs to P. Souciet, and M. Freret. He died July 24, 1759, at Pekin. *Le Chouking*, Paris, 1771, 4to.; and *l'Hist. de Gengischan*, 1739, 4to were translated by him.

GAUDE (Henry) an eminent engraver in the 17th century, born of an illustrious family at Utrecht, he was count palatine. The seven prints which he engraved from Adam Elseimor's pictures are particularly admired; he excelled in drawing. A girl who wanted to gain his affections, gave him a philter, which made him so stupid that he could never after talk rationally on any subject but painting. He died about 1630.

GAUDENTIUS (St.) bishop of Brescia, in Italy, successor of St. Philastrius, was sent to Constantinople in 405, with the legates from Innocent I. to restore St. John Chrysostom to his seat. He died about 410, leaving some works which are in the Library of the Father's, and separately, 1738, *Brescia*, folio.

GAVERSTONE (Peier de) a gentleman of Gascony, brought up with Edward II. king of England. This prince upon coming to the crown gave him the earldom of Cornwall, and entrusted him with the care of his kingdom while he went to France to marry Isabella, daughter of Philip *the Fair*; but Gavestone's pride which was increased by a marriage with the duke of Gloucester's sister, made him so odious to the nobility that they joined against him, and sent him to prison; and he was beheaded in 1312.

GAUFRIDI (John) son of a president á Mortier, of the parliament in Provence, to which he was counsellor himself. All the time which he could share from the duties of this office, he spent in historical enquiries respecting his native province; but blindness, and his death which happened in 1689, at the age of 60, prevented his publishing the fruit of these labours. This Hist. of Provence was however published by his son, the abbé Gaufridi, *Aix*, 1694, 2 vols. fol. In 1733 it appeared with new titles.

GAULI, a painter, v. BACICI.

GAULMIN (Gilbert) sieur de Montgeorges, a native of Moulins, who acquired great reputation by his Latin Poems, and first published the romance of Ismenes and Ismeniæ, ascribed to *Eustathius*, in Greek, with a Latin translation of his own 1618, 8vo. Gaulmin understood almost every language, and excelled particularly in his knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, Turkish, and Persian. He was much attached to cardinal Mazarini, and wrote some very severe Epigrams against the parliament; two of which may be found in the Letters of Guy Patin. His curate having refused to marry him, he declared in his presence that he took that woman for his wife, and lived with her afterwards as such; this occasioned an enquiry to be made into the validity of similar marriages, which were called *Marriages á la Gaulmine*, and disallowed by the law. Gaulmin was dean of the master of requests, counsellor of state, and intendant of Nivernois; died December 8, 1667, aged 80. He left some Latin *Epigrams*, *Odes*, and *Hymns*; and a tragedy, entitled, *Iphigenia*, which was never printed; they discover vivacity of genius and invention. He also wrote notes and commentaries, on the work by *Psellus* respecting the operations of demons; on that of *Theodore Prodomus*; which contains *the Loves of Rhodaute and Dosicles*; on that of *Eustathius* before mentioned; on a treatise of the *Life and Death of Moses*, by an anonymous Rabbi, 1629, 8vo.; and *Remarks* on the false Callisthenes.

GAULTIER (Claudius) a celebrated advocate to the parliament of Paris, whose severity and bitterness is alluded to by Boileau in his ninth Satire,

Dans vos discours chagrins plus aigre et plus mordant,
Qu'une femme en furie, ou Gaultier en plaidant.

He published the first volume of his Pleadings in 1662, 4to. but wanting the advantage of his vehement delivery, their reception by the public did not quite answer the expectations he had formed. The second volume, which is

most

most esteemed, was published by M. Gueret, 1669, after the author's death. They were reprinted in 1688.

GAULTIER (John Baptist), born about 1685, of a noble family, at Louviers. His refusing to sign the *Formulary* having put a stop to his degrees in the Sorbonne, he retired to the seminary of St. Magloir, and devoted himself to the study of religion and theology. Returning to his native place, he was appointed subdeacon of Evreux, but opposing the bull *Unigenitus*, was obliged to quit that diocese, upon which M. de Langle, bishop of Boulogne, gladly received him into his house, placed him among those who ate at his table, and in that quality ordained him priest; from that time M. Gaultier was the prelate's counsellor, proctor, grand vicar, friend, and secretary. M. de Langle dying in 1724, M. Colbert, bishop of Montpellier, took M. Gaultier to be his librarian as was supposed, though in fact to be all he had been to M. de Langle; and in this character M. Gaultier, without being even suspected by the enemies of the prelate, was his adviser, divine, and secretary; while he was only looked upon at Montpellier as a quiet inoffensive man, with just abilities sufficient to take down the bishop's books and put them in order again. M. Colbert died in 1738, and M. Gaultier went the same year to Paris, where he lived as retired as at Montpellier, only visiting his native place once a year for relaxation. In the last of these journeys, returning to Paris with a friend, their post-chaise was overset, and M. Gaultier being dangerously hurt by his fall, was carried to Gaillon, as the nearest place, and died there five days after, October 30, 1755, aged about 71. Besides what he wrote for messrs. Langle and Colbert, he left various works on the affairs of his time, all anonymous except the largest, which has been published since his death, and is entitled, *Lettres Théologiques ..... contre le Système impie et Socinien des Peres Berruyer et Hardouin*, 1756, 3 vols. 12mo. This book is the most forcible, and the most esteemed, of all that have been written against P. Berruyer. The principal among M. Gaultier's other works are, *Relation de ce qui s'est passé durant la Maladie et la Mort de M. de Langle, Eveque de Boulogne*, 1724, 4to. The Preface to M. Colbert's works, 1739, 4to. *Lettre á M. Berger de Charancy, Eveque de Montpellier*, 1740, 4to.; it is known by the title of *Verges d'Heliodore*. *Relation de la Captivité de la Sœur Marie Desforges*, 1741, 12mo. *Les Jesuites convaincus d'Obstination a permettre l'Idolatrie dans la Chine*, 1743, 12mo. *Lettre au Sujet de la Bulle de N. S. P. le Pape, concernant les Rits Malabares*, 1745, 12mo. *Pope's Essay on Man proved to be impious*, 1746, 12mo. The Refutation of a Libel, entitled, *La voix du Sage, et du Peuple*, 1750, 12mo. *Vie de M Soanen, Evêque de Sehez*, 1750, 4to. and 12mo. *Les Lettres Persannes convaincues d'Impieté*, 1751, 12mo. *Hist. abregee du Parlement de Paris, durant les Troubles du Commencemens du Regne de Louis XIV.* 1754, 12mo.

GAURIC (Luke) a native of Gifoni, in the kingdom of Naples, who made himself famous in the pontificates of Julius II. Leo X. Clement VII. and Paul III. The latter, who had a particular regard for him, made him bishop of Civita Ducale. Notwithstanding all the wonderful predictions ascribed to Gauric, there is no doubt but he imposed upon the credulity of the public, and if he sometimes guessed right it was by mere chance; like what he foretold of Henry II. king of France, that he would live to 69, if he lived through his 56th and 64th years. Gauric died at Rome, 1558, aged 82. He left *Tractatus Astrologicus*, and other works, *Basil*, 1575, 2 vols. fol.; his treatise on *Astrology*, is in Italian, *Rome*, 1539, 8vo. fig.

GAURIC (Pomponius) brother of the preceding, born also at Gifoni. He disappeared one day in 1530, and being known to have a connection with a lady of quality, it is supposed that her relations had him murdered and thrown into the sea. He wrote *Excerpta de Sculptura* in the Elzevir's Vitruvius.

GAUTHIER, the name of three celebrated French musicians; the first surnamed *Le Vieux*, excelled upon the lute, his principal pieces are, *l'Immortelle*; *la Non-pareille*; *le Tombeau de Mezangeau*. Denis Gauthier, his cousin, was also an excellent lute player; his most esteemed pieces are, *l'Homicide*; *le Canon*; *le Tombeau de l'Enclos*. Peter Gauthier, a native of la Cistat, in Provence,

Provence, excelled particularly in instrumental music, and was the manager of an opera, the performers of which resided alternately at Marseilles, Montpellier, and Lyons; but embarking with his whole equipage at the haven of Cette, in Languedoc, he sunk with the ship in sight of the port 1697, aged 55. His collection of *Duets and Trios*, for the violin and flute are esteemed.

GAUTIER, v. GAULTIER.

GAY (John) descended from an ancient family in Devonshire; he was secretary to the duchess of Monmouth, 1712, and attended the earl of Clarendon to Hanover in 1714; after whose death he returned to England, and became much celebrated for his poetry. Gay died at the house of the duke of Queensbury, 1732, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; Mr. Pope, his intimate friend, wrote his epitaph. He left *Tragedies*, *Operas*, *Fables*; translated into French by mademoiselle de Keralio; and other works, well written and much esteemed, 1715, 2 vols. 12mo. The Fables are printed separately, *London*, 1753, 2 vols. 8vo. with plates.

GAYOT *de Pitaval* (Francis) born 1673, at Lyons, of a noble family of the robe. Having finished his theological studies at Paris, he gave up his plan of being an ecclesiastic, and went into the army, where he had two brothers; but, after serving some time, quitted that way of life, married in his native place, and commenced author for a maintenance. Going afterwards to Paris, he died there in 1743, after above 40 attacks of the apoplexy. The chief among his numerous works are, *Relation des Campagnes de* 1713, *et* 1714; *Redigée sur les Memoires du Maréchal de Villars*. *Saillies d'Esprit*, 2 vols. 12mo. *La Bibliotheque des Gens de Cour*, 6 vols. 12mo. *L'Art d'orner l'esprit en l'amusant*, 2 vols. 12mo; and *Causes célebres*, 20 vols. 12mo. This last, though the best of Gayot de Pitaval's works, is however not esteemed; it might have been made very instructive and interesting, but the author has spoiled it by his trifling and useless reflexions; by endless prolixity, low conceits, and a bad style of writing. An abridgement of it has been published by M. de Garsault, in one vol. 12mo.; and M. de Laville, an advocate, has given a supplement of 4 vols.

GAZA (Theodore) a native of Thessalonica, who, going into Italy after the Turks had taken Constantinople, cardinal de Bessarion procured him a benefice in Calabria, and Victorinus of Feltri taught him Latin. Gaza made so great a progress in this language, that he explained the beauties of it even to the Italians, and was among the principal restorers of true taste, and polite literature in Italy. He translated Aristotle's *Hist. of Animals:* that of *Plants*, by Theophratus; and the *Aphorisms* of Hippocrates, from Greek into Latin. Scipio's *Dream*, and Cicero's *Treatise on Old Age*, into Greek. It is related of Gaza, that he went to Rome to present some of his works to Sixtus IV. and receiving a very trifling present from the pope, threw it into the Tiber in a passion; saying, *It was not worth while for men of learning to take the trouble of visiting Rome; since such depravity of taste prevailed there, that its fattest asses refused the best corn.* He died however in that city 1475, aged 80, leaving several works in Greek and Latin, besides those already mentioned, and a Greek Grammar, 1540, 4to.

GAZELLIUS, prince of Apamea, governor of Syria under the sultan of Egypt. He at first opposed the Turks; but finding that sultan Tomenbey had been taken and put to death by Selim, 1517, he implored the conqueror's mercy, and was continued in the government. When Selim died, Gazellius sent to Cayerbey, governor of Egypt, requesting him to restore the authority of the Mamalukes; but Cayerbey ordered the ambassadors to be killed; Gazellius was not however deterred by hearing this, from engaging the Turks, under the Bassa Ferhat, near Damascus; and fell, fighting bravely, 1520.

GAZET (William) canon of Aire, and curate of Arras, where he died 1612, aged 58. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of the Netherlands, 1614, 4to. in which the sacred basket and holy candle are not forgotten.

GAZOLA (Joseph) a physician of Verona, where he founded the academy *de gli Aletofili*, and died 1715, aged 54. Gazola published some medical works;

among other *Il mondo ingannato da falsi Medici*, Prague, 1716, 8vo.; in which he allows that the sick die as frequently of their medicines as of their diseases; and advises men to do without physicians.

GEBER (John) a celebrated physician and astronomer of the 9th century, who composed several works in Arabic. Boerhaave speaks of him in very high terms, and says he discovered many chymical experiments, which are now published as new. His works were printed at *Dantzic*, 1682, 8vo. his Geomancy, in Italian, *Venice*, 1552, 8vo. fig.

GEDALIAH, a celebrated Rabbi, author of a *Chain* of Tradition from Adam to the year of our Lord 761, in two parts; and a third part, in which he treats of the creation of the world, *Venice*, 1587, 4to. and other works. He died 1448, v. JOSEPH ALBO.

GEDICEUS (Simon) doctor of divinity, minister at Magdeburg, author of a serious answer to a small work written by Acidalius, against women. His *Defensio Sexûs Muliebris*, was first printed in 1593, and may be found with Acidalius' work, *Hague*, 1641, 12mo.

GEDOYN (Nicholas) member of the French academy, and that of inscriptions, born June 17, 1667, at Orleans. He studied at Paris, and entered among the Jesuits; but left their society afterwards, and was appointed canon of the holy chapel in Paris, 1701, afterwards commendatory abbot of Notre Dame, at Beaugency. He died August 10, 1744, at the castle of Fontpertuis, near Beaugency, aged 77. His works are, a French translation of *Quintilian*, 4to. or 4 vols. 12mo.; of *Pausanias*, 2 vols. 4to. *Œuvres diverses*, Paris, 1745, 12mo. and several *Dissertations* inserted in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions.

GEHAN-GUIR, king of the Indies from 1605 to 1627. He suppressed a rebellion raised by his eldest son, and ordered his eyes to be put out; but his second son having contrived to get rid of this brother, by drawing him into his government of Decan, marched against the king to dethrone him. The unhappy father died as he was going to engage in a battle, and with his last breath recommended to his minister, the care of his grandson, who was the child of his eldest son; but the perfidious minister having given his daughter to Kourom, the rebellious prince placed him on the throne instead of his nephew.

GEHAZI, v. ELISHA.

GEIER, (Martin) an eminent Lutheran divine, doctor of divinity, professor of Hebrew, minister of St. Thomas, preacher, confessor, and member of the elector of Saxony's ecclesiastical councils; born April 24, 1614, at Leipsic, and died August 22, 1681, aged 67. He left valuable commentaries in Latin on *Ecclesiastes*, *Proverbs*, *Daniel*, and *the Psalms*; a treatise on the *Mourning of the Jews*, in the same language; and several other works which are esteemed. *Amsterdam*, 1695, 3 vols. fol.

GEINOZ (Francis) member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, and almoner of the general company of Swiss; born at Bull, a small city in the canton of Friburg. He assisted a considerable time in the *Journal des Savans*, with credit, and was censor royal of books; his superior knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, his candour, sincerity, mildness, and integrity, made him beloved by all who knew him. He died at Paris, May 23, 1752, aged 56, while engaged in a new edition of *Herodotus*; corrected from the MSS. in the king's library. There are some learned dissertations by him, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.

GELAIS (Octavian and Melin de, Saint) poets, v. SAINT GELAIS.

GELANOR, last king of Argos, of the race of Inachus, dethroned by Danaus, 1510, A. C.

GELASIUS I. succeded pope Felix II. March 1, 492. He steadily defended the proceedings of his predecessor against Acacius; refused communion to Euphemius, patriarch of Constantinople, for not erasing his name from the dyptics; wrote to the emperor Anastasius, who favoured the Eutychians, and governed the church with great zeal and prudence. Gelasius assembled a council of 70 bishops at Rome, in which the canon of Scripture was settled according to the form now received in the Catholic church. He died November 19, 496. Several of this

this pope's writings against Eutyches and Nestorius, are in the library of the fathers. The decree attributed to him in Gratian, is spurious.

GELASIUS II. called before, *John of Gaetta*, from the place of his birth; elected pope January 25, 1118. Cincio Frangipani, who wanted to elect one of his creatures, vexed to find that Gelasius was chosen, used him very ill and obliged him to quit Rome. About this time the emperor, Henry V. procured Maurice Bourdin to be elected, who took the name of Gregory VIII. Henry, having left Rome, Gelasius returned thither privately, but was driven back by the friends of Frangipani, and obliged to go into France, where he was honourably received. He died Jan. 29, 1119, at the abbey of Clugny.

GELASIUS *of Cyzicus*, a Greek author in the 15th century, who wrote a history of the Nicene Council, held 325; but his work is no better than a paltry romance. It is in the collection of Councils, and separately, *Paris*, 1599, 8vo. Greek and Latin.

GELDENHAUR (Gerard) a historian and divine; born at Nimenguen, who was reader and secretary to the bishop of Utrecht till 1524; after which he went to Wittemberg, adopted the errors of Luther, taught at Worms, (where he married), and afterwards at Augsburg and Marpurg; in which city he died, January 10, 1542, aged 60. His works are, a History of the Netherlands, of Holland, of the Bishops of Utrecht; and other works. The whole printed at *Leyden*, 1611, 4to. He was intimate with Erasmus.

GELE'E (Claude) a celebrated painter, commonly called *le Lorrain*. Being unable to learn any thing at school, he was bound apprentice to a pastry cook, and went afterwards to Rome; where, finding no employment, Augustino Tassi took him as his servant; but wishing to make him useful in matters of more consequence, began to teach him, by slow degrees, the rules of perspective. Claude at first found great difficulty in comprehending the principles of this art, but beginning to receive some little reward for his pains, applied himself to it with such steady perseverance, that his genius at length unfolded itself. He became famous throughout Europe for his beautiful landscapes, and particularly excelled in aërial perspective, by which the different parts of the day are distinguished. He had no genius for figures; those in his pictures are all done by Philip Lauri, or Courtais. He died 1678, at Rome. He must not be confounded with Theophilus Gelée, who died about 1650, author of a *Traité d'Anatomie*, 8vo, and a translation of du Laurens.

GELIOT (Louvain), died in the 17th century; author of *la Science parfaite des Armoiries*; which was enlarged by Peter Palliot, and printed at *Dijon*, 1660, fol. This work is in request; some copies are dated 1661, and 1664, but they are all the same edition.

GELLERT (Christian Furchtegott), born 1715, son of a pastor at Kœnichen, near Freyburg, in Saxony. He was professor of philosophy and belles letters, at Leipsic, and died, unmarried, December 14, 1769, leaving *Fables*, *Comedies*, and *Tales*; which have gained him great reputation, from the delicacy of thought, and purity of style in which they are written; besides which the author has interspersed throughout such sentiments on humanity, love and friendship, as charm all his readers. The Fables and Letters have been translated into French, with his Life, *Utrecht*, 1775, 5 vols. 8vo.

GELLI, or GALLO, *Gellius*, (John Baptist) a shoemaker of Florence, eminent for his genius, and works both in verse and prose. He was admitted into the academy *de Gli Umidi*, at Florence, soon after the year 1540, and died July 24, 1563, aged 64. His principal works are, Italian Dialogues, in Lucian's style; which have been much censured for their indecency, entitled, *Caprici del Bottaio Fiorenza*, 1549, or 1551, 8vo.; they have been translated into French, under the title of *Discours fantastiques de Justin Tonnellier*; by Cl. de Kerquisinen, *Paris*, 1575, 16mo. *La Circé*; also translated into French, 12mo. Dissertations on the Poems of Dante and Petrarch; two comedies, *La Sporta*, and *l'Errore*; an Italian translation of the Hercules of Euripides, and a good one of Porzio's Latin Treatise on Colours, *Florence*, 1551, 8vo.

GELLIUS (Aulus), v. AULUS GELLIUS.

GELMI (John Anthony) an excellent Italian poet in the 16th century; born at Verona, who left *Sonnets* and other *Poems*, written in a delicate and elegant style.

GELON, son of Hipparchus, king of Gela, he was a famous captain, who made himself master of Syracuse, and reigned there with great glory; defeated the Carthagenians, commanded by Hamilcar, near Himeta; and died 478, A. C. after a reign of seven years; his subjects, who lamented him as a father, raised a magnificent tomb to his memory.

GEMISTUS (George) surnamed *Pletho*, a celebrated platonic philosopher and mathematician, born at Constantinople, much esteemed at the court of the grand dukes of Tuscany; and admired for his doctrine and discreet conduct at the council of Florence, 1458. He wrote a *Commentary* on the *Magical Oracles of Zoroaster*, Greek and Latin, *Paris*, 1599, 8vo. A book *on the Difference between Plato and Aristotle*, Paris, 1541, 8vo. A *History* of the Transactions which followed the battle of Mantinea, with illustrations of Thucydides, *Venice*, 1503, fol. and other works.

GEMMA (Renier) a learned mathematician, and eminent professor of physic, at Louvain, in the 16th century, commonly called *le Frison*, because he was born at Dockum, in Friezland. He died May 26, 1558, at Louvain, aged 50. He left *Methodus Arithmeticæ*, 8vo. *De usu Annuli Astronomici*; and other works which are esteemed. Corneltus Gemma, his son, was also a celebrated astronomer, and wrote several tracts; among others one on the Star which appeared in 1577, *Ant.* 1578, 8vo. He died Oct. 12, 1579.

GENCA (Girolamo) an ingenious painter and architect in the 16th century, a native of Urbino, who died 1551, aged 75.

GENDRE (Lewis le) an eminent historian, born January 12, 1659, at Rouen. He attached himself to M. de Harley, archbishop of Rouen, and afterwards of Paris, who made him canon of Notre Dame, in 1690. M. le Gendre was subchanter of the same church, and abbot of Notre Dame, at Claire-Fontaine, in the diocese of Chartres. He died February 1, 1733, at Paris, aged 74. The university of that city is indebted to him for the prizes which have been distributed there with great solemnity every year, since 1747. He published several works; the principal among which are, a *Life of M. de Harlay*, his benefactor, 4to. *Les Mœurs, et les Coutumes des François, dans les differens Tems de la Monarchie*, 12mo. *Hist. de France*, 3 vols. fol. and 8 vols. 12mo. *Vie du Cardinal d'Amboise*, 4to. or 2 vols. 12mo.; all these works are esteemed.

GENDRE (Gilbert Charles le) marquis de St. Aubin, counsellor to the parliament of Paris, afterwards *Maitre des Requêtes Ordinaires*, in the king's palace, who died May 8, 1746, at Paris, his native place, aged 59. He left *Tr. de l'Opinion*, the best edition of which is in 8 vols. 12mo. A book, entitled, *Antiquités de la Maison de France*, &c., Paris, 1739, 4to.; and several other works in MS.

GENDRE (Nicholas le) an ingenious sculptor, born as Etampes; there are some fine pieces by this artist in the church of St. Nicholas du Chardonet, at Paris, in which city he died 1670, aged 52.

GENDRON (Claude Deshais) a celebrated doctor of physic of the faculty at Montpellier: physician in ordinary to *Monsieur*, brother of Louis XIV. and Monseigneur the duke of Orleans, regent of France, descended from a respectable family in Beaure. By a skill, peculiar to himself, he restored great numbers of persons to health whose cases appeared hopeless, and gained great reputation, particularly in the cure of cancers, and disorders of the eyes. Having acquired a handsome fortune, he went to reside at Auteuil, near Paris, in a house which formerly belonged to his friend, the celebrated Despreaux, but had been his own near 30 years: where noblemen, ministers, ambassadors, chief magistrates, the learned, and numerous persons of both sexes, went frequently to visit, or to consult M. le Gendron. One day M. de Voltaire, going to present him with some work of his, was struck with a sudden reverence for a place so dear to the

the Muses, and made the following impromptu,

C'est ici le vrai Parnasse,
Des vrais enfans d'Apollon;
Sous le nom de Boileau ces lieux virent Horace,
Esculape y paroit sous celui de Gendron.

M. Gendron lived in this retreat like a true Christian philosopher; scrupulously just, he abhorred every species of dissimulation, or flattery; and in this spot he died, September 3, 1750, aged 87. He left all his MSS. by will to his nephew, who was also a doctor of physic, of the faculty at Montpellier. The principal among them is entitled, *Recherches sur l'Origine, le Devellopement, et la Reproduction de tous les Etres vivans*; and is said to be an excellent work. M. Gendron's epitaph was written in Latin, by M. le Beau, an eminent professor of rhetoric.

GENEBRARD (Gilbert) a monk of Clugny, born at Riom. He was admitted doctor in the Sorbonne, 1563, and afterwards appointed Hebrew professor at the royal college. Peter Danes, bishop of Lavaur, resigned that bishopric to him in 1576, but Genebrard being unable to obtain the dispatch of his bulls, was so irritated with the king's ministers, that he joined the league. In 1591, he was appointed archbishop of Aix, by the interest of the duke de Mayenne, and governed his diocese some time; but not finding himself secure there, withdrew to Avignon. He died February 16, 1597, at his priory of Semur, aged 60. He left *a Sacred Chronology*, 8vo.; *a Commentary on the Psalms*, 8vo.; three books on the Trinity, 8vo.; a Latin treatise, in which he maintains the right of the clergy and people to elect bishops, contrary to the king's appointment, 8vo.; (the parliament of Provence sentenced this treatise to be burnt, and banished Genebrard from the kingdom); a French translation of various Rabbins, fol., and a translation of *Josephus*; *Excommunication of the Ecclesiastics who assisted at Divine Service with Henry de Valois, after the Assassination of Cardinal de Guise*, 1589, 8vo. Latin, and other works. St. Francis de Sales gloried in having been his pupil.

GENESIUS (John) a historian who lived under Leo, and his son Constantine Porphyrogenetes; and wrote a history of Constantinople from Leo the Armenian, to Basilius the Macedonian, *Venice*, 1733, fol. Greek and Latin.

GENEST (Charles Claudius) son of a midwife at Paris. He lost his father early in life, and hoped to make his fortune in the Indies; but the ship he embarked in being taken by the English, he had no resource but teaching French in London. Growing weary of this way of life, Genest returned to France, and was preceptor to mademoiselle de Blois, afterwards dutchess of Orleans; and became abbot of St. Vilmer, almoner to the dutchess of Orleans, *Secretaire des Commandemens* to the duke of Maine, and member of the French academy. He died November 19, 1719, aged 84. His principal work is in French verse, entitled, *Principes de la Philosophie*, 12mo.; he also wrote four tragedies, one of which, called *Penelope*, was much admired; and his *Joseph*, still more so, when performed at the dutchess of Maine's, at Clagni; but on the French theatre it sunk to rise no more; it was printed 1711. The two others are, *Zenolide Princess de Sparte*, and *Polymnestre*; the latter has never been printed. In the collection of *Vers Choisis*, by P. Bouhours, is a very elegant epistle from the abbé Genest, to M. de la Bastide, persuading him to abjure calvinism. He had also a great share in the collection, entitled, *Les Divertissemens de Sceaux*, 2 vols. 12mo.

GENET (Francis), born October 18, 1640, at Avignon. He took a doctor's degree in civil and canon law, and was employed by M. le Camus, bishop of Grenoble, and cardinal Grimaldi, archbishop of Aix. Pope Innocent XI. appointed him canon and theologal of Avignon, and nominated him to the bishopric of Vaison, 1685. M. Genet was involved in great troubles in 1688, from having admitted the *Filles de l'Enfance* into his diocese; was arrested and carried to the Isle de Rez, where he remained 15 months. Being restored to his diocese by the solicitation of the pope, he went to Rome, and was drowned in a little torrent, returning from Avignon to Vaison, October 17, 1702, aged 62. M. Genet left a system of moral theology, known by the title of *Morale de Grenoble*; the best edition is *Paris*, 1715, 8 vols. 12mo.

The

The two volumes of remarks, published under the name of *Jaques de Remonde*, against this work, were censured by cardinal de Camus, and put in the *Index* at Rome. Genet's work has been translated into Latin, 1702, 7 vols. 12mo. by his brother the abbé Genet, prior of St. Gemme, who died 1716; author of the *Cas de Conscience sur les Sacremens*, 1710, 12mo.

GENEVIEVE (St.) a virgin celebrated for her piety and miracles; born about 422, at Nanterre, near Paris, of an illustrious family, according to the learned M. de Valois. St. Germain, bishop of Auxerre, and St. Loup, bishop of Troyes, going into England to oppose the Pelagian heresy, passed through Nanterre; and St. Germain, by that means becoming acquainted with Genevieve's virtue, exhorted her to devote herself intirely to God; which the saint promising, St. Germain gave her a copper medal, on which a cross was impressed, as a token of the promise she had made to Christ. Genevieve received the veil from the bishop of Paris, and when her parents died went to reside there with a lady who was her godmother, where she soon became famous for her virtues, and austerities; which did not however prevent her being exposed to persecutions and the blackest calumnies; but to these the saint only answered by patience; contented to weep, and pray in secret for her enemies and slanderers; who, when St. Germain passed through Paris, in his second journey to England, accused her to him, of hypocrisy and superstition; but the holy bishop despised their calumnies and proved the saint's innocence. When Attila, king of the Huns, invaded Gaul with a powerful army, the Parisians determined to abandon their city, and retire to some stronger places; but Genevieve prevented this, by assuring them that city would be preserved, while those to which they wanted to fly would be pillaged, and sacked by the barbarians. The event justified her prediction, and the Parisians from that time placed the greatest confidence in her, and held her in the highest veneration. St. Genevieve's holiness was rewarded by the gift of miracles; her fame extended to the most distant countries, and St. Simeon Stylites recommended himself to her prayers. She died January 3, 512, aged near 90, and was buried in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, now called the church of St. Genevieve, where her remains still rest. The blessing granted to those who apply to this saint for her intercession, draw a great concourse of people daily to her church.

GENGHISKAN. one of the most famous conquerors who have appeared in the world; born 1154, at Diloun, son of Pisouca, a Mogul khan. After his father's death, a conspiracy of his subjects and neighbours obliged him, at the age of 13, to retire to Avenk-Khan, khan of the Tartars, by whom he was at first very kindly received, and did great services to that prince in the wars which he was obliged to carry on; till perceiving that his destruction was resolved upon, he made his escape. Avenk-Khan, and Schokoun, his son, pursued him, but Genghiskan surprized them, and, defeating their forces, obliged them to retire to the Tartar princes, by whom they were put to death. Genghiskan then raised a powerful army, and gained a series of signal victories, during twenty-two years, over the Moguls and Tartars, whose tribes were all brought under subjection; and after having founded one of the greatest empires in the world, died in 1226, aged 72. Octai, his son, succeeded to the kingdom of the Moguls; Zagataï to that of Transoxane; Tulican to Corasan, Persia, and part of the Indies; and Bathou, son of Giougis, their eldest brother, who died before their father, inherited the countries of Alan, Rous, and Bulgar. This prince followed the steps of his grandfather; and conquered several provinces; his posterity continued to be powerful monarchs till the reign of Tamerlane, who seized their dominions. Mangoucan and Coblaican, sons of Tulican, engaged in a war against the Chinese, and the latter was acknowledged emperor of China in 1280. from which time his descendants have reigned over that vast empire.

GENNADIUS I, a celebrated patriarch of Constantinople, who succeeded Anatolius in 458, governed his church with great zeal and prudence, and died 471, leaving some Homilies on the Eucharist, which are added to others

on the same subject, *Paris*, 1709, 4to.

GENNADIUS II. v. SCHOLARIUS (George).

GENNADIUS, a celebrated priest of Marseilles in the 6th century, but not bishop of that city, as some authors have said. He died about 492, leaving a book *of illustrious Men*, (some chapters of which are supposed to have been added by a more modern hand) in St. Jerome's works, or with other ancient treatises on the same subject, *Antwerp*, 1639, fol. *Hamburg*, 1718, fol.; a book upon the Ecclesiastical Dogmas, which may be found among St. Augustine's works. Gennadius does not follow the sentiments of this holy doctor on grace and free-will, but those of Fauste of Riez; for which reason many writers have supposed him to be a semi-pelagian. Some other works are ascribed to him.

GENNES (Julian René Bingamin de) born June 16, 1687, of a distinguished family at Vitri, in Britany. He entered among the fathers of the oratory at Angers, and was appointed professor of divinity at Saumur, at the age of 30. A thesis, which he maintained there upon grace, being censured by the bishop and faculty of Angers, he published three letters against these censures, and was afterwards sent by his superior to Montmorenci, then to Troyes, where he became eminent by his preaching. It was in this last city that he published a refutation in 4to. of Dom. Petit Didier's work, and the *Pastoral Instruction* of cardinal de Bissi, on the Constitution; also another piece in favour of the bishop of Senez, relating to the proceedings against him at Embrun. Some time after this, Gennes was forbidden to preach, and confined at Nevers by the general of the oratory. In 1729, having protested against all that was done in the assembly of the fathers of the oratory, and published a very violent *Memoire* on that subject, he was expelled the oratory by several letters *de cachet*, which did not prevent his writing another *Memoire* on the same subject, 1733, when a successor to Pere de la Tour was going to be elected; this memoir was approved by several advocates, and printed under their name. When Pere de Gennes went to Paris, he was confined in the Bastile, and sent four months after to a convent of benedictines at Hainault. Having obtained his liberty in eleven months on account of ill health, he visited the bishop of Senez at Chais-Dieu, and composed an *Instruction* for him in form of a *Letter*, against some modern writers. He died June 18, 1748. He was a hasty violent man, and hurried away by an impetuous zeal, which disturbed the peace of his whole life. His works, besides those already mentioned, are, a *Collection*, accompanied with *Reflexions*; and a preface to prove that he wrought a miracle in 1737, on the widow Mercier, by the intercession of M. Paris, *Deacon*; several tracts in favour of the famous *Convulsionists*, &c.

GENOUILLAC, v. GALIOTTE.

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals in Spain, a famous conqueror. He subdued Hermenric, king of the Suevi, and went with a powerful army into Africa 428, to assist count Boniface; but the count being reconciled to the emperor, attacked Genseric, and was defeated. Genseric afterwards conquered Aspar, whom Theodosius the younger had sent against him; took Carthage 439; compelled the emperor Valentinian III. to make peace, and remained master of almost all Africa. Valentinian being killed some time after, by Maximus, his widow, Eudoxia, whom Maximus had forcibly married, invited Genseric into Italy to revenge her husband's death; Genseric immediately obeyed the summons, took Rome, plundered it fourteen days, and carried away immense treasures; among which were the vessels of silver and gold, that Titus had taken from the Temple at Jerusalem. Eudoxia was carried captive into Africa, with her two daughters, Eudoxia, and Placidia; the elder of whom Genseric married to his son Huneric, and sent the youngest to Constantinople with her mother. He afterwards persecuted the catholics, ravaged the west, invaded Illyria, Peloponnesus, Greece, and several islands of the Archipelago, which he intirely ruined. The emperor Marcian finding himself too weak to resist this conqueror, was forced to use dissimulation; but Leo, his successor, raised an army of 100,000 foot against him in 468; and fitted out a fleet of 1000 ships, under the command of Basiliscus; but this general being

being bribed by Genseric, the whole army perished. Providence at length delivered the church from this cruel persecutor, who died 476. Historians draw a horrid picture of him; as much for being an Arian, as for having taken Rome and Carthage, two of the most famous cities then in the world.

GENTILI *da Fabriano*, a famous painter of the 15th century, under pope Martin V.

GENTILIS *de Foligno*, or *Gentilis de Gentilibus*; a learned physician, who left valuable commentaries on Avicenan, fol. and the following works, *de Legationibus*, *de Juris Interpretibus*; and, *de Advocatione Hispanica*; this last is so entitled, because Gentilis was appointed perpetual advocate of all causes which the king of Spain's subjects should have in England. He died June 12, 1348, at Foligno, his native place.

GENTILIS (Alberic) a learned civilian; he left Italy with his father, Matthew Gentilis, who had adopted the opinions of the innovators; and going to England, was made professor of law at Oxford, and died in London, June 19, 1608, aged 58, leaving a son. Gentilis wrote three books, *de Jure belli*, Leyden, 1589, 4to. which Grotius has made use of: *de Latinitate veteris Bibliorum versionis*, Hanoviæ, 1604, 8vo. and other works.

GENTILIS (Scipio) brother of the preceding, born 1563, was also an excellent lawyer; he left Italy with his father, taught law with uncommon reputation at Altorf and Heidelberg, and was counsellor at Nuremberg. He died 1616, leaving a son. His principal works are, *de Jure publico Populi Romani*, 1662, 8vo. *De Donationibus inter Virum et Uxorem*, 1604, 4to. *De Conjurationibus*, 1602, 8vo. *De bonis Maternis et secundis Nuptiis*, 1606, 8vo. *De Jurisdictione*, 1613, 8vo. The above are all well written, and contain great erudition; they have been collected at Naples, 4to.

GENTILIS (John Valentine) a native of Cosenza, who quitted his country on account of his religion about the middle of the 16th century, and went to Geneva, where several Italian families had taken refuge before. Among these were some busy minds, who attempted to refine upon the mystery of the Trinity; and the words *Essence*, *Person*, *Coessential*, &c. Gentilis engaged in these disputes, and contributed not a little to the encouragement of these new Arians. This gave rise to the Form of Faith drawn up in the Italian Consistory, May 18, 1558; to which Gentilis subscribed; but continuing to spread his errors clandestinely, the magistrates took cognizance of it; he was sent to prison, and convicted of having violated his signature. He presented several writings to palliate his opinions and soften Calvin, and at last, having acknowledged and abjured his errors, was only sentenced to make an *amende honorable*, and burn his works with his own hand; this he did, but fled from Geneva some time after, contrary to an oath he had taken before the magistrates, not to leave that place without their permission. After travelling through Dauphiny and Savoy, he went into the canton of Bern, and, being known there, was put in prison, but making his escape, he joined himself to George Blandrata, a physician, and John Paul Alciat, natives of Milan, his friends and associates; who were then endeavouring to spread Arianism in Poland. However the king of Poland having published an edict of banishment in 1566, against all the foreign innovators, Gentilis went into Moravia, and then to Vienna, in Austria, and hearing there that Calvin was dead, returned to the canton of Bern; but the bailiff who had imprisoned him before being still in office, arrested him June 11, 1566. The cause was carried to Bern, and Gentilis being convicted of having obstinately, and against his oath, attacked the mystery of the Trinity, was sentenced to be beheaded. He died very impiously, saying, *That he thought himself honoured, in being the first martyr who lost his life for the glory of the Father, whereas the apostles, and other martyrs, only died for the glory of the Son.* Gentilis was fickle, and inconstant in his opinions, changing them according to the times. He maintained *that God had in the extent of eternity created an excellent spirit, which became incarnate in the fulness of time.* Beza has written a history of his execution in Latin, *Geneva*, 1567, 4to.

GENTILLET (Innocent) a protestant lawyer, born at Vienne in Dauphiny. He

He was president of the chamber of the edict at Grenoble, established in 1576; and published an Apology for the Protestant Religion, in Latin: the best edition is *Geneva*, 1588, 8vo.; and several other works: the most known among them are, *Le Bureau du Concile de Trente*, Geneva, 1586, 8vo. in which he asserts, that this council was contrary to the ancient canons, and to the royal authority: *l'Anti-Machiavel*, Leyden, 1547, 12mo.: *Anti-Socin.* 1612, 4to. These works contained much learning, and the author got reputation by them among the Protestants. He was obliged to quit his country, and is said to have been syndic of the republic of Geneva.

GEOFFRIN (Claudius) a celebrated preacher, more known by the name of dom. *Jerome*, born 1639, at Paris. After being several years in the third order of St. Francis, he went into that of the Feuillans, and took his vows June 31, 1673. He afterwards preached with great applause at Paris, and at court; and became prior, visitor, and assistant to the general of his order, but was banished to Poitiers in 1717, for his opposition to the bull *Unigenitus*. He died March 17, 1721, at Paris, aged 82. The sermons of this celebrated preacher were published, 1737, 5 vol. 12mo. by the late abbé Joly de Fleury, canon of Notre-Dame at Paris.

GEOFFROY (Stephen Francis) a famous physician, botanist, and chymist, born February 13, 1672, at Paris. His father, Matthew Francis Geoffroy, an eminent apothecary, senior sheriff and consul, spared nothing in his education, or that could conduce to make him distinguished in his profession. To obtain this end, he had conferences at his house, in which Mess. Cassini, Pere Sebastian, Joblot, du Verney, Homberg, and other learned persons, exercised the young man. These conferences were the foundation of the physical experiments which have been since made at the colleges of the university of Paris. After having finished his studies with great credit, and travelled over France, England, Holland, and Italy, he took a doctor's degree in physic at Paris, 1704; was professor of chemistry to the king's garden, and physician to the royal college: he was also a member of the royal society of London, and the academy of sciences. He died January 5, 1731, at Paris, and left several very curious theses; one of them, in which he puts the question, *Whether man began from a worm?* excited so much curiosity in the ladies, that it was found necessary to translate it into French. An excellent treatise, 3 vol. 8vo. entitled, *Tractatus de Materia Medicâ, sive de medicamentorum simplicium historiâ, virtute, delectu et usu*, which was also translated in 7 vol. 12mo. by Anthony Bergier, an ingenious physician at Paris, a native of Myon, two leagues from Salins, who died Mar. 28, 1748, aged 44. M. de Nobleville has given a continuation of it in 3 vol. and added a *Hist. des Animaux*, 6 vol. and a general index, forming in all, 17 vol. 12mo.

GEOFROI, or JOFRIDI (John) of Luxeuil, a celebrated cardinal, who took the religious habit in the abbey of St. Peter at Luxeuil, and rose to the highest offices in church and state. He was abbot of St. Denis, and bishop of Arras, and aspired to the cardinalate, which the pope promised him on condition of his persuading Louis XI. to abolish the Pragmatic Sanction. Geofroi obtained, by his intrigues, a declaration from the king, nearly the same as the pope wanted; but Louis, finding he had been deceived, withdrew his favour from the bishop of Arras, and, by fresh *ordonnances*, put affairs almost in their former situation. Geofroi was, however, made bishop of Albi, and cardinal, and entrusted with business of great importance by Philip *the Good*, duke of Burgundy; Louis XI. king of France, and pope Pius II. and Paul II. He died at the priory of Rulli, in the diocese of Bourges, December 11, 1473.

GEOFROI, abbot of Vendôme, a celebrated cardinal, born of a noble family at Angers, and employed in the most important affairs of church and state by the pope and Louis *le Gros*. He died 1132. Five books of his Letters remain, and several small works, published by Pere Sirmond, 1610, 8vo. and in the Library of the Fathers. The Letter to Robert d'Arbrissel, ascribed to him, appears to be genuine.

GEOFROI *of St. Omers*, who joined with Hugh de Paganis, and seven other persons, to found the order of Templars, 1118. They took a vow of chastity

tity and poverty in presence of the patriarch of Jerusalem, and undertook to keep the highways secure for pilgrims. Baudouin II. lodged them in his palace near the temple, from whence they were called Templars; and, in 1128, they received a rule from the council of Troyes, which subjected them to almost all the monastical observances. These knights of Jesus Christ were accused of denying him; of worshipping a copper head, and of practising the most infamous debaucheries, by way of ceremonies, at their admittance into the society. Probably a desire of seizing their property induced their accusers to impute the libertinism of some young knights to the whole order, which was abolished in 1311, at the council of Vienne. Most of the knights perished by fire; their grand-master, Hugh de Molay, was burnt 1314, and died protesting his innocence, and declaring that the pope would die within 40 days, and the king within the year; which came to pass accordingly. This prediction might be looked upon as a proof of their innocence, if it has not been made since the event.

GEORGE-LEWIS *of Brunswick*, duke and elector of Hanover, son of Ernest Augustus of Brunswick. He commanded the imperial troops with honour, and was proclaimed king of England, August 12, 1714, on the death of queen Anne Stuart. He died June 22, 1727.

GEORGE II. son of the preceding, born hereditary prince of Hanover in 1683. He came to the crown of England 1727, and his government, directed by parliament, could not but be agreeable to the people; so that prince Edward's attempt in Scotland, 1746, was unsuccessful. George II. gave great assistance to the queen of Hungary, whom he secured in her dominions after the death of her father, the emperor Charles VI. In 1756 he had the vexation of losing Minorca; but the successes which followed made him ample amends for that loss. He did not live to see the end of this war, dying 1760.

GEORGE (St.) a famous eastern martyr, supposed to have suffered for the Christian faith under Carinus, or Dioclesian, about 284; but the circumstances of his life and martyrdom are not known.

GEORGE ACROPOLITA, v. LOGOTHETA.

GEORGE, duke of Clarence, convicted of having favoured the enemies of his brother, Edward IV. and drowned in a butt of wine, 1478.

GEORGE *of Trebizond*, a native of Candia, whose family were originally Trebizond. He went to Rome in the time of Eugenius IV. taught rhetoric there, and Aristotle's philosophy; and was secretary to pope Nicholas V. He died about 1448. Some of his theological writings in favour of the Latins, against the Greeks, may be found in the *Grecia Orthodoxa*, by Allatius, Greek and Latin, *Rome*, 1652, and 1659, 2 vol. 4to. He also left Latin translations of some Greek fathers, and of Eusebius' *Evangelical Preparation*; several pieces, in which he discovers an outrageous zeal against Plato, and an absurd attachment to Aristotle. Bessarion has defended the former in his book entitled, *Contre le Calomniateur de Platon*; *A System of Rhetoric*, of which the first edition, without date, is by Wendelin of Spires, about 1470, fol. reprinted with other modern rhetoricians, *Venice*, 1523, fol. v. LOGOTHETA.

GEORGE AMIRA, a learned Maronite, who went to Rome in the time of pope Clement VIII. and there published a *Syriac and Chaldee Grammar*, 1596, 4to. which is esteemed. At his return to his native country, he was elected patriarch of the Maronites, and introduced the reformation of the Calendar. He died about 1641. It was George Amira who received M. Chasteuil at Mount Libanus.

GERAN (St.) v. GUICHE.

GERARD, v. GERHARD.

GERARD THOM, or rather GERARD TENQUE, a native of the isle of Martigues in Provence, who went to the Holy Land, and distinguished himself so much there by his zeal and piety, that he was appointed to superintend the hospital built in 1080 at Jerusalem, for the reception of poor pilgrims and the sick. Godfrey of Bouillon having taken Jerusalem 1099, visited this hospital, and made very liberal donations there. The year following, Gerard founded the order of St. John of Jerusalem, the members of which,

which, besides the three usual vows, took one to relieve the Christians; and Anastasius IV. confirmed this order, 1154, by a bull, which also empowered them to receive pupils for the ecclesiastical office, and free laymen to serve the poor. These are the three sorts of persons who compose the order of St. John of Jerusalem; knights, clerks, and brothers servitors. Gerard died about 1121, after having governed his order piously, and was succeeded by Raymond du Puy.

GERARD (St.) taken from the seminary of the clerks of Cologn, and appointed bishop of Toul 963. He governed his diocese with great piety, and died April 29, 994. This bishop must be distinguished from St. Gerard, a monk of St. Denis in France in 918, and first abbot of Brogne in the county of Namur, who died October 3, 959; and from Gerard *the Blessed*, brother of St. Bernard, and monk of Clairvaux. He died Juue 13, 1138. v. GERAUD.

GERARD LE GRAND, or GROOT, a celebrated divine in the 14th century, who founded the order of regular clerks, at first called *The Brethren of the Common Life*, and afterwards canons of Windesheim. He was born at Deventer, but studied at the Sorbonne, where he was distinguished for his piety and learning; and, returning to his native place, was made canon of Utrecht, and then of Aix-la-Chapelle. This benefice he afterwards resigned, to lead a more evangelical life, and instituted a community of clerks to instruct youth, both in doctrine and piety. He became famous by his preaching and writings, and died in great reputation for sanctity, August 20, 1384, aged 44. Some very eminent communities of these regular clerks still subsist at Cologn, Wesel, and other places, where the founder's rule is very strictly observed.

GERARD (John) one of the most eminent and able divines among the Lutherans, born. 1582, at Quedlimburg. He taught theology with reputation at Jena, and died 1617, leaving many works; the principal of which are, *Theological Common Places*, *The Catholic Confession*, *part of a Harmony of the Four Evangelists*, Geneva, 1646, 3 vol. fol.; *Commentaries on Genesis*, *Deuteronomy*, *St. Peter's Epistles*, *and the Revelations*.

GERARD (John) another learned Lutheran, professor of divinity, and teacher of the academy at Jena, his native place. He died, February 24, 1668, aged 57, leaving a *Harmony of the Oriental Languages*, *a Treatise on the Coptic Church*, and other works, which are esteemed. John Ernest Gerard, his son, was also a man of genius.

GERARD DOU, a painter. v. DOU.

GERARD (Balthasar) a native of Villefans in French-comté, who found means to insinuate himself into the favour of the prince of Orange, by affecting an outrageous zeal for the Protestant religion, and an equal hatred to the Catholic; but his design was to gain an opportunity of killing that prince, which he did by a pistol loaded with three balls. This man was a fanatic, who thought to expiate his sins by killing, as he imagined, the head of the heretics, and of the revolt of the Netherlands against his master the king of Spain. He was arrested, and expired, 1584, under torments which had been protracted during eight days. He bore these dreadful pains with a degree of firmness which would have done honour to a better cause.

GERASIMUS (St.) a native of Lycia, who, having long led a solitary life in his own country, suffered himself to be seduced into the Eutychian errors by Theodosius, a vagabond monk; but, being convinced of his fault by the holy abbot Euthemius, became more humble, vigilant, and penitent, than before. He afterwards built a large monastery near Jordan, where he ended his days piously, among a great number of solitaries, March 5, 475.

GERAUD, or GERARD (St.) *Geraldus*, a monk of Corby, abbot of St. Vincent at Laon, then of St. Medard at Soissons, and afterwards first abbot of St. Seauve, near Bourdeaux. He died April 5, 1095. There is a life of St. Adalhard, written by him, in Bollandus, and in the *Acta SS.* of P. Mabillon.

GERAUD, earl and baron of Aurillac, founder of the Benedictine abbey at Aurillac, 894. He died October 13, 909.

GERBAIS (John) born, 1629, at Rupois, a village in the diocese of Rheims. He was admitted a doctor of the Sorbonne in 1661, professor of rhetoric at the royal college, 1662, and

was asterwards principal of the college at Rheims, where, by his will, he founded two scholarships. He died, April 14, 1699, aged 70, leaving several works in Latin and French: the principal are, A treatise *de Causis Majoribus*, 1691, 4to. in which he maintains, that episcopal causes ought to be first judged by the metropolitan, and the bishops in his province. Innocent XI. condemned this work in 1680. A treatise on the authority of kings over marriages, 1690, 4to.; three letters *Sur le pecule des Religieux*, 1698, 12mo.; a translation of the treatise by Panormus on the council of Basil, 8vo.; *Lettre sur la Comedie*, 12mo.; *Lettre sur les Dorures et le Luxe des Habits des Femmes*, 12mo. &c. All the works of this author discover a lively wit, great strength and solidity of reasoning; with much penetration and deep learning. He was chosen by the French clergy to publish the edition of *Rules* respecting the Regulars, with M. Hallier's notes, 1665, 4to. and in tom. 6. of *Memoirs du Clergé*, by le Merre.

GERBEL, *Gerbelius* (Nicholas) an eminent German lawyer, born at Pforzheim, well skilled in languages as well as law, which he taught at Vienna. He was Luther's friend, who dedicated to him a work of Melancthon's, of which he had procured the edition. Gerbel became afterwards professor of law at Strasburg, and died there, in a very advanced age, January 20, 1560. M. de Thou calls him *virum optimum, et pariter doctrinâ ac morum suavitate excellentem*. His chief work is a very good description of Greece, entitled, *Isagoge in Tabulam Græciæ Nicholai Sophiani*, Basil, 1550, fol. He also left *vitâ Joannis Cuspiniani, de Anabaptistarum ortu et progressu, &c.*

GERBERGE, daughter of St. William, earl of Toulouse. She lived in a retired manner at Châlons, when Lothaire, son of Louis *le Débonnaire*, to revenge himself on her brothers William and Bernard, caused her to be put in a cask, and thrown into the Saone, where she perished, accusing her of witchcraft, and using poisons.

GERBERON (Gabriel) a famous Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maure, born at Saint-Calais, in Maine, 1628. He taught theology in his order, and so warmly defended Jansenius, that the king ordered him to be arrested in 1682, at the abbey of Corby, where he was sub-prior. However, he made his escape, and retired to Holland; but, going afterwards into Flanders, was arrested there, 1703, and condemned by the archbishop of Malines. Pere Gerberon was afterwards confined in the citadel of Amiens, then at the castle of Vincennes, and, in 1710, was delivered up to his superiors, who sent him to the abbey of St. Denis in France, where he died, March 29, 1711, aged 83. His works are, editions of *Marius Mercator*, *St. Anselm*, and *Baïus*; the *Apology* of Rupert, abbot of Tuy, respecting the Eucharist, 8vo. in Latin; *le veritable Penitent, ou Apologie de la Penitence*, 12mo. against P. Hazard, a Jesuit; *la verité Catholique victorieuse, sur la Predestination et la Grace efficace*; *Histoire générale du Jansenisme*, 1700, 3 vol. 12mo.; *Traité historique sur la Grace*; *Lettres à M. Bossuet, Eveque de Meaux*; *la Confiance Chrétienne*; *le Chrétien désabusé*; *la Regle des Mœurs contre les fausses Maximes de la Morale corrompue*, 12mo.; *la Défense de l'Eglise Romaine*; and, *Avis salutaires de la Sainte Vierge à ses Dévots indiscrets*. This last is a translation of the *Monita Salutaria* of Adam Windelfels, a German lawyer. Gerberon's works are all written with uncommon heat and impetuosity, and most of them were much talked of.

GERBILLON (John Francis) born, 1654, at Verdun. He entered among the Jesuits in 1670, and was sent to China 1688, where his skill in mathematics introduced him to the emperor, whose ambassadors he accompanied to fix the limits of Chinese Tartary, and Muscovy. Having acquitted himself in this affair to the satisfaction of both nations, the emperor kept him at his court, and permitted him to preach Christianity in his dominions. Pere Gerbillon died, 1707, at Pekin, superior of all the missions of the empire. He left *Elements of Geometry*, and, *A System of practical and speculative Geometry*, in the Chinese and Tartar languages, which has been printed at Pekin.

GERHARD, or GERARD (Ephraim) a learned German lawyer, born at Giersdorff, in the duchy of Brieg, 1682. He was appointed advocate to the court and

and regency at Weimar, and afterwards professor of law at Altorf, where he died 1718, aged 36. His works are, *Delineatio Philosophiæ rationalis.* At the end of this book, which is the principal one, is a very good dissertation *de præcipuis Sapientiæ impedimentis. Introductio in Historiam Philosophicam*; *de lege furia caninâ*; *Delineatio juris naturæ*; *Delineatio juris Civilis Romano-Germanici*; *de servitutibus in favendo consistentibus*; *de judicio duellico*, &c. ☞ GERARD.

GERING (Ulric) a celebrated German printer, who, with Martin Crantz and Michael Friburger, was invited from his native place to print at the Sorbonne, by the doctors of that house. They published their first impressions in 1469 and 1470. Ulric Gering got a large fortune, and established some considerable foundations in the Sorbonne and the college de Montaign. He died August 23, 1510. He was admitted into the Sorbonne, though a layman, for his merit and benefactions.

GERLAC PETRI *de Deventer*, canon of the Augustine order in the monastery of Windesheim, author of some Soliloquies, in Latin, 12mo. or 24to. which have been translated into French, 12mo. He died in great reputation for sanctity in 1411.

GERMAIN (St.) bishop of Auxetre, in which city he was born about 380, of noble parents. He studied in Gaul and at Rome, and made so great a progress in the law, that he was esteemed one of the most illustrious civilians of his time. Being afterwards made governor of Auxerre, and commander of the troops in that country, he discharged these offices with so much prudence and integrity, that, upon the death of St. Amateur, bishop of Auxerre, he was thought worthy to succeed him; and, notwithstanding his reluctance, was consecrated July 7, 418. In this situation St. Germain immediately practised the most austere virtues; gave all his possessions to the church and the poor, and was universally esteemed and venerated. The Gaulish bishops sent him into Britain, 429, with St. Loup, bishop of Troyes, to oppose the heresies of Pelagius and Celestius, which they did with good success. St. Germain made a second voyage thither, and God distinguished his mission by miracles. He died at Ravenna, July 31, 448, aged near 70. His life has been written by Constance, a priest, and cotemporary author, at the desire of St. Patient, archbishop of Lyons, and may be found in Surius. The learned abbé Lebœuf has written a dissertation to prove, that St. Germain's relics have been recovered.

GERMAIN (St.) a native of Autun, who succeeded Eusebius in the bishopric of Paris, about 555, and was archchaplain, or grand-almoner to king Childebert I. He died, May 28, 576. There is an excellent letter written by him to Q. Brunehaut in St. Gregory of Tours, and in the collection of the councils. He established a monastery in the church of St. Vincent at Paris, built by Childebert, which is called St. Germain-des-Prés. Dom. Bouillard has published a history of it, 1724, fol. fig.

GERMAIN (John) born at Clugny, one of the most distinguished prelates in the 15th century. He was doctor of the Sorbonne, bishop of Nevers, and afterwards of Chalons-sur-Saone. Philip *the Good*, duke of Burgundy, who had a particular esteem for him, made him chancellor of his order of the fleece, and sent him to the council held at Constance, in which he spoke with much eloquence. He died, February 11, 1460, leaving several works.

GERMAIN (D. Michael) a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maure, born, 1645, at Peronne, and died at Paris 1694. He assisted P. Mabillon in compiling the seventh and eighth ages of the acts of the Benedictines, in the *Musæum Italicum*, and in the *Diplomatica.* He also wrote *Hist. de N. D. de Soissons*, Paris, 1675, 4to.

GERMAIN (Thomas) an eminent goldsmith, and an ingenious artist, born August 19, 1674, at Paris, son of Peter Germain, who died 1684, and was the king's goldsmith, and one of the most skilful artists of his time. Thomas Germain went to Rome, perfected himself in his art, and left many works in several cities of Italy, which are the admiration of connoisseurs. Returning to France in 1704, he worked there with equal reputation, and was employed for churches and cathedrals; and also by many European princes, for whom he made some curious pieces of excellent workmanship.

ship. He was elected sheriff in 1738, and died at Paris, August 14, 1748. St. Louis de Louvre at Paris, and a magnificent church at Livourne, have been built from his designs.

GERMANICUS (Cæsar) son of Drusus, and Antonia, niece of Augustus. He was adopted by Tiberius, his mother's brother, and declared consul in the year 12. Hearing two years after, while he was in Germany, that Augustus was dead, he refused the empire, which was offered him by the army, appeased their rebellious dispositions, and, after defeating the enemy, returned in triumph to Rome. In 18, Germanicus was sent into the East, to quell the disturbances which had arisen there. He conquered the king of Armenia, and reduced Cappadocia to a province; but Tiberius growing jealous of this young prince's glory, who was the delight of the Roman people, caused him to be poisoned at Antioch in the year 19, by Piso, governor of Syria, when only 34 years of age. He married Agrippina, daughter of Augustus, by whom he had nine children; Nero, Drusus, Caligula, Agrippina, Drusilla, Livia, and three others who died young. Germanicus composed several works: his translation of the *Phænomena* of *Aratus* into Latin verse remains, and *Epigrams*, printed at Coburg 1715, and 1716, 8vo. and in Maittaire's *Corpus Poetarum*.

GERMANUS (St.) patriarch of Constantinople in 715, who zealously opposed the emperor, Leo of *Isauria*, an Iconoclast; and was, by him, driven from his seat. St. Germanus died about 730. Several works in the Library of the Fathers are attributed to him, the greater part of which were written by Germanus *Nauphis*, patriarch of Constantinople, from 1221 to 1239.

GERMON (Bartholomew) an eminent and learned Jesuit, born June 17, 1663, at Orleans. He died October 2, 1718. He wrote very good Latin, and left four dissertations on several passages he finds fault with in P. Mabillon's *Diplomatica*, 1703, 1706, and 1707, 3 vol. 12mo.; *Letters, and important Questions, on the History of the Congregation de Auxiliis, by P. Serry*, a Dominican; with the *Errata* of the Congregation. P. Serry undertook to defend his history, and wrote a piece against Germon, entitled, *Le Correcteur corrigé*. A theological treatise, in two large volumes, quarto, on the 101 propositions condemned by the bull *Unigenitus*, which appeared under the name of cardinal de Bissy, is also ascribed to him.

GERNON (Anastasius) archbishop of Tarentasia, and a learned lawyer, author of a treatise *de Jurisdictione Ecclesiastica*, fol. He died August 4, 1627.

GERSEN (John) abbot of Verceili, one of the friends of St. Francis d'Assisi, and St. Anthony of Padua's master. He is supposed by some to have written *The Imitation of Jesus Christ*. v. QUATREMAIRE.

GERSON, v. CHARLIER.

GERTRUDE (St.) an illustrious abbess of Nivelle, in the diocese of Namur, born 626, at Landen in Brabant, daughter of Pepin, prince of Landen, mayor of the palace, and minister to the kings of Austrasia. She was appointed abbess in 647, and died, March 17, 659, aged 33. Her life has been published in Italian by Bonnucci, 12mo. and in French by William Rebreviette des Escœuvres, *Paris*, 1612, 8vo.

GERVAIS (St.) and PROTAIS (St.) two celebrated martyrs, supposed to have suffered for the Christian faith in the first century. Their bodies were found at Milan by St. Ambrose, 836; but the particulars of their lives and martyrdom are not known.

GERVAIS CHRETIEN, more known by the name of *Master Gervais*, a native of Vendes, a village in the diocese of Baïeux, first physician to king Charles V. and chancellor of Paris, where he founded the college which bears his name in 1370.

GERVAIS (Charles Hubert) superintendant of the band to the duke of Orleans, regent; afterwards master of the music at the king's chapel. He died 1744, at Paris, aged 72, and left Motets, Cantatas, and the Operas of *Medusa*, *Hypermnestre*; *les Amours de Protée*.

GERVAISE (Nicholas) a Parisian, son of M. Gervaise, physician to M. Fouquet, superintendant of the finances. He was barely 20, when Mess. Brisacier and Tiberge, priests of the congregation of foreign missions, engaged him to embark with some ecclesiastics, who

who were going as missionaries to the kingdom of Siam. The young abbé Gervaise staid four years at Siam; made himself master of the language, conversed with the learned, and, at his return, published *Hist. naturelle et politique du Royaume de Siam*, 12mo. and *Description historique du Royaume de Macaçar*, 12mo.; two very curious works. The abbé Gervais was afterwards curate of Vannes in Brettany, then provost of the church of St. Martin at Tours. His new dignity induced him to write a life of St. Martin, 4to. which was criticised by Dom. Stephen Badier, a Benedictine; and, sixteen years after, he printed *Hist. de Boëce* at Paris. Being consecrated bishop of Horren, some time after, at Rome, he embarked to exercise his zeal in the place of his mission; but the Caribbees murdered him and all his clergy on their arrival, November 20, 1729. He wrote several books besides those above mentioned.

GERVAISE (Dom. Armand Francis) brother of the preceding, who, having studied ethics with success, entered among the bare-footed Carmelites; but, not finding this reform sufficiently austere to satisfy his excessive zeal, he took the habit of la Trappe 1695, and insinuated himself so much into the favour of the celebrated abbé de Rancê, as to be appointed abbot of la Trappe on the death of Dom. Zozime 1696. The abbé, however, soon repented of his choice; for the new abbot began immediately to raise animosities, and foment divisions among the monks, endeavouring to set them against the abbé de Rancé, and to undo all that this holy reformer had done; but the abbé engaged him artfully to resign, and got his resignation approved by the king. Dom. Gervaise, finding himself deprived of his abbey, left la Trappe, and drew up a long *Apology*. He frequently changed his place of abode afterwards, always living, however, according to the rules of la Trappe; but, when the first volume of his *Hist. generale de Citeaux*, 4to. appeared, the Bernardines, who were strongly attacked in that work, obtained an order from the court against him, and he was arrested at Paris going out of the Luxemburg, conducted to the abbey of Notre-Dame de Reclus, where he was confined, and died there 1755. Besides his *Apology*, and his *Hist. de la reforme de Citeaux*, which is very scarce, he left *La Vie de St. Cyprien*, with Dissertations, 4to, *La Vie d'Abailard et d'Heloïse*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Lettres d'Abailard à Heloise*, 2 vol. 12mo. This is a very paraphrastical translation. *Hist. de l'Abbé Suger*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *La Vie de St. Irenée*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *La Vie de Rufin*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *La Vie de l'Apôtre St. Paul*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *La Vie de St. Paulin*, with Dissertations, 4to.; two Letters on the Anglican Ordinations, againsr P. Courayer; *Hist. de l'Abbé Joachim*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *La Vie de St. Epiphane*, 4to. &c. He also left in MS. *Traité des devoirs des Evêques*; an abridgement of M. de Fleury's Ecclesiastical History; and other pieces. This author's disposition may be discovered in all his works; violent, fickle, and inconstant. In general, he follows and copies good books and memoirs, but spoils them by additions and reflections of his own, which are frequently ill placed, and by no means judicious. His criticism is often faulty, and his theology not always just: there are, indeed, some propositions in his books which are absolutely shocking; among others is that passage in the History of the Abbé Joachim, where he asserts, that this abbé has wrought as great, or even greater miracles, than all the saints, *excepting, perhaps*, he adds, *those of Christ and the Apostles*. This *perhaps* is scandalous, ridiculous, and insupportable, to say nothing worse of it.

GERVASE *of Tilbury*, an eminent English writer in the 13th century, so called from a place of that name on the Thames. He was nephew of Henry II. king of England, and much esteemed by the emperor Otho IV. to whom he dedicated *A Description of the World*, and a *Chronicle*. Gervase of Tilbury also wrote *A History of England*, another of the *Holy Land*, and other works.

GERYON, son of Chrysaor, and king of the three islands now called Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, which gave rise to the fable that he had three heads. He is said to have been killed by Hercules, who carried his oxen into Greece. Various conjectures on the origin of this fable of Geryon may be found in the mythologists.

GESNER (Conrad) a celebrated physician and naturalist, born 1516, at Zurich, who completed his studies in France, travelled into Italy, and taught physic and philosophy in his native country, with uncommon reputation. Gesner understood the languages, and excelled so much in natural history, that he was called the *German Pliny*. He died December 22, 1565, aged 49, leaving no children. His principal works are, *A History of Quadrupeds, Birds, Serpents, and Scorpions*, 1551, Zurich, 4 vol. fol. The serpents and scorpions are frequently wanting. *An Universal Library*, printed at Zurich, 1545, fol. which may be considered as one of the earliest catalogues of authors and books. The epitome of this work, 1583, fol. is more in request than the work itself. *A Lexicon*, Greek and Latin, 1560, fol.; *Opera Botanica*, Norimbergæ, 1754, fol.; *A Collection of the Writers on Surgery*, Zurich, 1555, fol. &c. Gesner is highly praised by Beza and M. de Thou.

GESSE'E (John de la) born 1551, at Mauvaisin in Gascony. He was secretary to the duke d'Alençon, who died 1584; from which time nothing more is known of Gessée. His French poems were printed at Antwerp, 1583, 4to. and there are some Latin poems by him, 1580, 8vo.

GESVRES, v. POTIER.

GETA *(Septimius)* son of the emperor Severus, and brother of Caracalla, with whom he was declared Cæsar. The mild temper, and brilliant qualities of this prince, gained the affections of the people; but Caracalla, who hated him, killed him in the arms of Julia his mother, at the age of 23, in the year 212.

GHEEN (James) an ingenious Dutch engraver, who has left some beautiful prints. His engraving is neat, but rather dry. He left *Le Maniement des Armes*, 1607, fol.

GHELEN, or GESLEN, *Gelenius* (Sigismond de) a native of Prague, corrector of the press to Froben. He died 1554, having translated *Josephus*, *St. Justin*, *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, and several other authors, from Greek into Latin.

GHILINI (Jerome) born 1589, at Monza in the Milanese, He married very young, but, being left a widower, was ordained priest, and took a doctor's degree in canon law. Ghilini was a member of the academy degl'Incogniti at Venice, and apostolical prothonotary. He died at Alexandria della Paglia, 1670, leaving *Teatro di nomini letterati*, 1647, 2 vol. 4to. and *Annali di Alessandria*, Milano, 1666, fol.

GHIRLANDINI (Dominico) a Florentine painter, who died 1493. Michael Angelo was his pupil.

GHISLERI (Michael) v. GAETAN, PIUS V.

GIAC (Peter de) eminent for his genius, services, and great riches; appointed chancellor of France 1383, which office he resigned in 1388, and died 1407. He had been chamberlain to Charles V. His grandson, Peter de Giac, a favourite of Charles VII. having incurred the constable de Richemont's hatred, was, by his order, thrown into the river, 1426. He had been accused of poisoning his first wife, that he might marry another: this first wife brought him a son, who died without issue.

GIANNONE (Peter) a Neapolitan advocate, born about 1680, who was obliged to fly from his country, for having spoken with too little caution respecting the court of Rome, in his *History of Naples*, printed at Naples, 1723, 4 vol. 4to. The king of Sardinia gave him an asylum in his dominions, keeping him, as it were, confined there, both to satisfy the court of Rome, and save the author's life. Giannone died in that country 1748, leaving a son. His History of Naples has been translated into French by M. Desmonceaux, who was attached to the duke of Orleans, son of the regent, *Hague*, 1742, 2 vol. 4to. *Anecdotes Ecclesiastiques*, 12mo. were published from it. *Œuvres posthumes* 1760, one vol. 4to. have appeared since this author's death.

GIATTINI (John Baptist) a Jesuit born at Palermo, author of several discourses, and college tragedies; but his chief work is a Latin translation of Pallavicini's History of the Council of Trent, *Antwerp*, 1670, 3 vol. 4to. He died 1672, at Rome, aged 72.

GIBELLINES, v. CONRAD III.

GIBERT (John Peter) doctor of divinity and law, a learned canonist, born 1660, at Aix, who taught theo-

logy

logy at the seminary of Toulon, then at Aix, and settled in Paris 1703. He refused all the benefices which were offered him, and spent his life in deciding cases of conscience, and questions in the canon law. He died December 2, 1736, at Paris, aged 76. The chief among his numerous works are, *Institutions Ecclesiastiques et Benéficiales*. The best edition is 1736, 2 vol. 4to. *Usages de l'Eglise Gallicane, concernant les Censures et l'Irregularité*, 1724, 4to. *Dissertation sur l'Autorité du second Ordre, dans le Synode diocesain*, 1722, 4to. *Tradition, ou Hist. de l'Eglise sur le Sacrement de Mariage*, 1725, 3 vol. 4to. *Consultations Canoniques sur les Sacrements en général, et en particulier*, 1725, 12 vol. 12mo. *Corpus Juris Canonici per regulas naturali ordine dispositas*, &c. 1737, 3 vol. fol. v. GRATIAN, &c.

GIBERT (Balthasar) of the same family as the preceding, born January 17, 1662, at Aix in Provence. He took a bachelor's degree in divinity, and was appointed professor of philosophy at Beauvais at the age of 24, and professor of rhetoric four years after, at the Mazarine college, in which the exercises began 1688, and were opened by M. Gibert with a public speech. He filled this chair with great credit above 50 years, and formed a great number of excellent scholars, by whom he had the uncommon art of making himself beloved. M. Gibert was several times rector of the university of Paris, and defended its rights with zeal and firmness. In 1728 he succeeded his friend, the celebrated Pourchot, as syndic of the university; and it was in this character that he made a *requisition* in the general assembly of the university in 1739, by which he formed an opposition to the revocation of the *appeal* which the university had made from the bull *Unigenitus* to a future council; and this step occasioned his being banished to Auxerre. He died in the bishop of Auxerre's house, October 28, 1741, aged 79. His principal work is entitled, *Jugement des Savans, sur les Auteurs qui ont traité de la Rhétorique*, 3 vol. 12mo. which is esteemed. He also left *Traité de la veritable Eloquence*, and *Reflexions sur la Rhetorique*, in 4 books, where he answers the objections of P. Lami. *La Rhetorique, ou les Regles de l'Eloquence*, 12mo. the best work we have upon that subject; and *Observations*, addressed to M. Rollin, on his *Traité de la Maniere d'Enseigner*.

GIBERTI (John Matthew) a native of Palermo, natural son of Franco Giberti, a Genoese, and general of the pope's naval forces. He was governor of Tivoli, and esteemed by Leo X. and Clement VII. who employed him in important affairs. The latter made him bishop of Verona, which diocese Giberti ruled with so much wisdom, zeal, and prudence, that St. Charles, and other pious bishops, adopted the same rules for their churches that he had established in his own. This bishop loved and patronized learning, and had a press in his house for printing the Greek fathers, from whence came that beautiful edition of *St. John Chrysostom's Homilies on the Epistles of St. Paul*. Giberti died in great reputation for sanctity, December 30, 1543.

GIBIEUF (William) a learned doctor of the house of the Sorbonne, born at Bourges. He entered the order of the oratory, was vicar-general to cardinal de Berulle, and superior of the French Carmelites. He died June 6, 1650, at St. Magloire in Paris, leaving several works; among others, a Latin treatise *on the Freedom of God, and of the Creature*, 1630, 4to.; and, *Les Grandeurs de la Vierge*, 2 vol. 8vo. He was the intimate friend of Descartes, and P. Mersenne.

GIDEON, son of Joash, of the tribe of Manasseh, fifth judge of Israel, about 1245 A. C. After being confirmed in his mission by the miracle of the fleece, he marched against the Midianites with 300 men, and, entering by night into their camp, struck terror into the army, and put them to flight. Gideon then passed over Jordan, took Zeba and Zalmunna, whom he slew with his own hand, and afterwards entirely defeated the Midianites, in number above a hundred and forty thousand. He ruled the people with great wisdom, and died in an advanced age 1239 A. C. leaving by several wives 70 sons, besides Abimelech.

GIE' (the marechal de) v. ROHAN.

GIFANIUS, or GIFFEN (Hubert) a native of Buren in Guelderland, who took a doctor of law's degree at Orleans, and taught afterwards with reputation at Strasburg, Altorf, and Ingolstadt.

golstadt. The emperor Rodolphus II. invited Gifanius to his court, made him counsellor and referendary of the empire, and sent him into Bohemia, where he died in a very advanced age, 1604, while he was at Prague. His principal works are Notes and Commentaries on *Aristotle's Politics, and Morality*, 8vo. *on Homer*, and *on Lucretius*; six *Letters* on different learned subjects, and several writings on law. Gifanius had great literary disputes with Lambin and Scioppius.

GIFFORD (William) whose uncle, of the same name, was bishop of Winchester. He took the religious habit among the English Benedictines, at Dieulewart, near Pont-à-Mousson, became afterwards a celebrated archbishop of Rheims, and died 1630, aged 76. He wrote the famous book, *Calvino Turcismus*, Antwerp, 1597, 8vo. which has appeared under the fictitious name of William Reginald.

GIGAULT (Bernardine) marquis de Bellefond, governor of Vincennes, and marechal of France. He was son of Henry Robert Gigault, seigneur de Bellefond, and governor of Valogne, and signalized himself, on several occasions, under Louis XIV. who appointed him marechal 1668. M. Gigault commanded the Catalonian army 1684, and defeated the Spaniards. He died December 5, 1694, aged 64.

GIGAULT *de Bellefond* (Jaques Bonne) related to the preceding, bishop of Bayonne 1735, archbishop of Arles 1741, and of Paris 1746. He died of the small-pox 1747.

GIGGEIUS (Anthony) doctor of the Ambrosian college at Milan, lived in the beginning of the 17th century. His *Thesaurus Linguæ Arabicæ*, 1632, 4 vol. fol. is much esteemed. He was also author of the Latin translation of a Commentary by three Rabbins on the Proverbs of Solomon, *Milan*, 1620, 4to.

GILBERT (St.) abbot of Neuffontaines, order of Premontré in Auvergne, a gentleman who took the cross with king Louis the Younger, and accompanied him into Palestine 1146. At his return he entered the monastic state with St. Petronilla his wife, founded the abbey of Neuffontaines, and was its first abbot, 1151. He died June 6, 1152.

GILBERT, a celebrated abbot of Citeaux in the 12th century, an Englishman, so eminent in his order for learning and piety, and in all the universities of Europe, that he was surnamed *the Great*, and *the Theologian*. He died in 1166, or 1168, at Citeaux, leaving several theological and moral works.

GILBERT *the Englishman*, a writer in the 13th century, so called from the place of his birth. He travelled much, became well acquainted with philosophy, physic, and botany; and is supposed to have been the first medical author of the English nation. Gilbert left a very good work, entitled, *Compendium totius Medicinæ*, Genevæ, 1608, 4to. and 12mo.

GILBERT *of Sempringham*, one of St. Bernard's friends, and founder of the Gilbertine order in England, born at Lincoln about 1104. He was penitentiary, kept a school for youth, established several monasteries and hospitals, and died 1189, in a very advanced age.

GILBERT (Gabriel) a French poet, who has left *Operas*, *Tragedies*, a poem entitled, *l'Art de Plaire*; *Sonnets*, *Madrigals*, and other poems, 1661, 12mo. by which he has acquired some reputation, He was a protestant, secretary of state to Christina, queen of Sweden, and her resident in France. He died 1675 at Paris.

GILBERT *de la Porée*, v. PORE'E.

GILDAS (St.) sirnamed *the Wise*, born in 520, at Dumbritton in Scotland. Being ordained priest, he preached in England and Ireland, and restored the purity of faith and discipline in those countries. St. Gildas going afterwards into Gaul, settled near Vannes, where he built the monastery of Ruys, of which he was abbot, and where he died, January 29, 570. Some of his canons of discipline remain in Dom. d'Achery's *Spicelegium*, and *a Discourse on the Ruin of Britain*, in the Library of the Fathers, *London*, 1568, 12mo. and in Thomas Gali's Collection. The abbey of Ruys bears also the name of Gildas.

GILEMME (Peter) a priest, and an impostor, who offered to restore Charles VI. king of France, to his senses by magic; and, as a proof of his abilities, undertook to set twelve men at liberty, who should be bound with iron chains; but, this operation failing, he

he was burnt with his companions by order of the provost of Paris, 1403.

GILIMER, one of Gesneric's descendants, who dethroned his cousin Hunneric, king of the Vandals in Africa, and usurped his dominions in 531. The emperor Justinian wrote to him in favour of Hunneric, but Gilimer treating his solicitations and menaces with contempt, Justinian sent Belisarius against him, who took Carthage, made himself master of all Africa, and carried Gilimer to Constantinople, to adorn his triumph. It is said that Gilimer, seeing Justinian seated on his throne in the Circus, and reflecting on the vicissitude of human affairs, cried out, as Solomon had done before, *Vanity of Vanities, all is vanity.* The emperor assigned him some lands in Galatea for the support of himself and family. By this victory Africa became a Roman province, as it had been before its conquest by the Vandals.

GILLES (St.) *Ægidius*, an abbot in Languedoc, under the pontificate of Cæsar of Arles, who died about 547. He presented a *Request* to pope Symachus in favour of the church at Arles.

GILLES *of Viterbo*, a learned general of the Augustines, and cardinal; so called from the place of his birth. He was well skilled in languages; opened the Lateran council under Julius II. 1512, and conducted several affairs of importance for Leo X. He died November 12, 1532, at Rome. This cardinal left *Commentaries* on some of the Psalms; *Remarks* on the three first chapters of Genesis; *Dialogues, Epistles*, and *Odes*, in praise of Pontanus, &c. which may be found in Martenne's *Amplissima Collectio.*

GILLES (Nicole or Nicholas) secretary to Louis XII. and comptroller of the treasury, who died 1503. He wrote *Annals*, or *Chronicles*, of France, from the destruction of Troyes till 1496. This history is worth but little till after the reign of Louis X. Denis Sauvage, Belleforest, and several anonymous authors, have made additions to these Annals; and Gabriel Chappuis has continued them down to 1585, fol.; they have been translated into Latin.

GILLES (Peter) born 1490, at Albi. After travelling over France, and into Italy, he spent some time, at his return, with George d'Armagnac, bishop of Rhodes, afterwards cardinal, who was his patron; and, at this prelate's request, wrote his 16 books on the nature of animals, *De vi et naturâ Animalium*, Lyons, 1533, 4to. extracted from Ælian, Porphyry, Heliodorus, and Oppian; to which he has added his own observations, and a book of the fish found at Marseilles. Peter Gilles dedicated this work to Francis I. and entreated him, in the dedication, to send some learned men into foreign countries, at his own expence. Francis approved this plan, and the author was sent to the Levant some time after; but, receiving nothing from the king during his stay there, he was obliged, at the king's death, 1547, to enlist himself in the service of Soliman II. for a maintenance. In 1550, however, he returned to France with M. d'Aramont, ambassador from that kingdom to the Porte; went afterwards to cardinal d'Armagnac at Rome, being entrusted with the affairs between France and the Holy See, and died in that city 1555, aged 65. Besides his work above mentioned, he left, *Elephanti descriptio*, 8vo.; *de Bosphoro Thracio*, 24to.; *de Topographia Constantinopoleos*, 24to.; and in Banduri's *Imperium Orientale*, editions of Demetrius of Constantinople in *Rei Accipitrariæ Auctores*, 1612, 4to.; of Theodoret's *Commentary on the Twelve Minor Prophets*; and of the *Hist. of Ferdinand, king of Arragon*, by Laurentius Valla.

GILLES (Saint) a French poet in the 17th century, sub-brigadier in the first company of musqueteers, who quitted the service in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies, and, to the great astonishment of every body, retired to a convent of capuchins. He left *Tales, Songs, Vaudevilles*, and other poetical pieces, which are ingenious, witty, and agreeable, but in many places too licentious. Most of them are printed in a volume entitled, *La Muse Mousquetaire.* He must be distinguished from l'Enfant de Saint Gilles, his brother, who died 1745, aged 85. He left a tragedy called *Ariarathe*, which is but little esteemed.

GILLES (John) an ingenious French musician, born 1669, at Tarascon, who learnt that science with the celebrated Campra as a singing-boy of the cathedral at Aix, under William Poitevin,

priest of that church. He was afterwards music-master in St. Stephen's church at Toulouse, and died in that city 1705, leaving some excellent *Motets*, among which the *Diligam te* is particularly admired; and his *Mass for the Dead* is esteemed a master-piece.

GILLET (Francis Peter) born July 8, 1648, at Lyons. He was advocate to the parliament of Paris, and distinguished himself by his Pleadings, and Translations. He died October 23, 1720. His *Pleadings* have been printed in 2 vol. 4to. and are esteemed. He translated the *Catalinaria*, the second *Philippic*, and the Orations for *Celius*, and *Milo*. Lawrence Gillet, his brother, who died at Lyons 1720, was author of two *Requests* to the king for the advocates and physicians at Lyons, which were followed by a favourable sentence.

GILLET (Lewis Joachim) regular canon of St. Genevieve in Paris, and librarian to that abbey till 1717. He was curate of Mahon in the diocese of St. Malo; but, after having fulfilled the duties of that station twenty-three years, resumed his former office of librarian, and died 1753, aged 74, leaving a new translation of *Josephus* 1756, and the following 4 vol. 4to.

GILLI (David) born in Lower Languedoc: his parents were Calvinists, and he acquired an extensive knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, and Theology, under the celebrated Amyrault. He was minister of Baugé in Anjou, where he distinguished himself by his preaching. Having afterwards examined attentively the controverted points between Catholics and Protestants, and Calvin's works, which Amyrault had owned to him he secretly despised, he resolved, with his friend David Courdil, to abjure Calvinism. This resolution they fulfilled, June 6, 1683, with five other Protestants, in presence of Henry Arnauld, bishop of Angers. Louis XIV. granted Gilli, and Courdil, each a pension of 1000 livres, and the clergy one of 400. Gilli brought back many Calvinists to the church, and settling with his friend at Angers, they both became members of the academy in that city. Gilli hearing of Courdil's death, was seized with a violent fever, of which he died, December 27, 1711, aged 63. The collection printed under the title of *Conversion de Gilli*, 1683, 12mo. contains the speeches of Gilli and Courdil at the synod of Sorges, near Angers, upon their design; and the exhortation delivered to them by M. Arnauld, when he received their abjuration.

GILLIER (John Claudius) a French musician, who composed the music for most of Dancourt's and Regnard's divertissemens. He died 1737 at Paris.

GILLOT (Germain) a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, born of a noble family at Paris, who devoted his wealth and talents to the education of youth for the service of the church and state, and spent above 100,000 crowns in this laudable undertaking. His pupils were called *Gillotins*, and became eminent in law, physic, divinity, &c. He died at Paris, Oct. 20, 1688, aged 66. He advised against the censure of M. Arnauld's *second Letter*; but his advice was not followed.

GILLOT (James) canon of the holy chapel, counsellor clerk to the parliament of Paris, and dean of Langres; descended from a noble family of Burgundy. He possessed a very elegant and valuable library, and his house was a rendezvous for all the learned. He died 1619, leaving *Instructions et Lettres Missives, concernant le Concile de Trente*, 1654, 4to. and other works. He had a great share in the *Catholicon d'Espagne*, better known by the title of *Satyre Menipée*, Ratisbon (Elzevir) 1664, 12mo. with notes by Godefroi; *Brussels*, 1709, 3 vol. 8vo.; and this ingenious satire against the League was composed at his house. Gillot is also supposed to have written the *Life of Calvin*, printed in 4to. under the name of *Papire Masson*.

GILLOT (Claude) a painter and engraver, born 1673, at Langres. He was a pupil of John Baptist Corneille, and much employed in the decorations of the opera. His genius appeared particularly in the grotesque. This artist was admitted a member of the royal academy of painting 1715, and had Watteau among his pupils. He died 1722, at Paris.

GILLOT (Louise Genevieve) a lady celebrated for her poetical talents, and her great genius, born 1650, at Paris. She married de Saintonge, an advocate, and died in Paris 1718. Her poetry consists

consists of *Epistles*, *Eclogues*, *Madrigals*, *Songs*, *Comedies*, and *Operas*, 1714, 12mo. &c. She also wrote a romance, entitled, *Hist. secrette de Dom. Antoine, Roi de Portugal*, 12mo.

GIOACHINO GRECO, commonly called the *Calabrian*, a famous chess-player at the end of the 17th century, who visited every court in Europe, and was so eminent for his skill at chess, that he could not find his equal any where. He has left a treatise on that game in 12mo.

GIOJA (Flavio) a celebrated Neopolitan, born at Pasitano, a castle near Amalfi, to whom the invention and use of the compass is attributed. He lived about 1300.

GIORDANI (Vital) a skilful mathematician, born December 13, 1633, at Bitonto. He spent his youth in idleness and debauchery, and married a girl without any fortune; but, having killed one of his brothers-in-law, who reproached him with his indolence and laziness, he entered as a soldier in a fleet fitted out by the pope against the Turks. The admiral, finding that he did not want genius, gave him a writer's place which happened to be vacant; and Giordani, being obliged in consequence to learn arithmetic, eagerly studied that of Clavius, and acquired a taste for mathematics. Returning to Rome, in 1659, he was made keeper of the castle of St. Angelo, and devoted the leisure that office afforded him to mathematical studies, in which he made so rapid a progress, that queen Christina chose him for her mathematician during her stay at Rome; and Louis XIV. appointed him to teach mathematics in the academy of painting and sculpture which he had founded in that city, 1666. Giordani was made engineer to the castle of St. Angelo by pope Clement X. appointed mathematical professor at the college della Sapienza 1685, and admitted into the academy *de gl' Arcadi*, May 5; 1691. He died November 3, 1711, aged 78. His principal works are, *Euclide restituto*, fol.; *De componendis gravium momentis*, fol.; *Fundamentum doctrinæ motus gravium*, 1705, fol.; *Ad Hyacinthum Christophorum Epistola*, 1705, fol.

GIORGIONI (George) born 1478, at Castel-Franco; an artist, who gave up music for painting, which he learned under John Bellini; but, without following his master's style, he struck out a particular one for himself. He understood the management of lights and shades, and the harmony of the whole: his drawing is delicate, his carnations true, his portraits lively, and his landscapes in an exquisite taste. He first introduced the custom of painting the outside of houses at Venice. This artist died 1511, aged 33, of grief for the infidelity of his mistress. The king and the duke of Orleans had some of his pictures.

GIOTTO (le) a celebrated painter in the 14th century, born at a village near Florence. Cimabue happening to see him, when a child, keeping sheep in the country, and, observing that while they fed he drew them on a brick, conceived so good an opinion of his genius, that he begged him of his father for a pupil. Giotto became the most eminent painter of his time; he was Dante's intimate friend, and particularly esteemed by pope Benedict XI. and Clement V. He died 1336 at Florence. A young Florentine painter, named Thomas, appeared soon after, who was called *le Giottino*, because he imitated Giotto with success, and died 1356, aged 52.

GIPHANIUS, v. GIFANIUS.

GIRAC (Paul Thomas, sieur de) well known by his *Criticism on Voiture*, and the pieces he published on that occasion against Costar; was a native of Angoulême, son of Paul Thomas, seigneur de Maisonette. He was Balzac's intimate friend, and possessed more learning, and had more knowledge of antiquity than Costar, but was not less severe. He died January 2, 1663, after having been counsellor to the presidial of Angoulême.

GIRALDI (Lilio Gregorio) an ingenious critic, and one of the most learned men that Italy has produced, born June 13, 1479, at Ferrara. He lost his library, and all his property, when Charles the Fifth's army plundered Rome 1527; lived in great poverty, and extremely afflicted with the gout. He died 1552. All his works have been printed at Leyden, 1696, 2 vol. fol. The most esteemed are, *Hist. of the Gods of the Gentiles*; *Hist. of the Greek and Latin Poets*; and of *the Poets of his own Time*, &c.

GIRALDI,

GIRALDI, *Giraldus* (John Baptist) also called *Cynthius*, doctor and professor of physic at Ferrara, where he also taught rhetoric, after having taught it at Mondovi, and Pavia. He died December 30, 1573, aged 69. His works are numerous, some written in Latin, some in Italian; the former consist of *Eclogues*, *Epigrams*, and other *Poems*; the *History of Andrew Doria*, Leyden, 1696, 2 tom. fol. &c. The Italian works are, nine Tragedies, *Venice*, 1583, 8vo.; *Gli Hecatommiti nel Monte-regale*, 1565, 2 vol. 8vo. These are novels of which there is an old French translation by Chapuis, 1584, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Dell Hercole Canti* XXVI. *Modena*, 1552, 4to

GIRALDUS (Sylvester) born 1145, near Pembroke. He was archdeacon and canon of St. David's; and, being much engaged in ecclesiastical affairs, made himself so many enemies by his severity, that even the pope, whose interests he had always supported, refused to confirm his election to the bishopric of St. David's. He died about 1220. Several of his works may be found in Warton's *Anglia-Sacra*, and in Cambden's *Anglica*. His description of Wales *(Cambria)* has been printed separately, *London*, 1585, 8vo.

GIRARD (Bernard de) v. DU HAILLAN.

GIRARD (Gabriel) one of the 40 members of the French academy, and king's interpreter for the Sclavonian and Russian languages. He died 1748, aged 70. He left some works, the principal among which is entitled, *Synonymes, ou Justesse de la Langue Françoise*; an useful book, and much esteemed. M. Beauzée published a new edition of it in 1769, 2 vol. 12mo. Girard was also the author of *Les vrais Principes de la Langue Françoise*, 2 vol. 12mo. This last work is too metaphysical, and contains many things contrary to religion.

GIRARD (John Baptist) a Jesuit, famous for his law-suit with Maria Theresa Cadiere, his penitent. This young woman, who was about 20, accused him of having ruined her, and destroyed her child; but denied having participated in the crime herself, saying, that he made use of enchantment and witchcraft. The affair came before the parliament of Aix 1731, who acquitted Pere Girard; and he was sent by his superiors to Dole, where he died rector.

GIRARD (William) archdeacon of Angoulême, and secretary to the duke d'Epernon, whose life he published. The last edition is in 4 vol. 12mo. He also translated Grenada, in the latter part of life, 10 vol. 8vo. or 2 fol.

GIRARD *de Villethiery*, v. VILLETHIERY.

GIRARDON (Francis) a very eminent sculptor, born 1627, at Troyes, pupil to Laurence Maxiere and Francis Anguier. Louis XIV. being informed of his great talents, sent him to Rome, with a salary of 1000 crowns; and, at his return, he worked for the royal houses, and the gardens of Versailles and Trianon, where there are several of his performances, both in bronze and marble; some from his own models, and some from the designs of Charles le Brun. Cardinal Richelieu's *mausoleum* at the Sorbonne, and the equestrian statue of Louis *the Great* in the place de Vendôme, where both the statue and horse are of one single cast, are esteemed his master-pieces. His *Rape of Proserpine*, his *Groups* in the wood of the baths of Apollo, and the *Sculptures of the Fountain of the Pyramid*, are also much admired. These beautiful works are in the gardens at Versailles. Girardon was professor, rector, and chancellor, of the academy of painting and sculpture, and died September 1, 1715, aged 88. He married Catherine du Chemin, who became eminent by her skill in painting flowers; and raised a very beautiful tomb for her in the church of St. Landry. v. CHEMIN.

GIRAUDEAU (Bonaventure) a Jesuit, born May 1, 1697, at St. Vincent-sur-Jard, in Poitou; and died 1774. He published an excellent method for teaching Greek 1751; and the following 5 parts, 12mo. *Praxis linguæ sacræ*, 1757, 4to.; *Les Paraboles du Pere Bonaventure*, small 12mo; an entertaining work. *L'Evangile Meditée*, 1774, 12 vol. 12mo. which was well received.

GIRON GARCIAS *de Loayza*; a celebrated archbishop of Toledo, born at Talavera in Spain, son of Peter Giron, counsellor to the council of Castille. He was almoner to Philip II. preceptor to his son the Infant don Philip, and afterwards archbishop of Toledo, but did

did not long enjoy that dignity, dying February 22, 1599. He published a *Collection of the Spanish Councils*, with Notes, in Latin, 1593, fol.

GIROULT (James) a celebrated Jesuit, and one of the best preachers in the 17th century, born at Beaufort in Anjou. He entered among the Jesuits in 1641, and died at Paris, July 19, 1689, aged 65. His Sermons were published by le Pere Bretonneau, 1704, 5 vol. 12mo. two for Advent, and three for Lent. He studied argument more than words, and gained the judgment more than the fancy.

GIRY (Lewis) advocate to the parliament of Paris, and to the council, and member of the French academy, author of the following translations: *Dialogues des Orateurs*, 4to.; *l'Apologie de Socrate*; *l'Hist. Sacrée de Sulpice severe*; *l'Apologetique de Tertullien*; for which he was received into the academy: *la Cité de Dieu, de St. Augustin*, 1 vol. 4to.; *Epitres Choisies de St. Augustin*, 5 vol. 12mo. He died 1665, at Paris, his native place, aged 70.

GIRY (Francis) son of the preceding, provincial of the minim order, whose religious books gained him great reputation. He died Nov. 20, 1688, at Paris, aged 53. His principal work is, *La Vie des Saints*, fol. esteemed for its piety, but full of fables, and far from accurate as to facts. P. Raffron, of the same order, has written his life, 12mo.

GISBERT (Blaise) born, 1657, at Cahors, distinguished among the Jesuits by his talents for the pulpit, and died February 28, 1731, at Montpellier. He published, *L'Eloquence Chretienne*, Lyons, 1714, 4to.; reprinted at Amsterdam, 1728, 12mo. a work which does him honour. *L'Art d'élever le Prince*, 4to. reprinted 1688, 2 vol. 12mo. under the title of *Art de former l'Esprit et le Cœur du Prince*; and *la Philosophie du Prince*, 8vo. are now forgotten.

GISCO, son of Himilco, a Carthaginian general, driven from his country by a cabal, but afterwards recalled. Being permitted to revenge himself of his enemies, he only made them kneel, and lightly pressed their necks with his foot, to show that a great man's vengeance consists in conquering his foes by his virtues, and then forgiving them. He was general of an army in Sicily in 309; fought against the Corinthians, and concluded an advantageous peace.

GISLEN, v. BUSBEC.

GIVRE (Peter le) born 1618, near Chatean Thierry, practised physic at Provins, where he married, and died 1684. He published *Traité des Eaux Minerales de Provins*, 1659, 12mo.; *Le Secret des Eaux Minerales Acides*, 1682, 12mo. This last was translated into Latin the same year.

GLABER (Rodolphe) a famous Benedictine monk in the 11th century, author of a History of France down to 1046, in the Collection of French Historians, and a life of William, abbot of St. Benigne de Dijon, both filled with fabulous stories. The latter is in P. Mabillon's *Acts*.

GLAIN (N. Saint) born at Limoges about 1620. He went into Holland that he might profess the Protestant religion with more freedom; was captain in the service of the States, and assisted afterwards in the Rotterdam Gazette. By reading Spinoza's works, he became fond of his system, and translated the *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus* into French, under the title of, *La Clef du Sanctuaire*. This book, making much noise, he changed the title to, *Ceremonies superstitieuses des Juifs*; and afterwards to, *Reflexions curieuses d'un Esprit désintéressé, sur les Matieres les plus importantes au Salut*, 1678, 12mo.; and the book may sometimes be found with these three titles.

GLANDORP (Matthias) an eminent physician of the 17th century, born at Cologn, who practised physic and surgery with reputation at Bremen, and was physician to the archbishop and the republic of that city. He died about 1640. A collection of his works was published at London, 1729, 4to.

GLANVIL (Joseph) an ingenious and learned writer of the 17th century, born at Plymouth 1636, and educated at Oxford. He became one of Baxter's great admirers, and published, *The Vanity of Dogmatizing*; a work in which he proves the uncertainty of our knowledge; which gained him admittance into the royal society. Glanvil was afterwards chaplain to king Charles II. and canon of Worcester; and died 1680. His principal works are, *Lux Orientalis*, *or*, *Inquiries into the Opinions of the East-*

ern Sages respecting the Pre-existence of Souls. Scepsis Scientifica. Some philosophical Considerations touching the Being of Witches, and Witchcraft. Philosophia Pia, London, 1671, 8vo. *Saducismus triumphatus. Plus ultra*; *or, The Progress and Advancement of Knowledge since the Days of Aristotle*, &c.

GLAPHYRA, wife of Archelaus, high-priest of Bellona, at Comana in Cappadocia, celebrated for her beauty, and her connection with Mark Anthony, from whom she obtained the kingdom of Cappadocia for her two sons Sisinna and Archelaus, to the exclusion of Ariarathes.

GLAPHYRA, grand-daughter of the preceding, and daughter of Archelaus, king of Cappadocia. She married Alexander, son of Herod and Mariamne, sowed dissention in Herod's family, and by her pride was the cause of her husband's death. Herod, having killed Alexander, sent Glaphyra back to her father, but kept the two sons she had by the deceased. Josephus says, that she afterwards married Juba, king of Lybia, which Bayle denies; but, however that might be, Archelaus, Herod's son, was so passionately in love with her, that he put away his wife to marry her. Glaphyra died soon after this third marriage. The two sons which she had by Alexander, renounced the Jewish religion, and went to Archelaus, their uncle on the mother's side, who provided for them. One was named Alexander, the other Tigranes.

GLAREANUS, v. LORIT.

GLASSIUS (Solomon) a Lutheran divine, of great reputation among the Protestants, doctor and professor of divinity at Jena, and superintendant-general of the churches and schools in Saxe Gotha, and died 1656, at Gotha, aged 63. He left several works in Latin, the principal of which is his *Sacred Philology*, Jena, 1668, 2 vol. 4to. reprinted at *Leipsic*, 1705, 4to.

GLATIGNY (Gabriel de) first advocate-general to the *Cour des Monnoies*, at Lyons, and to the academy in that city, in which he was born 1690, and died 1755. A collection of his harangues, and academical discourses, has been published under the title of *Œuvres Posthumes de M. D* .... 1757, 12mo.

GLAUBER (John Rodolphus) a German, born at the beginning of the 17th century, who made chemistry his whole study, and left a prodigious number of tracts upon that subject, some of which have been translated into Latin, and some into French. All his works have been collected in one volume German, entitled, *Glauberus concentratus*: and this book has been since translated into English, and printed at London, 1689, fol. He also left *Furni Philosophici*, in Latin, *Amsterdam*, 1658, 2 vol. 8vo.; translated into French, 2 vol. 8vo.

GLAUCUS, a fisherman, metamorphosed into a triton. He had slighted Circe for Scylla, who was changed to a sea monster by her rival.

GLICAS, or GLYCAS (Michael) a Greek historian about the middle of the 15th century. He lived in Sicily, and wrote *Annals*, which contain what has passed in the world from the creation to the time of Alexius Comnenus, who died 1118. Leunclavius has added a fifth part, which carries it down to the taking of Constantinople. Glycas left also several useful and curious *Letters*. P. Labbe has published an edition of this author, Greek and Latin, *Louvre*, 1660, fol. which makes part of the Byzantine history. Some pieces of his may also be found in the Library of the Fathers.

GLISSON (Francis) a celebrated English physician, who was some time professor of physic at Cambridge, and gained great reputation by several anatomical discoveries. He died, 1677, in London. He left *Anatomia Hepatis*, Amsterdam, 1659, 8vo.; *De Rachitide*, London, 1650, 8vo.

GNAPHEUS, v. FULLO.

GNIPHO (Mark Anthony) a celebrated grammarian of Gaul, contemporary with Julius Cæsar and Cicero, who taught rhetoric at Rome with great applause and disinterestedness in the house of the former. He died, aged about 50, leaving a son, Lucius Hermas, who was also a grammarian, and taught at Rome. v. SUETONIUS and QUINTILIAN.

GOAR (James) a learned Dominican, born at Paris, and sent as missionary to the Levant, where he obtained a complete knowledge of the faith and customs of the Greeks. He died 1653, aged 52, leaving several works;

works: the most esteemed is his edition of the *Euchology* of the Greeks, in Greek and Latin, with learned remarks, 1647, fol. and *Venice*, 1730, fol.

GOBELIN (Giles) a famous dyer in the reign of Francis I. who is said to have discovered the art of dying that beautiful scarlet, since called *The Scarlet of the Gobelins*. He lived in the Fauxbourg St. Marcel, at Paris, where his house, and the little river which runs near it, still bear the name of *Gobelins*.

GOBIEN (Charles le) a Jesuit of St. Malo, secretary and procurator to the missions, who died 1708, at Paris, aged 55. He was author of *Lettres sur les Progrés de la Religion à la Chine*, 1697, 8vo.; *Hist. de l'Edit. de l'Empereur de la Chine, en Faveur de la Religion Chrétienne, et Eclaircissemens sur les Honneurs que les Chinois rendant à Confucius*, 1698, 12mo. which makes tom. 3d of P. le Comte's *Memoires de la Chine*; *Hist. des Isles Mariannes*, 1700, 12mo.; the beginning of *Lettres Edifiantes*, of which there are 34 collections.

GOBINET (Charles) a very pious and learned doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, born at St. Quentin, and appointed first principal of the college du Plessis, December 4, 1647, after it had been united to the house of the Sorbonne. He did great services to this college; his piety was exemplary, and he devoted himself wholly to the instruction of youth, whose minds and hearts he was equally capable of forming. Just before his death, one of the priests who attended said to him, indiscreetly enough, *Quam terribile est incidere in manus Dei viventis! How terrible it is to fall into the hands of the living God!* to which M. Gobinet replied, *Quam dulce est incidere in manus Jesu Christi pro homine morientis! How sweet it is for a dying man to fall into the hands of Jesus Christ!* and immediately expired, December 9, 1690, aged 77. His works are, *Instruction de la Jeunesse*; *Addition à l'Instruction de la Jeunesse*; *Instructions sur la Penitence, et sur la Sainte Communion*; *Instruction sur la Verité du S. Sacrement*; *Instruction sur la Religion*; *Instruction sur la Maniere de bien Etudier*; *Instruction Chrétienne des jeunes Filles*. These are all excellent; and each in one volume, 12mo.

GOBRIAS, one of the seven Persian lords, who, after the death of Cambyses, united to drive away the Magi, by whom the throne had been usurped 521 A.C.; he was father-in-law of Darius, and accompanied that prince in his expedition against the Scythians. That people having sent Darius a bird, a rat, a frog, and five arrows, Gobrias thus explained the meaning of the present: *O Persians, unless you fly away like birds, or fortify yourselves in morasses like frogs, or hide yourselves under ground like rats, you shall be destroyed with these arrows.* Gobrias had a son named Mardonius, who was Darius' son-in-law, and one of his generals.

GOCLENIUS (Conrad) born 1485, in Westphalia. He was distinguished for his great learning, wrote *Notes* on Cicero's *Offices*, procured a new edition of Lucan, and published, among other works, a Latin translation of Lucian's *Hermotinus*, or, On the Sects of Philosophers. Goclenius afterwards taught a considerable time at the college of Bois-le-duc in Louvain, and died January 25, 1539. Erasmus was his intimate friend, and Nannius spoke his funeral oration.

GOCLENIUS (Rodolphus) a laborious German writer, born March 1, 1547, at Corbach, and professor of logic 50 years at Marpurg, where he died June 8, 1628, leaving a son. He was a poet and philosopher. The principal among his numerous works are, *Miscellanea Theologica et Philosophica*, 8vo.; *Conciliator Philosophicus*, 4to.; *Idea Philosophiæ Platonicæ*, 8vo.; *Lexicon Philosophorum*, fol.; *Physiognomicæ et Chiromanticæ specialia*, 8vo. &c. He must be distinguished from Rodolphus Goclenius, doctor of physic, born 1572, at Wittemberg, and died March 2, 1621, after having been professor of physic, then of mathematics, at Marpurg. He wrote *Uranoscopia, Chiroscopia, et Metoposcopia*, 1608, 12mo.; *Tractatus de Magnetica vulneris curatione*, 1613, 12mo.

GODARD (St.) an archbishop of Rouen, who was very instrumental in the conversion of Clovis, and assisted at the first council of Orleans, 511. He died about 530. He must be distinguished from St. Godard, or Gothard, bishop of Hildesheim, who died May 4, 1039.

GODDAM, or WADDHAM (Adam) an eminent divine, of the Franciscan order, in the 14th century, who wrote

Commentaries on the Master of the Sentences, fol. and other works.

GODEAU (Anthony) a native of Dreux, who contributed to the establishment of the French academy, and acquired great reputation by his piety, his preaching, and his writings. Cardinal Richelieu procured him the bishopric of Grasse 1636; and M. Godeau obtained from Innocent X. bulls for uniting that of Vence with it, but did not pursue that plan afterwards, contenting himself with the bishopric of Vence, in which he promoted piety and ecclesiastical discipline. He died April 21, 1672, at Vence, aged 67. He left a great number of works; the principal are, *Hist. Ecclesiastique*, 3 vol. fol. and 6 vol. 12mo.; *Paraphrases des Epitres de St. Paul, et des Epitres Canoniques*; *Vie de St. Paul*, 4to.; *Vie de St. Augustin*, 4to.; *Vie de St. Charles Boromée*, 1748, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Disc. sur les Ordres Sacrées*, 12mo.; *Traduction en vers des Pseaumes de David*; *Morale Chrèt.* 3 vol. 12mo.; *Eglogues Chretiennes*; and several other poems. *Elogés des Evêques, qui dans tous les Siecles de l'Eglise ont fleuri en Doctrine et en Sainteté*, 4to.; *Lettres sur divers Sujets*, 12mo The New Testament, Latin and French, 2 vol. 12mo. &c. He censured *l'Apologie des Casuists*, by P. Pirot, a Jesuit. The intention of his poetry is to be praised rather than the execution; he wished to restore it to its true use, but had not a poetical genius.

GODEAU (Michael) professor of rhetoric at the college des Grassins, and curate of St. Côme, who died March 25, 1736, aged 80, at Corbeil, where superior orders kept him confined. He translated Boileau into Latin, 1737, 12mo.

GODEFROI (St.) bishop of Amiens, eminent for his learning and piety, who died, 1118, in the monastery of St. Crispin in Soissons. His feast is kept November 9, throughout the diocese of Amiens.

GODEFROI (Denys) an eminent lawyer, and one of the most learned men of his age, born October 17, 1549, at Paris, son of Leon Godefroi, counsellor to the Châtelet. He had acquired a great reputation in the parliament, but, embracing the reform, was obliged to retire to Geneva, and taught law in some German universities. In 1618, he was sent by the elector Palatine to Louis XIII. who, among other marks of favour, presented him with his picture, and a gold medal. Godefroi died September 7, 1622, aged 73, leaving a great number of valuable works; the principal of which are, *Notæ in quatuor Libros institutionum. Opuscula varia juris. Corpus juris civilis, cum notis.* These notes are excellent: the best editions are those by Vitré, 1628, and by Elzevir, 1683, 2 vol. fol. *Praxis civilis, ex antiquis et recentioribus scriptoribus. Index Chronologicus legum et novellarum à Justiniano imperatore compositarum. Consuetudines Civitatum et Provinciarum Galliæ, cum notes*, fol. *Quæstiones politicæ ex jure communi in Historia desumptæ. Dissertatio de nobilitate*; *Statuta regni Galliæ cum jure communi collata*, fol. *Synopsis statutorum municipalium*; an edition, Greek and Latin, of the *Promptuarium juris* of Harmenopules. *Conjectures*, and several *Lectures* upon *Seneca*, with a Defence of these *Conjectures*, which had been attacked by Gruter. A *Collection of the ancient Latin Grammarians*, &c The following works are also ascribed to Denys Godefroi: *Avis pour reduire les Monnoies à leur juste Prix et Valeur*, 8vo. *Maintenue et Défense des Empereurs, Rois, Princes, Etats, et Republiques; contre les Censures Monitoires, et Excommunications des Papes*, 4to. *Fragmenta duodecim Tabularum suis nunc primum Tabulis restituta*, 1616, 4to. His *Opuscula* have been collected, and printed in Holland, fol.

GODEFROI (Theodore) eldest son of the preceding, born July 17, 1580, at Geneva; went to Paris in 1602, where he turned Catholic, was appointed counsellor of state 1643, and died October 5, 1649, at Munster, in which city he then resided as counsellor, and secretary to the French embassy for the general peace. He left many excellent works on *Law, History, the Titles of the Kingdom*, &c. the principal of which are, *Le Ceremonial de France*, 4to. a work much valued; reprinted in 2 vol. fol. by his son Denys Dodefroi; but this is unfinished; and the quarto edition must be referred to for the funeral ceremonies. *Genealogie des Rois de Portugal issus en Ligne directe masculine de la Maison de France qui regne aujourd'huis*, 4to. *Mem. concernant la Preseance des Rois de France sur les Rois d'Espagne*,

d'Espagne, 4to. *Entreveue de Charles IV. Empereur, et Charles V. Roi de France; plus l'Entreveue de Charles VII. Roi de France, et de Ferdinand, Roi de Arragon*, &c. 4to. *Hist. de Charles VI. par Jean Juvenal des Ursins; de Louis XII. par Seyssell, et par d'Auton, &c.; de Cha. VIII. par Saligny, et autres; du Chevalier Bayard, avec le Supplement, par Expilly*, 1651, 8vo.; *de Jean le Meingre, dit Boucicaut, Marechal de France*, 4to.; *d'Artus III. Duc de Bretagne*, 4to.; *de Guillaume Marescot*, 4to.; *de la veritable Origine de la Maison d'Autriche*, 4to.; *Genealogie des Ducs de Lorrain*, 4to.; *L'Ordre et les Ceremonies observées aux Mariages de France, et d'Espagne*, 4to.; *Généalogie des Comptes et Ducs de Bar*, 4to.; *Traité touchant les Droits du Roi trés-Chrétien, sur plusieurs Etats et Seigneuries, possédées par pleusieurs Princes Voisins*, fol. under the name of Pierre Dupuy.

GODEFROI (James) younger brother of the preceding, born 1587, at Geneva, who was also a very learned lawyer, and rose to the highest posts in that republic. He was five times syndic, and died there 1652, aged 65. He left several works much esteemed; the following are the principal ones; *Opuscula varia, juridica, politica, historica, critica*, 4to.; *Fontes Juris civilis; de diversis Regulis Juris*, 1653, 4to.; *de famosis latronibus investigandis; de jure præcedentiæ; de Salario; animadversiones Juris civilis. De suburbicariis Regionibus; de Statu paganorum sub Imperatoribus Christianis. Fragmenta Legum Juliæ et Papiæ collecta, et notis illustrata. Codex Theodosianus*, 1665, 4 vol. fol. *Veteris orbis descriptio Græci Scriptoris, sub Constantio et Constante Imperantibus, Gr. et Lat. cum notis*, 4to.; *de Cenotaphio; de Dominio seu imperio maris et jure naufragii colligendi*. Commentaries and Notes on several Orations of Libanius. *L'Hist. Ecclesiastique de Philostorge, avec un Appendix. Las Mercure Jesuite, ou Recueil des Pieces concernant les Jesuites*, 1631, 2 vol. 8vo.

GODEFROI (Denys) son of Theodore, born August 24, 1615, at Paris. He made use of his father's Memoirs, and, like him, studied the History of France. Louis XIV. appointed him keeper and director of the chambre des comptes at Lisle, in which city he died, June 9, 1681, aged 66. It was this Denys Godefroi who published Le Cérémonial de France, written by his father; and the History of Charles VI. and Charles VII. printed at the Louvre, each in one volume, fol.; that of the *Crown Officers*, from the time at which that of John le Feron ends; *Memoires et Instructions pour servir dans les Negociations et les Affaires concernant les Droits du Roi*, 1665, fol. which had been attributed to chancellor Seguier, &c. He left several children who were eminent; among them,

GODEFROI (Denys) the third of that name, honorary auditor and keeper of the books in the chambre des comptes at Paris. He died 1719, and left *Remarks* on the Addition to the History of Louis XI. by Naudé; an edition of the *Satire Menipée*, 1709, 3 vol. 8vo.; and other works. John Godefroi, director of the chambre des comptes at Lisle, who published, in 1706, an elegant edition of the *Memoires de Philippe de Commines*, and, in 1711, a new edition of the *Satyre Menipée*. He also left the *Journal de Henri III.* with notes, and some new pieces, 2 vol. 8vo.; a very curious book against that by Pere Guyard, a Jacobin, entitled, *La Fatalité de St. Cloud; Mem. de la Reine Marguerite*, 8vo. &c. No author has given so clear an account of the League as this John Godefroi, nor published so many curious pieces respecting the parties engaged in it. He died 1732.

GODEFROI (James) born at Garentan, and died 1624, author of a Commentary on the custom of Normandy, joined to that by Beraud and Daviron, 1776, 2 vol. fol.

GODEFROI, v. GEOFROI.

GODFREY *de Bouillon*, duke of Lower Lorrain, son of Eustache II. comte de Boulogne, and one of the greatest captains of his age. After having given proofs of an invincible courage in Germany and Italy, under the emperor, Henry IV. he was appointed general of the crusaders; and putting himself at their head in 1097, obliged the emperor, Alexius Comnenus, to grant him a free passage through his dominions; took Nice, Antioch, and several other places, and made himself master of Jerusalem, July 19, 1099. The princes of the crusade then chose him king of that city; but he refused to wear a crown of gold in a place where our Saviour was crowned with thorns, and made choice of one similar to our

Lord's. The Sultan of Egypt sent a strong army against him soon after, but it was entirely defeated, and Godfrey made himself master of all the Holy Land except two or three places; and still greater conquests were expected from him, but he died in July 1100, after reigning a year. He had not mortgaged his estate of Bouillon to the bishop of Liege at his setting out for the Holy Land, it being his mother's patrimony, who survived him. *Les Assises de Jerusalem*, which may be found with *la Coutume de Beauvois*, 1690, fol. is ascribed to him.

GODFREY *of Viterbo*, so called from the place of his birth, chaplain and secretary to king Conrad III. the emperor Frederic I. and his son Henry IV. He lived in the 12th century, and wrote a chronicle in verse and prose, which he entitled *Pantheon*, and dedicated to pope Urban III. It begins at the creation, and ends at the year 1186. There have been several editions of it in the collections of the Histories of Germany. He also left a MS. entitled, *Speculum regum, sive de Genealogia Regum et Imperatorum, à diluvii tempore ad Henricum VI. Imperatorem.* These works are esteemed tolerably good for the time in which they were written.

GODEGRAND, v. CHRODEGRAND.

GODESCHALC, GOTESCHALQUE, or rather GOTESCHALC, a Saxon, who was also called FULGENTIUS, from his attachment to that holy bishop's doctrine. He was obliged to enter among the Benedictines at Fulda, having been consecrated there by his parents in his infancy; and his fruitless ptotestations against it raised him an enemy in Rabanus, archbishop of Mentz, who was abbot of Fulda. Godeschalc retired to Orbais in the diocese of Soissons, where he received priest's orders, applied himself to the study of St. Augustine's works, and afterwards quitted his convent to visit the tombs of the apostles at Rome. Returning from that city, he had, in 847, a conversation with Northingus, bishop of Verona, on predestination; who, being shocked at the opinions he maintained, accused him to Rabanus, archbishop of Mentz. In 848, Godeschalc went to Mentz, and presented his profession of faith to Rabanus; but he was condemned in a council which the archbishop convened on the occasion, and sent to Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, his superior. Hincmar referred him to the council of Quierci, caused him to be condemned there, degraded him from the priesthood, and compelled him to burn his writings with his own hand. He also ordered him to be whipped, and then shut him up in a close prison at the monastery of Hautvilliers, in the diocese of Rheims, where he died about 868, and was denied the sacraments, and christian burial, by the monks, according to Hincmar's order. A great dispute arose among the French bishops, on this occasion, concerning free-will, the predestination of the righteous and the wicked, and the merits of Christ's death. The opinions of Godeschalc were declared catholic at the council of Valence in 855; but his person was abandoned to his ill fortune. Usserius has written his History, *Dublin*, 1631, 4to.; the first Latin book printed in Ireland. It may be found in *Vindiciæ Prædestinationis et Gratiæ*, Paris, 1650, 2 vol. 4to. and in *Hist. Gotheschalchi Prædestinationis*, Paris, 1655, fol. by P. Cellot.

GODIN (Lewis) director of the academy of marine guards at Cadiz, who died in 1760, aged 56, was a native of Paris, and member of the academy of sciences. He composed the first four volumes of the Table of its Memoirs, published the edition of the Machines approved by that academy, and also published, during a considerable time, *La Connoissance des Temps*.

GODOLPHIN (John) an eminent civilian and divine in the 17th century, who left several works.

GODDONNESCHE (Nicholas) keeper of the medals in the king's cabinet, which place he lost, and was sent to the Bastile in 1732, for having drawn the plates in M. Boursier's book, entitled, *Explication abrégée des principales Questions qui ont Rapport aux Affaires presentes*, 1731, 12mo. He drew the Medals of Louis XV. fol. and died January 1761.

GODWIN (Thomas) a native of Somersetshire, who taught a school with great reputation at Abington and Oxford, and left several very learned works in Latin. The most esteemed is a treatise on Hebrew antiquities, entitled,

titled, *Moses and Aaron*; the best edition of it is, *Utrecht*, 1690, 8vo. with notes by John Henry Reizius. He also wrote *Antiquitatum Romanarum compendium*, 4to. He died March 20, 1642, aged 55.

GODWIN (Francis) bishop of Landaff, afterwards of Hereford, author of several works; among others, *de Præsulibus Angliæ*, 4to.; Annals of England under Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary, London, 1616, fol.; *The Man in the Moon*, which has been translated into French, 12mo. He died 1633, aged 72. His son, Morgan, translated his Annals into English.

GOERE'E (William) an eminent and learned bookseller, born 1635, at Middleburg. Losing his father early in life, he was so unfortunate as to have a harsh and unkind father-in-law, who, being no scholar himself, would not permit the young man to devote his time to study, but forced him to choose some business. Goerée fixed on that of a bookseller, as one which would not wholly exclude him from the conversation of the learned, nor from the pursuit of his studies; and he accordingly found time enough, notwithstanding his necessary occupations, to cultivate his genius, and even to write several valuable books, in Flemish, on Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Engraving, Botany, Physic, and Antiquities. He died May 31, 1711, at Amsterdam. His principal works are, *Jewish Antiquities*, 2 vol. fol.; *History of the Jewish Church, taken from the Writings of Moses*, 4 vol. fol.; *Sacred and Prophane History*, 4to.; *Introduction to the Practice of Universal Painting*, 8vo.; *Of the Knowledge of Man with Respect to his Nature, and Painting*, 8vo.; *Universal Architecture*, &c.

GOETZE (George Henry) a learned and zealous Lutheran, born at Leipsic, author of many very singular works in Latin and German. He was superintendant of the churches at Lubec, and died in that city, March 25, 1729, aged 61. The most distinguished among his Latin works are, *Selecta ex Historia Litteraria*, Lubecæ, 1709, 4to.; *Meletemata, Annæbergensia*, Lubecæ, 1709, 3 vol. 12mo. containing several dissertations, which have appeated separately.

GOEZ (Damien de) a celebrated and learned Portuguese gentleman, born at Alenquer, who was chamberlain to king Emanuel, and entrusted by the kings of Portugal with important negociations in France, Germany, Poland, and the Netherlands, where he married Jane d'Hargen, of the house of Aremberg, and led a quiet happy life. Goez was fond of poetry and music, wrote verses, sung well, and was much esteemed by the learned. He bravely defended Louvain against the French in 1542, and was recalled to Portugal to write the history of that kingdom, but did not finish it, for he fell into the fire 1596, where he was found dead, and half burnt. His works are, *Legatio magi Indorum Imperatoris ad Emanuelim Lusitaniæ Regem, anno* 1513, Louvain, 1532, 8vo.; *Fides, Religio moresque Æthiopum*, 1544, 4to.; *Hispaniæ Laudatio*, 4to.; *Urbis Lovaniensis obsidio*, 4to.; *Commentaria rerum gestarum in India citra Gangem à Lusitanis, anno* 1538; *Louvain*, 1549, 8vo.; *Urbis Ulissi pontis descriptio*, Eboræ, 1554, 4to.; The History of King Emanuel, in Portuguese, fol.; and a *Chronicle*, in the same language, of the Prince Don Juan II. fol. &c.

GOFFREDY, a painter in the 17th century, one of Bartholemi's pupils, whose taste he imitated, and equalled him in his light and smart touch, but is much inferior to him in colouring.

GOFRIDI (Lewis) curate of the Acoules at Marseilles, who, by reading books on witchcraft, began to fancy himself a sorcerer, and made use of his pretended power to gain the affections of a gentleman's daughter, named la Palud. The young lady, though initiated in the mysteries of the Sabbath, and of Love, came to herself, and retired to the Ursuline's convent. Gofridi, vexed at losing his mistress, sent a legion of devils into the convent, or at least persuaded the poor girls that he had sent them; and extravagancies being practised there, which made much noise, the curate was burnt in 1611. His mistress was accused of witchcraft in 1613, and confined for life.

GOGUET (Anthony Yves) born 1716 at Paris, son of an advocate. He was counsellor to the parliament of Paris, and wrote, *l'Origine des Loix, des Sciences, et des Arts*, 1758, 3 vol. 4to.; or 6 vol. 12mo.; an ingenious work, but which goes no farther than to the reign of Cyrus. M. Alexander Conrart Fugere,

Fugere, counsellor to the court of Aids, who died 1758, aged 38, assisted in it. Goguet died 1758.

GOHORRY (James) a native of Paris, in which city he was professor of mathematics, and died March 15, 1576. He left several translations; among others, some books of Amadis de Gaule. (v. CHAPUIS) *Commentaires sur le Livre de la Fontaine perilleuse, et de la Chartre d'Amour*, an ancient poetical work, containing the secrets of the mineral science, *Paris*, 1572, 8vo.

GOLDAST (Melchior Haiminsfeld) a native of Bischofszell in Switzerland, an eminent lawyer, and counsellor to the duke of Saxony, who died August 11, 1635, aged 59. He had been married. The following are the most considerable among his various works: A collection of different tracts on civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, entitled, *Monarchia Sancti Romani Imperii*, &c. 1611, 1613, and 1614, 3 vol. fol.; *Alamaniæ Scriptores*, 1730, 5 vol. fol.; *Scriptores aliquot rerum Suevicarum*, 4to.; *Commentarius de Bohemiæ regno*, 4to.; *Informatio de statu Bohemiæ quoad jus*, 4to.; *Sybilla Francica*, 4to.; which is a collection of pieces relating to the Maid of Orleans. All this author's works are useful, curious, and valuable.

GOLDMAN (Nicholas) born 1623, at Breslau, and died at Leyden 1665, leaving several valuable works; the most known of which are, *Elementa Architecturæ militaris*, and another treatise on Architecture, published by Sturmius; *De Stylometricis*; *De usu proportionarii Circuli*.

GOLDSMITH (Oliver) born 1731, at Roscommon in Ireland, was educated at Dublin, and went from thence to Edinburgh to study physic; but, being obliged to leave Scotland in consequence of having been bound for a considerable sum, he wandered over part of Europe on foot, supporting himself by his skill in playing on the flute, which he had learned for amusement. However, he obtained a batchelor of physic's degree at Louvain, and, going to London 1758, thought himself very fortunate in getting a place at an apothecary's; and, afterwards, that of assistant at a boarding-school. His pen might have rendered his circumstances easy, for his poems of *The Traveller*, and *Deserted Village*, his *Vicar of Wakefield*, *Letters on the History of England*, and comedy of *The Good-natured Man*, produced large sums; but, from too much readiness to lend, and an inclination for gaming, he spent his money as fast as he received it. Goldsmith died of a nervous fever, April 4, 1774, with the character of the best poet of his time.

GOLIATH, a famous giant of Gath, a Philistine, whom David slew with a stone 1063, A. C. David is supposed to have written the 144th Psalm on this occasion; *Blessed be the Lord my God, who teacheth my hands to war, and my fingers to fight.* The weight of Goliath's armour is a great subject of debate among the learned.

GOLIUS (James) a celebrated professor of Arabic at Leyden, one of the most learned men of his age in the oriental languages, born at the Hague in 1596. He was a pupil of Thomas Erpinius', and succeeded him in his professorship, 1624. Golius also understood mathematics, and taught that science as well as the oriental languages. He travelled into Africa and Asia, and was much esteemed by the emperor of Morocco and the Turks. He died at Leyden, September 28, 1667, aged 71, leaving two sons. Golius published an edition of the *History of Tamerlane*, and of the *Saracens, by Elmacinus*; Al-fargan's *Elements of Astronomy*, with learned Commentaries, *Amsterdam*, 1669, 4to.; an excellent Arabic *Lexicon*, Leyden, 1653, fol.; a *Persian Dictionary*, in Castle's *Lexicon Heptaglotton*.

GOLTIUS, or GOLTS (Henry) an eminent engraver, born 1558, at Mulbracht, in the duchy of Juliers. He visited Rome and Naples, where he a long time studied the ancients, and the works of the best masters. He died 1617, aged 59. This artists prints are valued by connoisseurs; his engraving is firm and light.

GOLTZIUS, or GOLTIUS (Huberto) an excellent antiquary, born Oct. 30, 1526, at Venlo, who travelled into France, Germany, and Italy. His merit procuring him access to all the cabinets of the Virtuosi, he became well acquainted with history by inscriptions, pictures, medals, and other remains of antiquity, which he printed at his own house. He died at Bruges, March 14, 1583,

1583, aged 57, leaving several children. His works are, *A Treasure of Antiquities*; *The Calendar of the Magistrates, and Roman Triumphs*, fol.; the best edition is, *Antwerp*, 1620. *A List of the Consuls*; *The Life of Julius Cæsar, and of Augustus*, fol.; *Icones Imperatorum Romanorum, et series Austriacorum*, fol.; *Sicilia et Græcia magna*, &c. The above are all written in Latin, and make 5 vol. fol. printed at Antwerp, 1645 and 1708. They are curious, and much esteemed.

GOMAR (Francis) born January 30, 1563, at Bruges, appointed professor of divinity at Leyden, 1594. He had a great contest with his colleague, James Arminius, concerning predestination and grace; and, being unable to hinder Vorstius from being substituted in the place of Arminius, quitted Leyden, and retired to Middleburg in 1611, where he was minister and professor. Gomar taught afterwards at Saumur, then at Groningen, and died in that city, January 11, 1641, aged 78. He married three times, but had children only by his second wife. He had a great share in the decisions of the synod of Dort; and his followers, who were numerous, were called *Gomarists*, *Rigid Calvinists*, and *Counter Remonstrants*. His works were printed at *Amsterdam*, 1664, fol.

GOMBAULD (John Ogier de) a celebrated French poet, and one of the first members of the French academy, born of a noble family at St. Just. He died in a very advanced age in 1666. His works are very numerous, both in prose and verse. *Endimion*, a romance, 8vo.; *Amarante*, a pastoral, 8vo.; *Les Danaïdes*, a tragedy, 12mo. This author's *Epigrams*, 1657, 12mo. are particularly admired, as are also some of his *Sonnets*, 1646, 4to. He was a Protestant; and it is of him that Despreaux says,

Et Gombault, tant loue, garde encore la Boutique.

The same author says of Gombauld's sonnets,

On peut en admirer deux ou trois entre mille.

He also left *Traités et Lettres concernant la Religion*, Amsterdam, 1669, 12mo.

GOMBERVILLE (Martin, le Roi de) a celebrated French academician, born at Chevreux in the diocese of Paris. He was author of three romances, *Polæandre*, 5 vol. 8vo.; *la Cytherée*, 4 vol. 8vo.; and, *la Jeune Alcidiane*, 8vo. or 3 vol. 12mo. and a great number of other works in verse and prose. His *Poesies Chretiennes et Spirituelles*, 4to. are much admired, particularly the sonnets *sur le Saint Sacrement*; *la solitude* and *Noel*. He died June 14, 1674, at Paris, aged 74. He also left *Discours sur les Vertus, et les Vices de l'Histoire, avec un Traité de l'Origine des François*, 4to.; *la Doctrine des Mœurs*, fol. and *Relation de la Riviére des Amazones*, 4 vol. 12mo. translated from the Spanish of father Acuna, a Jesuit. *Remarks on the Life of Alexander Severus*; an edition of the *Memoirs of the Duke of Nevers*, 2 vol. a curious work. An edition of Lomenie de Brienne's Latin poems, with a Preface, &c.

GOMEZ *de Cividad Real* (Alvarez) a celebrated Latin poet in the 16th century, born of a noble family at Guadalaxara, and educated with Charles V. He gained great reputation by his poem on the Golden Fleece; *De militia, quam velleris aurei vocant*, 1540, 8vo.; *Proverbia Solomonis carmine lat. reddita*, 8vo.; *Musa Paulina, seu Epist. B. Pauli versibus Elegiacis redditæ*, 1529, 8vo. Gomez died July 14, 1538, aged 50.

GOMEZ (Lewis) an ingenious Spanish lawyer, a native of Orihuela, who taught law with reputation, and held considerable offices in the Roman chancery. He was appointed bishop of Sarno, and died there in 1543, leaving Commentaries on the Rules of the Roman Chancery, 8vo.; *Variæ Resolutiones Juris*, and other works on law, in Latin.

GOMEZ *de Castro* (Alvarez) a learned writer of the 16th century, born at St. Eulalia, near Toledo, author of several works in verse and prose. The most esteemed is his *History of Cardinal Ximenes*, Compluti, 1569, fol. He died 1580, aged 65.

GOMEZ (Madelaine Poisson, widow of don Gabriel de) born November 22, 1684, at Paris, daughter of Paul Poisson, an actor. M. de Gomez, a Spanish gentleman of but small fortune, knowing her talents, thought it would be much for his advantage to make her his wife; and she, on her side, imagined, that she should certainly make her fortune by marrying this gentleman. But, after having long struggled with

with poverty, it appeared that she was the person most deceived; for her works procured some pensions, by which she was enabled to live at St. Germain-en-Laye till 1770, in which year she died, respected by all who knew her. This lady left some tragedies, which may be found in her *Miscellaneous Works*, 12mo. and a great number of romances. *Les Journées Amusantes*, 8 vol.; *Crementine*, 2 vol.; *Anecdots Persanes*, 2 vol.; *Hist. d'Oxford*, one vol.; *La Jeune Alcidiane*, 3 vol.; *Les Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles*, 36 parts comprised in 8 vol. These are all well written, and with great delicacy.

GONDEBAUD, ou GOMBAUD III. king of Burgundy, and son of Gondicaire, conquered his brother Chilperic, put him to death, and seized his kingdom in 491. He afterwards invaded Italy, pillaged and ravaged Emilia and Liguria, took Turin, and, at his return from this expedition, gave his niece Clotilda in marriage to Clovis, 493. Clovis, however, defeated him seven years after, and pursued him as far as Avignon, where he shut himself up, but was forced to accept peace on the conditions proposed by the conqueror. Scarcely was he at liberty when he besieged and took Vienne, caused his brother Godegisiles to be murdered in an Arian church, and, by that means, possessed the kingdom peaceably till his death, 516. This prince gave the Burgundians a code of very useful laws, called, from his name, the *Gombette* law. Sigismond and Godomar, his two sons, reigned after him. He was an Arian.

GONDI (Albert de) called the marechal de Rétz, son of Anthony de Gondi, who attended Catherine de Medicis into France, and was maître d'hotel to Henry IV. Albert was employed in negociations, and military affairs, in which he did not much distinguish himself, but succeeded better as a courtier. It is said he was one of those who advised the massacre of St. Bartholomew, which he went to apologize for to queen Elizabeth. Albert de Gondi took Belleisle, fortified it, and was governor of Provence; but factions obliged him to quit that situation. Charles IX. made him marechal of France in 1574; Henry III. duke and peer. He died 1602. His brother was a cardinal (See the next article): his posterity ended in Paula Frances Margaret de Gondi, his great granddaughter, who married the duc de Lesdiguiérs, was left a widow 1681, and died 1716, aged 61, leaving only one son, who died in 1703 without issue.

GONDI (John Francis Paul de) more known by the name of *Cardinal de Retz*, son of Philip Emanuel de Gondi, count de Joigny, lieutenant-general, &c. He was eminent for his talents, a doctor of the Sorbonne, then coadjutor to his uncle, John Francis de Gondi, first archbishop of Paris, and afterwards created cardinal. But, having joined the party that opposed the king during the tumults of Paris, he was confined at Vincennes in 1652. He succeeded his uncle in the archbishopric 1654, and, although a prisoner, was very troublesome to the court, by attempting to govern through his grand vicars. Having escaped to Rome, he made his peace 1661, and resigned the archbishopric of Paris. He had the abbey of St. Denys in France, and died at Paris, August 24, 1679, aged 66, leaving several works besides his *Memoirs*, as *la Conjuration de Fiesque*; *des Mazarinades*, &c. Cardinal de Retz was intriguing, bold, and turbulent; his genius was vast and extensive, and somewhat romantic; but, in the latter part of life, he became mild, peaceable, free from all disposition to intrigue, and was the delight of all good people. He lived in the stile of a private man, in order to discharge debts which he had contracted by living too magnificently. His *Memoirs*, Amsterdam, 1731, 4 vol. 12mo. are very entertaining: those of *Joly* and *Nemours*, 1738, 3 vol. 12mo. bound in two, are added to them. He must be distinguished from cardinal Peter de Gondi, bishop of Langres, afterwards of Paris, raised to the cardinalate by pope Sixtus V. 1587. He firmly opposed the league, died at Paris, February 17, 1716, aged 84, and was succeeded by his nephew cardinal Henry de Gondi, who died at Beziers, August 3, 1622. John Francis de Gondi, his brother, first archbishop of Paris, succeeded him, and died 1654, aged 70. It was this archbishop to whom cardinal de Retz succeeded.

GONDRIN (Lewis Henry de Pardillan,

dillan, and de) born 1620, at the castle de Gondrin, in the diocese of Auch, of a noble and ancient family. He was appointed coadjutor, in 1644, with his cousin Octavius de Bellegard, archbishop of Sens, to which archbishopric he succeeded August 16, 1646, and governed it with great zeal. He died September 20, 1674, aged 54. He was one of the first bishops who censured *The Apology of the Casuists*; he also interdicted the Jesuits in his diocese for above 25 years, because they would not conform to his ordinances; and this prohibition, which lasted till his death, made much noise. March 28, 1654, M. Gondrin signed the letter from the assembly of the clergy to Innocent X. in which the prelates acknowledge, that the *five* celebrated *Propositions* are in *Jansenius' book*, and condemned, *in the sense of Jansenius*, in that pope's Constitution. His signature may also be seen to the letter written by the assembled clergy to pope Alexander VII. September 2, 1656. He made some objections at first, but they were so completely removed, that he acknowledged he thought himself obliged in conscience to sign. M. Godrin also signed the *Formulary* without distinction or explanation; but being of opinion that some regard should be had to those who were not equally persuaded of their obligation to sign it, he wished that their distinction of *fact* and *doctrine* might be allowed, provided they professed to condemn the doctrine of the five Propositions, and, for this purpose, joined the four bishops (Aleth, Pamiers, Angers, and Beauvais), and wrote to Clement IX. that it was necessary to separate the questions of *fact* and *doctrine*, which were confounded in the *Formulary*. He left *Letters*, several *Pastoral Ordinances*, and is supposed to have translated the *Select Letters of St. Gregory the Great*, published by James Boileau. Mad. de Mountespan was this prelate's niece.

GONET (John Baptist) a learned Dominican of Beziers. He took a doctor's degree at the university of Bourdeaux, taught theology there with reputation, and became provincial of his order. He died January 24, 1621, at Beziers, aged 65. His chief work is a system of divinity, entitled, *Clypeus Theologiæ Thomisticæ*. The best edition is, *Lyons*, 1681, 5 vol. fol. Gonet's other works are, *Manuale Thomistarum*, 6 vol. 12mo. *Dissertatio Theologica de Probabilitate*.

GONGORA-Y-ARGORE (Lewis) a celebrated Spanish poet, born July 11, 1562, at Cordova, of a distinguished family. His lyrics, and other poems, gained him so high a reputation, that he was called *The Prince of the Spanish Poets*. He chose the ecclesiastical profession, and was king's chaplain, and prebendary of the church at Cordova, in which city he died March 23, 1627, aged 66. His works were published in 4to.

GONNELLI (John) a celebrated sculptor, surnamed *The Blind Man of Cambassi*, who lost his sight at the age of twenty; but this did not prevent him from succeeding in his art; for he made figures of baked clay, which he finished perfectly by his feeling: and, what is yet more astonishing, this blind sculptor is said to have taken likenesses; among others, a bust of M. Hesselin, comptroller of the *Chambre aux deniers* at Paris. He died at Rome in the time of pope Urban VIII.

GONNELIEU (Jerome de) born 1640, at Soissons, entered among the Jesuits 1657, and died at Paris 1715. He wrote *la Pratique de la Vie interieure*, 12mo.; *L'Exercise de la Vie interieure*, 12mo.; *L'Imitation, avec des Reflexions*, 12mo.

GONSALVO FERNANDEZ *de Cordoua*. v. CORDOUA.

GONTAUT, an illustrious family, from which the two marechals de Biron are descended, and who may be found under that name. The latter died unmarried, but had a brother named John, who continued the family; and his grandson, Armand Charles, restored its splendour: he was duke and peer 1723, and marechal 1754. He died 1756, aged 93. His eldest son, born 1700, was appointed marechal of France 1757.

GONTHIER, surnamed *Ligurinus*, a celebrated Latin poet, who lived about 1160. His poem, *de Gestis Friderici* I. Augsburg 1507, is esteemed. He had entitled it *Ligurinus*, because it treats of Frederick's expeditions in the Milanese, which he calls *Liguria*. This author must be distinguished from a monk of St. Amand of the same name, who wrote the Martyrdom of St. Cyriacus,

Cyriacus, in Latin verse, and died in 1112.

GONTIER, v. GUINTIER.

GONTIER, *count de Schwartzemburg*, elected emperor, 1346, by a faction which opposed Charles IV.; but his physician, having poisoned him, prevented the war which was ready to be kindled between the two competitors.

GONTRAN, *king of Orleans and Burgundy*, son of Clotaire I. ascended the throne 562, and fixed his residence at Châlons-sur-Saone. The Lombards invaded his dominions, and gained great advantages, at first, over Amat, one of his generals, but were entirely defeated by another, named Mummol. This prince engaged in a war against his brothers, Recarede, king of the Goths, and Waroc, duke of Bretany, with various success. Mummol having rebelled, and proclaimed Gondebaud, a pretended son of Clotaire's, king, Gontran sent Leudegisile against them, and they were defeated, and put to death. Chilperic being murdered in 584, Gontran entered Paris immediately, and took his nephew, Clotaire II. son of the deceased, under his protection. He held several councils, was a lover of justice, which he administered himself, and attended to the public good, but did not lay aside that ferocious and cruel disposition which the Francs had introduced into Gaul. Every one trembled at his approach when he was angry, and he did not scruple to put two physicians to death under whose care one of his wives had died. He passed nevertheless for a mild and complying prince; but this proceeded more from weakness than from his natural disposition. He died March 28, 593, aged 60, after reigning 33 years. He had adopted his nephew Childebert, and chosen him for his successor. The church celebrates his memory as that of a saint.

GONZAGA, an illustrious Italian family, from whence descended Lewis de Gonzaga, who, after defeating Passarius Boniscola, tyrant of Mantua, 1327, became lord of that city himself, by the title of Imperial Vicar, and died 1360. John Francis, his descendant, was created marquis of Mantua by the emperor Sigismond 1433, and died 1444. Frederic II. was made duke of Mantua by the emperor Charles V. and died 1540. The elder branch, in the male line, ended with his grandson, Vincent de Gonzaga, who died in 1627. Frederic II. had another son named Lewis, who settled in France, became duke of Nevers in right of his wife, Henrietta of Cleves; had the government of Champagne, was extremely respected, and a good soldier; but Henry IV. having said something unkind to him in council 1595, he was so hurt by it, that his wounds opened afresh, and he died October 23, aged 56. This duke left Memoirs, which have been published by M. de Gomberville, 1665, 2 vol. fol. Charles de Gonzaga, his son, was duke de Nevers in France when he went to take possession of Mantua, through the favour of France. He died 1637. His grandson, Charles IV. having declared for Philip V. king of Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, deprived of his duchy, and died 1708, without legitimate issue. There were other branches of the family, but they could not claim this duchy: it remained in the house of Austria. The branch of Guastalla becoming extinct 1729, that duchy was united to that of Mantua, and has since been joined with those of Parma and Placenza. v. ROVERA.

GONZAGA (Lucretia de) was unhappy in her union with John Paul Manfrone, to whom she was married against her will, when but 14 years of age. He was brave, but haughty, and behaved so ill, that the duke of Ferrara put him in prison, and thought he deserved death, but was merciful, and spared his life for Lucretia's sake; but she could not obtain his liberty. This lady's letters were so much admired, that even the notes she wrote to her servants were preserved. They were printed at Venice, 1552, 12mo. and discover great strength of genius, learning, and piety.

GONZALEZ *de Castiglio* (John) a Spanish Augustine, eminent for his piety and preaching, who died at Salamanca, June 11, 1479, aged 49, having been poisoned at the altar, by a consecrated wafer, which a widow lady caused to be administered to him, being enraged at his having converted a cavalier she was fond of.

GONZALEZ, or GONSALVE, *de Cordoua*. v. CORDOUA.

GONZALES (Coques) a painter. v. COQUES.

GONZALES (Thyrsis) a learned Spanish Jesuit, general of his order, who died October 24, 1705, at Rome. He left a treatise on *Probability*, Rome, 1694, fol. and another, against the Propositions of the Assembly of French Clergy held in 1682.

GONZALES *de Mendoza*. v. MENDOZA.

GONZALES TELLEZ (Emanuel) professor of law in the university of Salamanca 1655, author of a *Commentary on the Decretals*: the best edition is 1693, 4 vol. fol.

GORDIAN, *the Elder*, was son of *Metius Marcellus*, and descended, by his mother's side, from the emperor Trajan. His courage, eloquence, probity, moderation, and other excellent qualities, gained him so many friends, that, being proconsul in Africa, he was proclaimed emperor in 237, notwithstanding his age and resistance, by the troops who had rebelled against Maximian. He associated his son Gordian in the empire; but Capellian, governor of Mauritania, engaging them soon after in a bloody battle, the son lost his life at the age of 46; and the father, who was above 80, killed himself for fear of falling into the hands of Maximian. He had gained the affections of the Roman people by games and public feasts while he was questor, and wrote a poem in his youth on *the Lives of the Antonius's*. His son was also a man of learning, and very studious.

GORDIAN, *the Younger*, son, or nephew, of the second Gordian, elected emperor of Rome in 238, at the age of 16. Although young, he wanted neither prudence nor conduct; he crushed the rebellion of the Sabines, married the daughter of Misitheus, an excellent philosopher; changed the face of the empire, planned the field of Mars, retook Antioch, and was murdered by the intrigues of Philip, prefect of the pretorium, in 244, while he was driving the Persians from Syria, after having conquered Sapor.

GORDIUS, king of Phrygia, and father of Midas. He rose to royalty from so humble a condition, that his whole wealth consisted in two yoke of oxen, with one of which he ploughed his ground, and the other drew his cart. Midas consecrated this cart to Jupiter. The knot which fastened the yoke to the shaft was so skilfully tied, that no one could find the ends, and a report prevailed, that whoever could untie it, should possess the empire of Asia. It is well known how Alexander fulfilled this prediction, by cutting it with his sword; from whence came the proverb of *Cutting the Gordian knot*.

GORDON (James) a learned controversial writer, descended from one of the best families in Scotland, who left his country on account of his religion, and, going to Rome, entered among the Jesuits in 1563. He taught Hebrew with reputation at Bourdeaux, Paris, and Pont-a-Mousson. He visited also Germany, Denmark, and the British islands, where he suffered much for the Catholic religion. He died April 16, 1620, at Paris, aged 77. Gordon left *Controversiarum Christianæ fidei Epitome*. Col. 1620, 2 vol. 8vo.

GORDON (James) author of a Latin *Commentary* on the Bible, 3 vol. fol. not esteemed; a *Chronology* from the creation to the year 1617, in Latin; *A System of Moral Theology*, fol. and some other works in Latin. He died November 17, 1641, at Paris, aged 88.

GORDON (Thomas) author of an English translation of *Tacitus*, published 1739. The reflections in this work were translated into French, *Amsterdam*, 1742, 2 vol. 12mo. His English translation of *Sallust* appeared 1743, accompanied with political dissertations, which have also been translated into French, 1759, 2 vol. 12mo. He died July 1750, aged 66.

GORELLI, an Italian poet, who wrote the transactions of his times in verse, from 1310 to 1384, taking Dante for a model, but is far inferior to him. Gorelli is inserted among Muratori's Italian authors.

GORGIAS *the Leontine*, so called from his being born at Leontium, a city in Sicily. He was a Sophist, and celebrated orator, sent by his countrymen to Athens 417 A. C. to implore assistance against the Syracusans, which he obtained, and is said to have lived 108 years.

GORGO, wife of Leonidas, king of Sparta, much celebrated by the ancients. It was this queen who said,

that *the Spartan women were the only ones who produced men.*

GORGONS, three sisters, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, according to the fable, named Euryale, Medusa, and Sthenio. They lived near the Hesperian garden, and transformed those who looked on them into stone, but were conquered by Perseus, who, with the assitance of Minerva, killed Medusa, and fixed her head on the ægis of this goddess. Hesiod says, that these sisters had but one eye among them, which they made use of by turns.

GORGOPHONE, daughter of Perseus and Andromeda, and wife of Perieres, king of the Messenians, after whose death she married Œbalus, and is the first woman mentioned in history as having taken a second husband.

GORIO (Anthony Francis) a learned antiquary of Florence in the 18th century, author of an account of the grand duke's cabinet, entitled, *Musæum Florentinum*, Florentiæ, 1731; continued to 10 vol. fol.; *Musæum Etruscum*, 1737; continued to 3 vol. fol; *Musæum Cortonense*, Romæ, 1750, fol. He also published the ancient Inscriptions which are found in the cities of Tuscany, *Florence*, 1727, and the following 3 vol. fol.; and other books on Tuscan antiquities. *Musæum Florentinum cum observationibus, Ant. Fr. Gorii, publici Historiarum Professoris Florentiæ*, 1731, tom. I. *Gemmæ*, dedicated to Gaston 100 plates, tom. II. 1732, *Gemmæ*, 100 plates. tom. III. 1734, *Statuæ*, dedicated to Gaston, 100 plates, tom. IV. V. and VI. 1740. *Numismata*, dedicated to Francis III. 115 plates. It is divided into three parts; one consisting of figures, two of dissertations; sometimes bound in two volumes, and sometimes in three. In 1748, 50 portraits of the eminent professors of painting were engraved, with no farther explanation than their names, the year in which they were born, and died; but this part is frequently wanting, because these portraits may be found in the History of the Painters, 4 vol. with their lives, by Francis Moucké. Vol. VII. is the first volume of the painters 1752, 55 portraits. Vol. VIII. the second volume of the painters, 1754, 55 portraits. Vol. IX. the third volume of the painters, 1756, 55 portraits. Vol. X. the fourth volume of the painters, 1762, 55 portraits. Vol. XI. contains 100 portraits of painters, which may be found in the Abbé Pozzi, and their lives by the Abbé Orazis Marrini, *Florence*, 1764, 2 tom. each divided into two parts: the whole bound in one volume. These five volumes are Italian painters, the other Latin.

GORIO, v. JOSEPH BEN GORIO.

GORLÆUS (Abraham) a learned antiquary of Antwerp, who became very celebrated by his assiduity in collecting a great number of medals, rings, antique seals, and other curiosities of the same kind. He died April 15, 1609, at Delft, aged 60, leaving a very excellent and curious little tract on rings, and their use among the ancients, entitled, *Dactyliotheca*, Leyden, 1600, 4to. and reprinted, 1707, 2 vol. 4to.; *Thesaurus Numismatum*, Leyden, 1608, fol.; *Paralipomena numismatum*; and other works.

GOROPIUS (John) a celebrated physician in the 16th century, a native of Brabant, much esteemed by the emperor Charles V. physician to Eleanore, queen of France, and Mary queen of Hungary. He understood philosophy and the languages, but was fond of introducing paradoxes in his works; among others, that Adam's language was the German or Teutonic. He died June 27, 1572, at Maestricht, aged 53, leaving *Origines Antuerpianæ*, 1569, fol. and other works.

GORRAN, or DE GORRAIN (Nicholas de) a learned Dominican, born at Maine, and prior of the Jacobin convent in St. James' street, Paris, 1280. Philip *the Bold*, appointed him confessor to his son, who was afterwards king of France, by the name of *Philip the Fair*, in which office Gorran remained after that prince ascended the throne. He died about 1295, and left *Commentaries* on almost the whole of the Bible; *Sermons*, and some other works: but the greatest part remains in MS. in the library of the Sorbonne.

GORRIS (John de) in Latin, Gorreus, a physician of the faculty of Paris, from which body he was twice expelled for his attachment to Calvinism, but reinstated again. He died 1572, aged 72. His works were printed, 1622, fol. John Gorris, his son, who

was also a physician, left some *Opuscula*, 1660, 4to.

GORTZ (John Baron de) of the duchy of Holstein, whose audacity and enterprizing temper were so pleasing to Charles XII. that he employed him in several hazardous transactions; in consequence of which he was arrested in Saxony and Holland. The first time, he made his escape from six cavaliers; and the second, was set at liberty, and his affair hushed up. He attempted to raise England in favour of the Pretender; at last, being head of the finances in Sweden, he had recourse to such ruinous methods to satisfy the king's wishes, that he was arrested immediately upon that prince's death, and beheaded March 2, 1719, as a victim to the people, who had long groaned under the arbitrary power of Charles XII.

GOSSELINI (Julian) born 1525, at Rome. He was secretary to Ferdinand de Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily, from the age of 17, and continued in that office after the viceroy was appointed governor of Milan; held the same post under the dukes of Alba and Sassa, the marquis of Pescara, and the duke of Albuquerque; but the latter took so violent a dislike to him, that he attempted to deprive him both of honour and of life. Gosselini was, however, again employed under the marquis d'Aimonte, and the duke of Terranova, governor of Milan, as their secretary. He is said to have had an uncommon talent for appeasing quarrels. He died February 12, 1587, aged 62. Notwithstanding the business of his office, in which he was employed above 40 years, he published several works: the principal are, *The Life of Ferdinand de Gonzaga*, Milan, 1579, 4to.; *The Conspiracy of John Lewis de Fieschi*; *The Conspiracy of the Pazzi. Rime.* Venice, 1588, 8vo.

GOTESCHALE, v. GODESCHALE.

GOTH (Lawrence) archbishop of Upsal in Sweden. He published under his own name, *Liturgia Succanæ Ecclesiæ*, Stockholm, 1576, fol.; but it was the work which king John, who wanted to restore Catholicism in Sweden, had engaged the clergy to compose. This book, designed to satisfy both parties, offended both, and it was found necessary to suppress it, which has made it scarce. The text only has been reprinted at Stockholm, 1588, 4to.

GOTTI (Vincent Lewis) born 1664, at Bologna, whose virtue and learning raised him from a simple Dominican to the cardinalate under Benedict XIII. 1728. He died 1742. His chief work is a System of Divinity, according to the principles of St. Thomas, in several volumes, 4to.

GOTTSCHED, a celebrated German poet, born at Konigsberg, author of an *Art of Poetry*, which is much admired, and other poems. Madame Gottsched, his wife, was also distinguished by her poems and taste for the belles lettres, and left some comedies, which have had great success. Gottsched, author of the German grammar, 8vo. died at Leipsic, December 10, 1766.

GOUBEAU (Francis) a painter of Antwerp, Baur's pupil, who followed, with success, the style of John Miel and Bamboche.

GOUDELIN, or GOUDOULI (Peter) a celebrated poet of Gascony, son of a surgeon at Toulouse. He devoted himself wholly to poetry; and his verses in the Gascon language have gained him great reputation. The best edition is, Amsterdam, 1700, 2 vol. 12mo. with the other poets of Gascony. Goudelin must, nevertheless, have died of want in his old age, had not his fellow citizens allowed him an annuity out of the public funds. He died Sept. 10, 1649, at Toulouse, aged 70. This author's works have been several times printed. His poem on the death of Henry *the Great*, is one of the most admired among them; and P. Vaniere has translated it into Latin verse.

GOUDIMEL (Claudius) an excellent musician of Franche Compté, who was killed at Lyons, 1572, for being of the Protestant religion. It was imputed to him as a crime, that he had set Marot's and Beza's Psalms to music.

GOVEA (Andrew) *Goveanus* a learned Portuguese, born at Beja, and appointed principal of the college of St. Barbe at Paris, where he educated three nephews, who became celebrated for their learning. Martial Govea, the eldest, was a good Latin poet, and published a *Latin Grammar* at Paris. Andrew, his next brother, a priest, succeeded his uncle as principal of St. Barbe, and gained so great a reputation there,

there, that he was invited to accept the same office in the college of Guienne at Bourdeaux. This invitation he accepted in 1534, and continued at Bourdeaux till 1547, when John III. king of Portugal, recalled him to his dominions, to establish a college at Coimbra, similar to that of Guienne; and Govea took with him into Portugal Buchanan, Grouchi, Guerenti, Vinet, Fabricius, la Costa, Tevius, and Mendes; who were all men of learning, and well qualified to instruct youth. He died, June 1548, at Coimbra, aged 50, leaving no printed work. Anthony Govea, the youngest of these three brothers, was the most eminent of all, wrote several pieces on philosophy and law, and is mentioned with great encomiums by M. de Thou, Ronsard, and all the learned. He taught with reputation at Bourdeaux, afterwards at Cahors, and Valence in Dauphiny, and died 1565, aged 60, at Turin, to which place Philibert had invited him. His principal works are, an *Apologetical Discourse* against Calvin, who had accused him of atheism in his treatise on *Scandal*; some works on *Law*, fol.; *Variarum lectionum Libri duo*, fol.; editions of *Virgil* and *Terence*, with *notes*; *Epigrammatum Libri duo*, and *Epistolæ*. The whole was printed at Rotterdam, 1766, fol. Manfred Govea, his son, born at Turin, became distinguished for his knowledge of the belles lettres, civil and canon law, and was counsellor of state at the court of Turin. He died 1613, leaving *Consilia*; *Notes on Julius Clarus*, some *Poetry*, and a funeral Oration on the death of Philip II. king of Spain.

GOUFFIER (William) seigneur de Boisy and de Bonivet, descended from a noble and ancient family in Poitou. He was senechal of Saintonge, governor and head chamberlain to Cha. VIII. governor of Languedoc and Touraine, and died May 23, 1495, at Amboise. William Gouffier left by his second wife, Philippa de Montmorenci, three children who were eminent, Arthur Gouffier, *grand-master of France*, and governor to Francis I. by whom he was loaded with riches and honours, and entrusted with the most important affairs; died 1519: Adrian Gouffier, called *cardinal de Boisy*, who was bishop of Coutance, afterwards of Albi, and grand almoner of France; died July 24, 1523: William Gouffier, commonly called *admiral de Bonivet*, with which office he was honoured, December 31, 1517. He distinguished himself on several occasions in his youth, and gained the favour and esteem of Francis I. who gave him the command of his army in Italy 1523: but this expedition proved unfortunate. Admiral de Bonivet joined Louisa of Savoy against the constable Charles de Bourbon, and persuaded Francis I. to risque the battle of Pavia, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his most experienced captains. His ill advice did not, however, remain unpunished; for he was killed in this battle, February 24, 1525. It is related by Brantome, that when the constable de Bourbon saw him lay dead in the field, he said, *Ah, unhappy man, thou hast ruined both France and me!*

GOUGET (Claudius Peter) son of a taylor. He devoted himself to study, contrary to his father's liking, who was, however, obliged to leave him to his fate; and he became canon of St. Jaques l'Hôpital, and member of the academies of Marseilles, Angers, Rouen, and Auxerres. He died February 2, 1767, in his canonical house at Paris. Gouget was author of the Supplements to *Moreri*, 1735, and 1749, 4 vol. fol.; of the *Bibliothêque Françoise*, 18 vol. 12mo.; and of *l'Histoire du Collége Royal de France*, 4 vol. 12mo. &c.

GOUJON (John) an eminent sculptor and architect of Paris, who lived under Francis I. and Henry II. and is supposed to have designed the fronts of the old Louvre. This artist's figures, in demi-relief, have never been surpassed; nor can any thing of that kind be more beautiful than his *Fountain of the Innocents* in the street of St. Denis at Paris. The cariatides which support a tribune in the hall of the Hundred Swiss at the Louvre are no less so. Many more of his works may be seen in that city, which are the admiration of connoisseurs, and bring back to view the simple and sublime beauties of the antique style; for which reason he is justly called the Corregio of sculpture.

GOULART (Simon) a celebrated minister of Geneva, born at Senlês, one of the most indefatigable writers of his time. He made considerable alterations

alterations in the *Catalogue of the Witnesses to the Truth*, written by Illyricus, and also additions to it, and gained great reputation among the Protestants by his works; the principal of which are, *Recueil d'Histoires mémorables de notre temps*, 2 vol. 8vo; a translation of Seneca; *Memoires de la Ligue*, 6 vol. 8vo. and, in 1758, 6 vol. 4to.; a translation of *Seneca*; a translation of St. Cyprian *de Lapsis*; several moral and devotional tracts. He died 1628, at Geneva, aged 85. His son of the same name wrote *Traité sur la Providence*, 1627, 12mo.; he lost his office of minister at Amsterdam, by refusing to subscribe to the synod of Dort.

GOULU (John) *Gulonius*, a celebrated general of the Feuillans, born August 25, 1576, at Paris, son of Nicholas Goulu, Greek professor at the royal college, and died January 5, or 25, 1629, aged 53. His *Lettres de Phylarque à Ariste*, 2 vol. written against Balzac, in which he is not sparing of abuse, made a great noise. He also wrote an answer to the minister Du Moulin's book on the *Pastoral Vocation*, *Vindiciæ Theologicæ ibero politicæ*, 1628, 8vo. in favour of the rights of monarchy; a Life of St. Francis de Sales, 1624, 4to. several translations; a good Latin *Epigram* on the equestrian statue of Henry IV. which is on the Pont Neuf at Paris, &c.

GOURDAN (Simon) son of Anthony Gourdan, king's secretary, born at Paris, March 24, 1646. He entered the abbey of St. Victor 1661, and lived there in a very exemplary manner; but aspiring to a still stricter life, offered himself at la Trappe about twelve years after. The holy abbot de Rancé, however, declined receiving him, and advised him to continue his pious exercises in the house where he had made profession. Pere Gourdan followed this counsel, and lived so austerely at St. Victor, that he never went beyond the monastery walls but once from that time, nor would even allow himself to walk in the garden. Devoted wholly to prayer and study, he edified all Paris; and, having shewn great submission to the decisions of the church, and the bull *Unigenitus*, died piously in the abbey of St. Victor, at Paris, March 10, 1729. He left *Sacrifice de Foi et d'Amour*, 12mo.; *Letters*, and *Hist. des Hommes illustres de St. Victor*. This is a large work, consisting of several folio volumes, and remains, in MS. His life was published 1756, 12mo.

GOURGUES (Dominic de) a celebrated and valiant gentleman of Mount Marsan in Gascony. Having been ill used during the war by the Spaniards, who had also murdered a colony of Frenchmen settled on the coast of Florida, he fitted out three ships, at his own expence, to revenge himself; set sail in 1567, made a descent on Florida, took three forts, and hung, or otherwise destroyed, 800 Spaniards. On his return to France, instead of receiving the praises due to him for having thus revenged his country, he was near being sentenced to death at the request of the Spanish ambassador; but admiral de Chatillon saved him. Queen Elizabeth afterwards invited him to take the command of the English fleet; but he died at Tours, as he was going to accept that office, 1593.

GOURNAI (Mary le Jars de) a lady celebrated for her learning, daughter of William le Jars, seigneur de Neufvi, and de Gournai, and of Jane de Hacqueville. After the death of her father, she chose another by agreement: this adopted parent was the famous Michael de Montagne, for whom she shewed no less respect and attachment than to her real father. She published his *Essays* in 1635, dedicating them to cardinal Richelieu. Montagne esteemed this lady, acknowledged her adoption, and his daughter, the viscountess of Gamaches, to whom madam de Gournai dedicated her book entitled, *le Bouquet de Pinde*, always called her sister. She died unmarried, July 13, 1645, at Paris, aged 79. Her works are in two vol. 4to. 1634, and 1641, under the title of, *Avis, ou Présens, de Mademoiselle de Gournai*. They are insupportably tedious. She had a taste for the old style of literature, compilations and commentaries. When the French academy undertook to purify the language, madame de Gournai exclaimed violently against this reformation, which produced two satires against her: *l'Anti Gournai*, and *Remercîement des Beurrieres, (the Butter-woman's Thanks)*, in which there is no want of abuse.

GOURVILLE (John de) originally valet

valet de chambre to the duc de la Rochefoucault; afterwards his friend, and even that of the great Condé, and the superintendant Fouquet, in whose disgrace he was involved. This circumstance occasioned it to be said, that Gourville was at the same time hanged in effigy at Paris, and the king's envoy in Germany. He had indeed that office, but not till some time after his escape. At his return, he was proposed to succeed the great Colbert in the ministry. Gourville was born at la Rochefoucault 1625, and died 1705, leaving Memoirs of his Life, 2 vol. 12mo. written with great *naïveté*, in which he mentions his birth and fortune with indifference, and paints the characters of all the ministers of state in his time extremely well. He wrote them at 78. Voltaire has made great use of these Memoirs in his *Siecle de Louis XIV.*

GOUSSET (James) an eminent Protestant divine, born, 1633, of a good family at Blois, cousin-german to the celebrated Isaac Papin. He was appointed minister at Poitiers in 1662, and remained there till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685. He then went to England, and afterwards to Holland, where he was chosen minister of the Walloon church at Dort. Gousset was appointed professor of Greek and divinity at Groningen five years after, and died there 1704, leaving a great number of works, both printed and in MS.: the principal are, a Hebrew Dictionary, or *Commentarii Linguæ Hebraicæ*; a valuable work: the best edition is Leipsick, 1743, 4to.; a Refutation, in Latin, of rabbi Isaac's *Chissouck Emounah*, or *Shield of Faith*, Dort, 1688, 8vo. and *Amsterdam*, 1712, fol. This Refutation has been much praised by several among the learned: it does not seem, however, to merit such high encomiums, but to be very weak: the book against which it was written may be found in Wagensal's *Tela ignea Satanæ. Considerations théologiques et critiques, contre le Projet d'une nouvelle Version de la Bible*, 1698, 12mo. This last was written against Charles le Cene's project. v. CENE.

GOUTHIER, or GUTHIERES (James) *Gutherius*, a learned and judicious antiquary, and lawyer, born at Chaumont in Bassigny, who was admitted advocate to the parliament of Paris; and, having attended the bar with honour 40 years, retired into the country, and devoted himself wholly to study. He died 1638. His principal works are, *De vetere Jure Pontificio urbis Romæ*, 1612, 4to. This book pleased so much at Rome, that the senate conferred the rank of Roman citizen on him and his posterity. *De Officiis domûs Augustæ, publicæ et privatæ*, 4to. 1628, and *Leipsick*, 1672, 8vo. &c. *De jure Manium*, Leipsick, 1671, 8vo. Two small tracts, one *de Orbitate toleranda*; the other, *Laus cæcitatis*, &c. These works are all esteemed.

GOUX (Francis le) de la Boulaye, a celebrated traveller in the 17th century, son of a gentleman of Baugé in Anjou. He visited most parts of the world, and published an account of his Travels, 1653, 4to. When he returned from the first voyage, he was so altered, that his mother would not own him, and he was obliged to commence a suit against her, to recover his right of eldership. Being sent ambassador to the Turks, and the Great Mogul, in 1668, he died in Persia during his journey.

GOUYE (Thomas) born Sept. 18, 1650, at Dieppe, entered among the Jesuits 1667, became well skilled in mathematics, and was admitted into the academy of sciences in 1699. He assisted constantly at the meetings of that academy, whose members entertained a high opinion of his genius. He died at Paris, in the professed house of the Jesuits, March 24, 1725, aged 75. His principal work is entitled, *Observations Physiques et Mathematiques, pour servir à la Perfection de l'Astronomie, et de la Geographie, Envoyées de Siam, à l'Academie des Sciences de Paris, par les P. P. Jesuites Missionaires*; with Notes and Remarks, in 2 vol. the first, 8vo. the second, 4to. These *Remarks* may also be found in tom. 7. of the *Memoires* of the above academy.

GOWER (Sir John) supposed to be the most ancient English author. A poem of his, entitled, *de Confessione Amantis*, was printed in London, 1532, fol.

GOZON (Deodatus, or Dieu donné) a knight of Malta, of Provence, and 27th grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem; which rank he obtained

tained by destroying a dragon that had ravaged the isle of Rhodes. He died 1353.

GRAAF, or GRAEF (Renier de) born July 30, 1641, at Schoonhoven in Holland. He practised physic at Delft with reputation, and died there August 17, 1673, aged 32. His principal works are, *De succo pancreatico*; several treatises on *The Organs of Generation in both Sexes*; where he maintains, that all animals, and even men, proceed from eggs. All this physician's works are much esteemed, and were printed at Leyden, 1705, 8vo.

GRABE (John Ernest) born July 10, 1666, at Konigsberg in Prussia. Having some doubts respecting the Lutheran religion, in which he had been educated, he went to England, embraced the doctrines of the Anglican church, and had a pension from king William, which was continued to him by queen Anne. Grabe afterwards went into orders, took a doctor's degree at Oxford, and died November 13, 1711, in London. His works are, a *Spicelegium*, containing the writings of the Fathers, and Heretics, in the three first centuries, *Oxford*, 1700, 2 vol. 8vo. reprinted 1714, 3 vol. 8vo.; an edition of the LXX. from the Alexandrian MS. *Oxford*, 1707, 1709, 1719, and 1720, 4 tom. fol. reprinted at Zurich, 1730, 4 vol. fol.: this edition is the most complete, but the first is more elegant. Notes on *St. Justin and Bullus*, 4to.; *De Forma consecrationis Eucharistæ*, Londini, 1721, 8vo.; and other works esteemed by the learned. Grabe was extremely well acquainted with Ecclesiastical Antiquity.

GRACCHUS (Tiberius Sempronius) descended from the illustrious family of *Sempronia*, and grandson of the proconsul Gracchus, who was killed in an ambuscade by Hannibal's troops. He was twice consul, once censor, had the honour of a triumph twice; and took and destroyed several towns belonging to the Celtiberians in Spain, about 193 A.C. Some time after he conquered Sardinia, and carried from thence so great a number of slaves, that the length of their sale gave rise to the proverb, *Sardi venales*. Gracchus married Cornelia, Scipio's daughter, a lady celebrated for her virtue, by whom he had, besides other children, *Tiberius*, and *Caïus Gracchus*, who distinguished themselves by their eloquence and genius; but both lost their lives by having too warmly espoused the interests of the people; Tiberius 123 A.C. and Caïus 12 years after. This illustrious family produced several other celebrated Romans.

GRACCHUS (Sempronius) one of Julia's lovers, the daughter of Augustus. He was confined in an island of the African sea, called Corcina. Tiberius, having succeeded Augustus, sent orders to put Gracchus to death there 14 years after. It is, doubtless, this Gracchus by whom we have some verses in Maittaire's *Corpus Poetarum*.

GRACIAN (Baltasar) a celebrated Spanish Jesuit of Catalaiud, formerly Bilbilis. He taught the belles-lettres, philosophy and theology, in his society, preached during some years, and was rector of the college at Tarragona, where he died December 6, 1658, leaving a considerable number of useful works in Spanish, 2 vol. 4to. The chief of those that have been translated into French, are, *Le Heros*, by P. de Courbeville, a Jesuit, *Rotterdam*, 1729, 12mo.; *Reflexions politiques sur les plus grands Princes, et particulierement sur Ferdinand le Catholique*, by M. de Silhouette, *Amsterdam*, 1731, 12mo. translated also by P. de Courbeville, under the title of, *Le Politique Dom. Ferdinand le Catholique*, Paris, 1732, 12mo. with notes. *L'Homme Universel*, by P. de Courbeville, 12mo. *L'Homme detrompé, ou le Criticon*, by Maunoy, 3 vol. 12mo. *L'Homme de Cour*, by Amelot de la Houssaye, with notes, 12mo. P. de Courbeville has likewise translated it, with the title of, *Maximes de Balthasar Gracian, avec des Reponses aux Critiques de l'Homme Universel*, Paris, 1730, 12mo.

GRADENIGO (Peter) doge or duke of Venice in 1290, by whose prudence the conspiracy of Bejamont Tiepole was discovered, and its consequences prevented. He governed the republic with great wisdom, and died 1303. It was this doge who changed the Venetian government to an aristocracy, which had been almost entirely democratical from 1173, and settled it nearly in its present form. He must be distinguished from Bartholomew Gradenigo, another doge of Venice, elected in 1339, who subdued the revolted

Candians, and died 1342, and from John Gradenigo, elected doge 1352.

GRÆCINUS (Julius) v. AGRICOLA.

GRAEF, v. GRAAF.

GRÆVIUS (John George) one of the most learned critics in the 17th century, born January 29, 1632, at Naumburg. He studied under John Frederic Gronovius, and taught at Duisburg, then at Deventer, and was afterwards professor of politics, history and rhetoric, at Utrecht, forty-one years. He died January 11, 1703, aged 71, leaving a collection of Roman antiquities, 12 vol. fol. *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Italiæ*, 6 vol. fol. continued by Burman to 45 vol. v. GRONOVIUS (James) an edition of Hesiod, and many other valuable works.

GRAFFIGNY (Frances d'Apponcourt) daughter of a major of gendarmes, under the duke of Lorrain. She married M. de Graffigny, who was so extremely choleric that her life was frequently in danger, and she at last obtained a formal divorce. This gentleman's violent temper proved the cause of his ending his days in a prison. His widow went to Paris with mademoiselle de Guise, the intended wife of the marechal de Richelieu, and there her mental accomplishments were taken notice of, much to her advantage. Madame de Graffigny furnished the collection of 1745 with the Spanish novel, entitled, *Le Mauvais Exemple*. The *Lettres d'une Peruvienne*, 2 vol. 12mo. and *Lettres d'Aza*, gained her much reputation. *Cenie*, in the style of the *Weeping Comic*, had more success than *La Fille d'Aristide*. She died 1758, aged 64.

GRAFFIO, better known by the name of *Jacobus de Graffiis*, a celebrated casuist in the 16th century, born at Capua. He was abbot of Mont Cassino, and grand penitentiary of Naples, and left several works on subjects of morality and casuistry, 2 vol. 4to.

GRAILLY (John de) captal de Buch, one of the greatest captains of his time. He commanded Philip king of Navarre's troops against Charles V. king of France, at the battle of Cocherel in Normandy 1364, and was taken prisoner by Bertrand du Guesclin, and did not obtain his liberty till the treaty of peace was concluded between the two princes. After this, he engaged in the service of England against France, and, having signalized himself in various engagements, was taken before Soubise 1372, and confined in the tower of the Temple at Paris. Every method was used by the king of England to procure his liberty, which was at length granted on condition of his swearing never to bear arms against France; but captal de Buch chose rather to die in prison than to take this oath. He died 1377.

GRAIN, or GRIN (John Baptist le) master of the requests at the palace of queen Mary de Medicis, author of a *Hist. de Henri IV.* fol. and *Hist. de Louis XIII.* fol. down to the death of the marechal d'Ancre, 1617. These works are esteemed, and contain particulars not to be found elsewhere; but the author experienced much perplexity and vexation for having praised the famous Dr. Richer, and combated the ultramontane opinions. He died July 2, 1642, at Montgeron, near Paris, leaving some other works. He ordered by his will, that none of his descendants should entrust the Jesuits with the education of their children; and this prohibition to last for ever.

GRAINDORGE (Andrew) a native of Caen in the 17th century, by whom the art of making figured diaper was first found out. He did not, however, bring it to perfection, for he only wove squares and flowers; but his son, Richard Graindorge, who, living to the age of 82, had leisure to complete what his father had begun, found a way to represent all sorts of animals, and other figures. This work he called *Hautelice*, perhaps, because the threads were twisted in the woof. They are now called *damasked cloths*, from their resemblance to white damask. This ingenious workman invented the method of weaving table napkins; and his son, Michael, established several manufactures in different parts of France, where these damasked cloths are become very common. The same family has produced several other persons of genius and merit; among these is James Graindorge, a man of wit and taste, and well skilled in antiquities: he is highly spoken of by M. Huet, who was his intimate friend.

GRAINDORGE (Andrew) brother to James above mentioned, doctor of physic

physic of the faculty at Montpellier, a learned philosopher, who followed the principles of Epicurus and Gassendi. He died January 13, 1676, aged 60. He left *Traité de la Nature du Feu, de la Lumière, et des Couleurs*, 4to.; *Traité de l'Origine des Macreuses*, 1680, 12mo. and other works. M. Huet dedicated his book *de Interpretatione* to this gentleman.

GRAINVILLE (Charles Joseph de Lespine de) counsellor to the parliament of Paris, author of *Recueil des Arrêts rendus en la quatriéme Chambre des Enquêtes*, 1750, 4to.; *Mémoires sur la Vie de Pibrac*, 1758, 12mo. He died 1754.

GRAM (John) an eminent and learned Danish writer, born 1685, in Jutland. After having been some time professor of Greek at Copenhagen, he was appointed counsellor of justice, archivist, historiographer, and librarian, to the king. In 1745, he was made counsellor of state, and died 1748, leaving, *Dissertations*, and other valuable pieces; also, *Corpus diplomatum ad res Danicas facientium*. This work, which he undertook by order of Christian VI. is still in MS. and probably consists of several folio volumes. Gram laid the first foundation of the academy at Copenhagen.

GRAMAYE (John Baptiste) a native of Antwerp, apostolical prothonotary, provost of Arnheim, and historiographer of the Netherlands. He was taken prisoner, in a voyage to Spain, by some Algerine corsairs, who carried him into Africa; but, after his return home, made several other voyages, and died, 1635, at Lubec. His principal works are, *Africa illustrata*, 4to.; *Diarium Algeriense*; *The Hist. and Antiquities of Brabant.* in Latin, 4to.; *The Antiquities of Flanders*, Louvain, 1608, fol.; *Peregrinatio Belgica, specimen linguarum Orbis universi*, 4to.

GRAMONT (Gabriel de) a celebrated cardinal in the 16th century, descended from the illustrious and ancient family of that name in Navarre. Francis I. by whom he was much esteemed, employed him in many important affairs, and loaded him with wealth and honours. He was successively bishop of Conserans, Tarbes, and Poitiers, and archbishop of Bourdeaux and Toulouse, and died Mar. 26, 1534, at the castle of Balma, near Toulouse.

GRAMONT (Anthony de) duke, peer, and marechal of France, descended from the same family as the preceding, who signalized himself on several occasions in the reigns of Louis XIII. and XIV. He had an improved understanding, and possessed the talent of jesting agreeably. He died July 12, 1678, at Bayonne, aged 74. His *Memoirs*, 2 vol. 12mo. treat of negociations for the election of the emperor at the diet of Francfort, 1651, and for marrying the Infanta to Louis XIV. Philibert, count de Gramont, his brother, who died 1687, aged 86, had also a cultivated genius, and distinguished himself at court. The earl of Hamilton, his brother-in-law, has published *Memoirs* of his life, 12mo. or two vol. small 12mo.

GRAMONT (Armand de) count de Guiche, brother of the preceding, and one of the most agreeable lords of the court; but, being weak enough to think he could gain any woman's affections, his imprudent conduct respecting Madame occasioned his banishment. He served in the Dutch war, distinguished himself at the passage of the Rhine, and died 1673, aged 34, without posterity; but his brother Anthony IV. who died 1720, left Anthony V. who signalized himself during the war concerning the Spanish succession, was appointed marechal of France 1724, and died 1725, leaving children.

GRAMONT (Gabriel Bartholomew, seigneur de) *Gramondus*, president of the parliament of Toulouse, and son of the dean of the counsellors to the same parliament, descended from an ancient family in Roergue, who have been long in possession of the estate of Gramont. He wrote a History of the Reign of Louis XIII. from the death of Henry IV. to 1629. This History, the best edition of which is 1643, fol. in Latin, may be considered as a supplement to that by the president du Thou, but is much inferior to it both as to style and fidelity: the author flatters cardinal de Richelieu, because he hoped for his favour; and abuses Arnauld d'Andilly, and others, from whom he had no expectations. He died 1654. In 1723, he published

Hist. particuliére des Guerres de Louis XIII. contre les sujets Protestans, which contains some curious and interesting facts.

GRANCEY (James de Rouxel de Medavy, count de) raised, by the interest of his friends, and his long services, to the rank of marechal of France in 1651. He afterwards won a battle in Italy against the count de Caracena, but his irresolution prevented his reaping any advantage from it. He died 1680, aged 78. His grandson, James Leonor, was marechal of France 1724, and died 1725, leaving only a daughter.

GRANCOLAS (John) a Parisian, doctor of the Sorbonne, and author of numerous works; the principal among which are, *De l'Antiquité des Ceremonies des Sacremens*; *Traité de Liturgies*; *l'Ancien Sacramentaire de l'Eglise*; *Traduction Françoise des Catécheses de S. Cyrille de Jérusalem*; *Commentaire historique sur le Breviaire Romain*, &c. This last is esteemed. *Critique des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*, 2 vol. 8vo.; *La Science des Confesseurs*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Hist. abrégée de l'Eglise de Paris*, 2 vol. 12mo. This history was suppressed, because the author abused in it the cardinal de Noailles. He died August 1, 1732, at Paris.

GRAND (Anthony le) a celebrated Carthesian philosopher, born at Douay, called by some the *Abbreviator of Descartes*. His principal works are, Notes on Rohault's *Physique*, which have been printed; *Institutio Philosophia secundum principia R. Descartes*, Nuremberg, 1711, 4to.; *Curiosus rerum abditarum naturæque arcanorum perscrutator*, 8vo. and under the title of *Historia Naturæ*, Norimbergæ, 1712, 4to. v. MAGNUS.

GRAND (Joachim le) a judicious historian and ingenious critic, born February 6, 1653, at St. Lô in Normandy. He studied philosophy at Caen, under the celebrated Peter Cally, and entered the congregation of the oratory 1671, but quitted it five years after, and undertook the education of the marquis de Vins, then of the duc d'Estrées. After this he was secretary to the embassy in Spain and Portugal, and died at Paris, May 1, 1733, aged 80, leaving several very curious works, some of which were written by order of the ministers of state. The principal are, *Mem. touchant la Succession de la Couronne d'Espagne*, 1711, 8vo; *l'Allemagne menacée d'être bientôt reduite en Monarchie absolue*, 1711, 4to.; *Traité de la Succession à la Couronne de France, par les Agnats*; that is, in the direct male line, 1728, 12mo.: this treatise is curious, and much esteemed. *Hist. du Divorce de Henri VIII. contre Burnet*, 3 vol. 12mo.; esteemed. *Relation de l'Abissinie de Lobo*, 4to.; *Hist. de l'Isle de Ceylan de Ribeyro*, 1701, 12mo.

GRAND (Mark Anthony le) a French actor and poet, who excelled in the characters of kings, heroes, and peasants, and wrote 34 pieces for the French theatre, and for the Italian comedians. The most esteemed among them are, *Le Roi de Cocagne*; *Plutus*; *le Triomphe du Temps*; *l'Amour diable*; *la Foire St. Laurent*; *la Famille extravagante*; *la Metamorphose amoureuse l'Usurier gentilhomme*; *l'Aveugle clair-voyant*; *l'Ami de tout le Monde*; and *la Nouveauté*. He was born at Paris 1672, and died there 1728, aged 56. His works have been collected in 4 vol. 12mo. 1770; but *le Luxurieux* is not inserted, being printed separately.

GRAND (Peter le) a famous adventurer of Dieppe, who, with a ship of only four guns, and 28 men, took, in 1640, a 54 gun ship from the vice-admiral of the Spanish galleons, near the isle of St. Domingo, which had been parted from the fleet by a hard gale. He carried his prize to Europe, and returned no more to America.

GRAND (Henry le) called Belleville, an actor of the company du Marais, who acted the part of *Turlupin* in a mask. He died 1634.

GRAND (Louis le) counsellor to the presidiel of Troyes, in which city he was born 1588, and died 1664, aged 76. He left a good *Commentary on the Custom of Troyes*, Paris, 1737, fol. the third edition.

GRANDET (Joseph) a pious and learned curate of St. Croix at Angers, whose memory is still blessed in that city, and throughout the diocese, for the benefits, both spiritual and temporal, which he procured to his parish. He died 1724, aged 78. This excellent man left the following works: *La Vie de M. Creté, Curé de Normandie*; *La Vie de Mademoiselle de Melun, princesse d'Epinoy, Institutrice des Hospitaliéres de Baugé et de Beaufort en Anjou*; *La Vie du Comte de Moret, Fils natural de Henri IV.*; *La*

Vie de M. Dubois de la Ferté, Chevalier de Malthe; *La Vie de M. Louis Grignon de Monfort*; *Missionaire*; *Dissertation sur l'Apparition de J. C. au Saint Sacrement, en la Paroisse des Ulmes de St. Florent près Saumur, le 2 Juin* 1668; *Hist. Ecclesiastiques d'Angers*. The first named works are each in one vol. 12mo.; the last is in MS. at the seminary of Angers.

GRANDIER (Urban) a famous curate, and canon of Loudun, son of a notary-royal at Sable, a handsome agreeable man, and a fine speaker, but imprudent and irregular in his conduct. He was accused of lewdness, and sentenced, by the bishop of Poitiers' official, in 1629, to resign his benefices, and live in penitence. He appealed, however, from the sentence, and was declared innocent by his metropolitan, and by the presidial of Poitiers. Three years after this, some nuns of Loudun, who were supposed to be bewitched, accused Urban Grandier of magic. M. de Laubardemont, counsellor of state, and twelve judges, belonging to the neighbouring courts, were appointed to try him; and, on the deposition of *Astaroth, Cedon, Asmodeus*, &c. that is, on the deposition of the nuns who declared themselves to be possessed by those devils, Urban Grandier was, on the 18th of August 1634, pronounced, *Duly arraigned and convicted of the crime of magic, witchcraft, and possession, which happened by his means to the persons of some Ursuline nuns at Loudun*, &c. and condemned to make the *amende honorable*, and be burnt alive. This sentence was executed, notwithstanding the doctors of the Sorbonne, who were consulted on the deposition of the nuns, had answered, That, even supposing their possession to be certain, no regard could, in justice, be paid to their testimony; for the devil is a liar and slanderer, according to the gospel, John viii. 44. and that if such depositions were once to be admitted, the most virtuous persons could never be secure from being accused by demons of sorcery and possessions. Many authors have said, that one cause of Grandier's ruin was his being accused of having written *The Shoemaker of Loudun*; a very abusive libel against cardinal de Richelieu's person and family; but that is not at all probable. All the circumstances of this affair may be seen in a book written by Aubin, a Calvinist, entitled, *Hist. des Diables de Loudun*, Amsterdam, 1693, 12mo. and in the refutation of this History by de la Monardaye, *Liege*, 1749, 12mo. The verbal process of the visit made by M. des Roches, cardinal Richelieu's secretary, to the Nuns of Loudun, is preserved at the Sorbonne, from which it appears clearly, that those nuns were not possessed, but that they understood a little Latin, and were employed to act a part which they secretly disapproved, and sometimes even openly. It also appears, that M. de Laubardemont, while he affected great piety and zeal for religion, was a man wholly devoted to cardinal Richelieu, and capable of sacrificing every thing to please him.

GRANDIN (Martin) a learned doctor and professor in the Sorbonne, where he taught divinity with reputation, about 50 years. He was a native of St. Quentin, and died November 16, 1691, aged 87, leaving a System of Divinity which was printed after his death by M. d'Argentré, 6 vol. 4to. Latin.

GRANDMONT, v. STEPHEN (St.)

GRANDVAL (Nicholas Racot) a Parisian, author of *Cartouche*, a poem, 8vo. and some comedies, as the *Camp de Porché Fontaine*; *le Quartier d'Hiver*; *Agathe*, &c. He died 1753, at Paris, aged 77.

GRANET (Francis) a native of Brignole, who chose the ecclesiastical profession, and, settling at Paris, became known to the learned. He was only a deacon, and enjoyed but a very slender income through life, and died April 2, 1741, aged 49. His principal works are, an edition of M. de Launoi's works, 1731, 10 vol. fol.; several vols. of the Journal, entitled, *Bibliotheque Françoise*; several editions of good French authors; *Observations sur les Ecrits modernes*; and *le Nouvelliste du Parnasse*; with the Abbé Desfontaines; a translation of *Newton's Chronology*, 1728, 4to.; *Recueil sur les Tragédies de Corneille et Racine*, 2 vol. 12mo. He must be distinguished from John Joseph Granet, censor royal, and senior advocate to the council, a native of Aix, who died at Paris 1759, aged 74. He wrote, *Hist. de l'Hôtel Royal des Invalides*, Paris, 1736, folio, plates;

plates; republished by the abbé Perau, 1756.

GRANGE (John de la) descended from a noble and ancient family of Beaujolois, entered the Benedictine order, and acquired an extensive knowledge of the civil and canon law. He was afterwards abbot of Fécamp, and employed in important affairs by pope Innocent VI. Charles *the Wise*, being informed of his abilities, made him prime minister, and superintendant of his finances; gave him the bishopric of Amiens, and procured him a cardinal's hat in 1375. One circumstance seems very singular, which is, that, being president in the court of aids, and afterwards counsellor to the parliament, he tried several causes, even when he was cardinal. Upon the death of Charles V. in 1380, fearing that Charles VI. to whom he had spoken harshly during his father's life, should then resent it, he retired to Avignon, and died there April 24, 1402. v. MONTIGNY.

GRANGE (de la) a native of Montpellier, who having, by his follies, deprived himself of the assistance he might have expected from his family, and, being reduced to write for bread, employed his pen in dramatical pieces for the Italian theatre, some of which he published himself, and others jointly with friends. Among those which succeeded tolerably, were, *Les Contretems*; *la Gageure*; *l'Italien marié à Paris*. He also turned *l'Ecossoise* of Voltaire into verse, and the tragedy of *Mandrin*; translated two paltry romances, *l'Adrienne*, 2 vol. 12mo. and *le Coche*, 1767, 2 vol. 12mo. La Grange died in the Hospital de la Charité, 1767.

GRANGE (.... de la) a Parisian, born 1738, who, by an unwearied application and zeal for study, overcame all the obstacles which the poverty of his parents had thrown in his way. He obtained his mother's leave to go from the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, where he lived, to the college of Beauvais, carrying a little bread with him, which served him the whole day; and, after the morning lecture, he retired to some private walk, or church porch, to prepare for the evening one; saving, by this method, the expence of a tutor. His professor, finding him thus laudably employed one day under the gateway of a belfry, thought he was using his parents ill by idling away his time, and reproved him for it. La Grange bore this reprimand rather than discover his mother's poverty; but, being found again in the same situation, he could no longer conceal the cause. The professor, moved with his story, embraced him, and procured him a scholarship. M. the baron d'Holbach made him afterwards tutor to his sons; and, their education being finished, was preparing to reward him liberally, when M. la Grange died, October 18, 1775. In his leisure hours he translated *Lucretius*, which has been magnificently printed in Latin, with his translation, *Paris*, 1767, 2 vol. 8vo. fig. or 2 vol. 12mo. and *The Antiquities of Greece*, by Lambert Bos, which has also been printed at Paris, 1769, 12mo. and *Seneca*, which is to be published in 6 vol. 12mo.

GRANGE-CHANCEL (Joseph de la) born 1676, in Perigord. He wrote a little comedy, in three acts, when but nine years old, which was performed several days successively in the college of Bourdeaux, where he was a scholar; and, at sixteen, produced his tragedy of *Jugurtha*: but the work which has made him most known, is a satire against the duke of Orleans, then regent, entitled, *The Philippicks*. To avoid the punishment this work deserved, he fled to Avignon, in which city was a French officer, who had taken refuge there in consequence of having committed a murder; and this officer received a promise of pardon if he could entice the author of the *Philippicks* into the French dominions. His attempt succeeded, and la Grange was conducted to the isle of St. Margaret; but, finding means to make friends of his keepers, escaped in a boat to Villa Franca, notwithstanding a violent storm. The king of Sardinia gave him a considerable sum of money, and he went from thence into Spain, afterwards into Holland, where he stayed till the duke of Orleans was dead. M. the duke then permitted him to end his days in France, and he died in that kingdom, 1758, at the castle of Antamat, where he was born. His works have been collected in 5 volumes, small 12mo.

GRANGER, a celebrated traveller, born at Dijon, who died on his return from

from Persia, within two days journey of Bassora, about 1733. An account of his voyage was published in 1745, 12mo.

GRANJON (Robert) an eminent engraver and letter-founder, about the middle of the 16th century.

GRANMONT, a Parisian gentleman, who, when only nine years old, took offence at the attentions of an officer to his sister, and, drawing his sword, gave him three wounds, of which he died, after having obtained Granmont's pardon. Going afterwards into the service of the marine, he rose to the command of a frigate, with which he took a Dutch pink worth 40,000 livres; but, squandering that sum with women and gamesters at Martinico, and not daring to return to France, he turned *Filibustier*. One of his greatest exploits was taking the city of Campeachy in 1685. The governor of Merida refusing to deliver up two of his companions whom he had taken prisoners, this adventurer burnt the city, blew up the citadel, and reduced 200,000 crowns worth of logwood to ashes. In 1686, he set out on another expedition in a ship with 180 men; but neither he nor any of the rest were ever heard of after. Granmont was to have been appointed king's lieutenant and commander in the South sea that year.

GRANVELLE. v. PERRONOT.

GRAS (Anthony le) a priest of the oratory, who died 1751, aged 70. He translated *Cornelius Nepos*, 1729, 12mo. and the works of the Holy Fathers who lived in the time of the Apostles, 1749, 12mo.

GRAS (Louisa de Marillac, widow of M. le) a lady celebrated for her piety and virtue, who, with Vincent de Paul, founded the *Charitable Sisters*, or *Grey Sisters*, born August 12, 1591, daughter of Lewis de Marillac, brother of Michael de Marillac, keeper of the seals, and of the marechal de Marillac. In 1613, she married Anthony le Gras, secretary of state to queen Mary de Medicis; and, being left a widow in 1625, M. Camus, her confessor, placed her under the direction of the blessed Vincent de Paul, who employed her in the charitable foundations. She died in great reputation for sanctity, Mar. 15, 1662, aged 71. M. Gobillon has written her life, 12mo.

GRASSIS (Paris de) brother of cardinal Achilles de Grassis. He was master of the ceremonies under pope Leo X. and his successors; afterwards bishop of Pesaro, and made himself much talked of at the beginning of the 16th century. De Grassis deceived the antiquaries by showing them, as an ancient inscription, an epitaph which he had made himself upon a mule, and caused to be engraved on a piece of marble. He left a *Ceremonial*, which is esteemed. This prelate opposed Christopher Marcellus, archbishop of Corfou, with a degree of fury, because he printed, in 1516, the Roman Ritual composed by Augustin Patricius, under the pontificate of Innocent VIII.

GRASSIS (Paduanus de) a native of Barletta, a Franciscan, who was living in 1540. His book *de Republica Ecclesiastica*, and his *Enchiridion Scholasticum*, were printed at Venice, 1583, 4to.

GRASWINCHEL (Theodore) a native of Delft, fiscal advocate of the domains of the Dutch states, register and secretary to the *Chambre Me-partie* for the states-general at the Hague. He was not only well acquainted with the law, but also with the belles-lettres and Latin poetry. He died October 12, 1666, at Malines, aged 66. His principal works are, a book *de jure Majestatis*, 1642, 4to. in which he establishes principles very favourable to monarchy. *Libertas Veneta, seu Venetorum in se ac suos imperandi jus*, 1634, 4to. *Maris liberi vindiciæ adversus Petrum Baptistam Burgum*, 1652, 4to.; *De præludiis justitiæ et juris*, with a dissertation, *De fide Hæreticis et Rebellibus servandâ*, 1660, 8vo.

GRATEROLUS (William) a native of Bergamo, who taught physic at Padua with reputation, but having adopted the new errors, at the instigation of Peter Martyr, retired into Switzerland, where he both practised and taught with succes. He died April 16, 1568, at Basil, aged 52. Graterolus left several very curious works; among others, *The Art of preserving and improving the Memory*, 8vo. translated into French by Stephen Cope, Lyons, 1586, 16to.; *On the Preservation of the Health of Magistrates, Travellers, and studious Men*, 8vo.; *De Prædictione Morum, naturarumque Hominum facili ex Inspectione partium Corporis*,

ports, 8vo.; *De Vini natura*, Coloniæ, 1571, 8vo.

GRATIAN, a Roman emperor, born April 18, 359, at Sirmium, son of Valentinian I. by *Severa*, his first wife; declared emperor, by his father, at Amiens, August 24, 367, and succeeded him November 17, 375. Gratian was a man of great genius, eloquence, modesty, and chastity, and very zealous against heretics. He associated Theodosius in the empire, giving him the East for his share; raised the poet Ausonius to the consulate, and defeated the Germans near Strasburg. This emperor was the first who refused the title of *Sovereign Pontiff*, because it was a pagan dignity: he also destroyed the altar of victory at Rome, and appropriated all the sums which had been set apart for the expence of the sacrifices, and the pay of the idolatrous priests, to the use of his treasury. The close of this emperor's reign was not, however, fortunate; for Maximus, who commanded in Britain, having engaged to restore the heathen altars, and the revenues for the priests, and sacrifices, all the western empire acknowledged him their sovereign, and he defeated Gratian at Paris, who, being betrayed and abandoned by his troops, fled afterwards to Lyons, and was killed there by Andragathius, August 25, 383, aged 24.

GRATIAN, a common soldier, raised to the empire, in opposition to Honorius, about 407, by the Roman legions who had rebelled in Britain, but put to death, four months after, by the very people who had crowned him.

GRATIAN, a celebrated Benedictine of the 12th century, born at Chiusi, who spent near 24 years at the monastery of Bologna in composing a work which has gained him immortal fame, and which he published about 1151, under the title of *Decretal*, or *Concordantia discordantium Canonum*, becanse he endeavours to reconcile those canons which seem to contradict each other; but as this author has been guilty of some errors, by mistaking a canon of one council, or a passage of one Father for another; and has frequently quoted spurious decretals, several writers have endeavoured to correct these faults, particularly Anthony Augustine in his valuable work, entitled, *De emendatione Gratiani*, an excellent edition of which has been published by Baluze. The popes are indebted principally to Gratian's Decretal for the high authority they exercised in the 13th and following centuries: all their pretensions are supported, in this work, upon supposititious canons; but that age was too ignorant to suspect their falshood. This work forms one of the principal parts of the canon law. The editions of *Rome*, 1582, 4 vol. fol. and of *Lyons*, 1671, 3 vol fol are esteemed. v. PITHOU, GISBERT. There is a separate edition of this Decretal, *Mentz*, 1472, fol. For the other parts of the canon law, v. CLEMENT V. BONIFACE VIII. GREGORY XI.

GRATIANI (Antonio Maria) a learned bishop of Amelia, a native of the little city called *Borgo-di-san-Sepulcro* in Tuscany. He was educated by cardinal Commendo, who trusted him with the most important affairs, and gave him a rich abbey. After this cardinal's death, Gratiani was secretary to pope Sixtus V. then to cardinal Montalto; and Clement VIII. who was partly indebted to him for his elevation to the papal chair, made him bishop of Amelia, sent him to Venice as nuncio, and would have even created him cardinal, but was dissuaded from it by cardinal Aldobrandino, because Gratiani was the duke of Florence's subject. The air of Venice not agreeing with his health, he retired to Amelia, devoted himself to the duties of a holy bishop, and died there, 1611, aged 75. He left *Synodal Ordinances*; *The Life of Cardinal Commendo*, 4to. which has been translated into French by M. Flechier; *de Bello Cyprio*, 4to; *de Casibus adversis illustrium virorum sui ævi*, 4to. translated into French by le Pelletier, &c.

GRATIANI (Jerome) secretary and counsellor of state to the duke of Modena in the 17th century. He left a poem, entitled, *Il conquisto di Granata*, 4to. or 12mo. and also wrote a tragedy called *Cromwell*.

GRATIUS-FALISCUS, a Latin poet, contemporary with Ovid, author of a poem, entitled, *Cynegeticon, or the Art of Hunting with Dogs*. The best editions are that by *Elzevir*, 1645, 12mo. and that of *Leipsic*, 1659, 4to. with learned notes by *Janus Ulitius*. It may be found also with the other Poets who treat

treat of Hunting, *Leyden*, 1728, 4to. in the *Poetæ latini minores*, Leyden, 1731, 2 vol. 4to. and in Maittaire's *Corpus Poetarum*.

GRATIUS (Ortuinus) a native of Holhwic in the diocese of Munster, whose name was Graes. He taught ethics and philosophy at Cologn, in a college of which he became the head, and died there May 22, 1542. His attachment to the catholic religion drew on him the ill-will of Reuchlinus, Hutten, and other professors; who, to ridicule the style of the Romish divines, the monks, and some religious ceremonies, published *Epistolæ obscurorum virorum ad Dominum Magistrum Ortuinum Gratium*, 1516 and 1517, 4to. in two parts, of which there have been editions since; among others, *London*, 1710, 12mo. This book was condemned by Leo X. March 15, 1517; and Gratius wrote in opposition to it, *Lamentationes obscurorum virorum non prohibitæ per Sedem Apostolicam*, Cologn, 1518, 8vo. reprinted in 1649. He also published, *Triumphus B. Job.* in elegiac verse, 3 books, *Cologn*, 1537, fol.; *Fasciculus rerum expetendarum et fugiendarum*, Cologn, 1535, fol. reprinted under the inspection of Edward Brown, *London*, 1690, 2 vol. fol.; it is a collection of pieces respecting the council of Basil.

GRAVELOT (Henry Francis Bourguignon) born March 26, 1699, at Paris The little progress he made in the usual studies, induced him to prefer his pencil. He accompanied M. de la Rochalard when that gentleman was appointed governor-general of St. Domingo, and there meeting with M. Frezier, was employed by him to draw a map of that country. Gravelot's family furnished him with a venture of about 14,000 livres, which was swallowed up by the waves; and, on his return to France, he applied seriously to drawing; but, fearing he should not make his way among the crowd of celebrated artists which surrounded him, he went to London, and, meeting with great encouragement, staid there thirteen years. After his return to France, in 1745, he employed his pencil in those beautiful drawings with which he has adorned some of the best French books, chusing the subjects himself: *Corneille*, *Racine*, *Voltaire*, *Bocace*, *Arioste*, *les Contes Mocaux de Marmontel*, *l'Almanack iconologique*; the ninety small figures for the *Loterie d'Ecole Militaire*, to each of which he added a Madrigal. He died April 20, 1773, having been married twice, but had no children.

GRAVEROL (John) a learned Protestant divine, born at Nismes, September 11, 1636. He was minister at Lyons, but left that place on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and went to Amsterdam, afterwards to London, where he exercised the ministerial office, and died in 1718. His works are numerous: the principal one is, *Moses vindicatus*, Amsterdam, 1694, 12mo. in which he brings proofs of the creation, and of the account given by Moses, against Burnet's book, entitled, *Archeologia Philosophica, sive Doctrina antiqua de rerum Originibus*.

GRAVEROL (Francis) born 1635, at Nismes, brother of the preceding, advocate to the parliament of Toulouse and the presidial of Nismes; an able lawyer and learned antiquary. He died September 10, 1694, at Nismes, and left several Dissertations on various Medals; *Observations sur les Arrêts du Parlement de Toulouse, recueillés par la Rocheflavin*, Toulouse, 1720, 4to.; a very learned work. *Notice, ou Abrégé Historique des 22 Villes chefs des Dioc. de la Province de Languedoc*, fol.; *le Sorberiana*, 12mo. of which there are several editions, &c. He was a member of the *Ricovrati* academy at Padua, and of that at Nismes; and invented the device *Æmula Lauri* for the latter, which was adopted

s'GRAVESANDE (William James de) a very eminent mathematician, and learned Newtonian philosopher, born 1688, of an ancient family at Bois-le-Duc. He wrote part of his *Essay on Perspective* at eighteen, to which he added a *Treatise on the Use of the Camera Obscura in Drawing*; and, joining the authors of the *Journal Litteraire* in 1713, supplied them with several original *Extracts* and *Dissertations*, reprinted, with his other philosophical works, at Amsterdam, 1774, 2 vol. 4to. Going to England in 1715, as secretary to the embassy, he was immediately admitted a member of the royal society of London, and gained the esteem of the celebrated Newton, with whom he commenced a strict friendship, which lasted through life. On his

return to Holland, he was appointed professor of astronomy and mathematics at Leyden, 1717: he then provided himself with a very noble apparatus, the greatest part of which was of his own invention, and began a complete course of experimental philosophy. In 1721, s'Gravesande was sent for to Cassel by the landgrave of Hesse, that he might examine and judge of the celebrated machine made by Orphireus, who pretended to have discovered the perpetual motion. He admired it, but could give no decided opinion, because Orphireus concealed the inside, and therefore advised the prince to have it taken down, in order to see whether it might not have a communication with some exterior motion; but Ophireus, a capricious man, chose rather to break his machine to pieces, and by that means deprived himself of a considerable fortune. s'Gravesande was appointed professor of philosophy at Leyden in 1734, and died February 28, 1742, universally lamented for his integrity, sweetness of temper, and attachment to religion. He was one of the finest geniuses, and deepest scholars of the 18th century, and had two sons, very promising young men, who died before him. His works are, the *Essay on Perspective*, which is esteemed the best extant on that subject; *Physces elementa Mathematica experimentis confirmata sive introductio ad Philosophiam Newtonianam*; an excellent work, the best edition of which was published after his death by M. Allamand, his pupil, *Leyden*, 1742, 2 vol. 4to. and translated into French, 1746; *Philosophiæ Newtonianæ institutiones*, 1744, 8vo.; it is an abridgement of the preceding. A valuable course of algebra, entitled, *Matheseos, universalis elementa*, Leyden, 1727, 8vo.; *Introductio ad Philosophiam*; *Metaphysicam et Logicam continens*: this is considered as a master-piece, and has been translated into French, 1737, 12mo.

GRAVESON (Ignatius Hyacinth Amat de) born of illustrious parents at the village of Graveson, near Avignon. He took the religious habit at sixteen, and, afterwards, a doctor's degree at Paris; and, being invited by the general of his order to Rome, taught theology there with uncommon reputation. He refused a professorship in that science, which the king of Sardinia offered him in the university of Turin; was among the divines at the council of Rome held in 1725; had a great share in the negociation begun between the Holy See and cardinal de Noailles, and died in 1733, aged 63, at Arles, where he went in hopes of recovering his health in his native air. His works were printed at Venice, 1740, in 7 vol. 4to. They consist of a *Hist. of the Old Testament*; *an Ecclesiastical History to the Year* 1730, Augsb. 1751, 2 tom. fol.; *Traité de la Vie et des Mysteres de J. C.*; *la Vie du brave Crillon*; some *Opuscula* on efficacious Grace, Predestination, &c.

GRAVINA (Dominico) a learned Dominican, who rose by merit to the first offices in his order, and died at Rome, August 26, 1643, aged 70, leaving, *de Catholicis prescriptionibus*, Naples, 1627, 2 tom. fol.; *Stato della Religione di san Domenico*, Rome, 1605, 12mo. and other theological works.

GRAVINA (Janus Vincentius) a celebrated lawyer, poet, and orator, born in the diocese of Cosenza in Calabria, much esteemed by pope Innocent XII. and appointed by him to a law professorship in the college *della Sapienza* at Rome. He also found a patron in Clement IX. and dedicated his works to that pontiff, 1717. He died January 6, 1718, at Rome, aged 54. The best edition of this author's works is, *Leipsick*, 1737, 4to. with Notes by Mascovius. The three books *on the Origin of Law* are particularly admired. His book *de Romano Imperio*, is faulty; his treatise, entitled, *Ragione poetica*, in 2 books, *Romæ*, 1708, 4to. has been translated into French by M. Requier, and printed at Paris, 1755, in two small vol. 12mo. under the title of *Raison ou idée de la Poesie*. Gravina also left five *Tragedies*, but they are not esteemed, printed with a *Tr. on Tragedy*, Venice, 1740, 8vo. and other works, both in Latin and Italian. He was a member of the academy *degli Arcadi* at Rome. M. Serrai, priest of St. Jerome, has published his life in Latin.

GRAVINA (Peter) an excellent Italian poet, born at Palermo in Sicily, but whose family were originally of Gravina, a city in the kingdom of Naples. He was canon of Naples, and died

died at Rome, 1528, aged 74. A collection of all his poems which remain was published at Naples, 1532, 4to. Sannazario speaks very highly of this author. General Gonsalvo, and Prosper Colonna were his Patrons.

GRAVIUS (Henry) a learned printer of Louvain, who taught theology 20 years; and, being invited to Rome by the pope, was appointed to take care of his library, and of the Vatican press. He died April 2, 1591, aged 55. v. GREAVES.

GRAUNT (Edward) a learned English writer of the 16th century, master of Westminster school. He died 1601. His works are, *Græcæ Linguæ Spicelegium*; *Institutio Græcæ Grammatices compendiaria in usum Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis.*

GRAUNT (John) a member of the royal society of London, known by a very celebrated and curious book, entitled, *Natural and Political Observations upon the Bills of Mortality.* He turned Roman Catholic at the latter end of life, after having been a Puritan and a Socinian, and died 1674.

GRAWER (Albert) a famous Lutheran divine, born 1575, at Mesecow, a village in the marche of Brandenburg, who acquired great reputation among his party by his writings and zeal against the Socinians and the church of Rome, and was superintendant of the churches in the district of Weimar. He died November 30, 1617. He attacked the Calvinists more violently in his works than any other Lutheran had done, some of which have the following titles, *Absurda absurdorum absurdissima Calvinistica*, Jenæ, 1612, 4to.; *Anti-Lubinus de natura mali*, Magd. 1606, 4to. This book is against Elhart Lubin. *Bellum Calvini et J. Christi*, Magd. 1605, 4to.

GRAZZINI (Anthony Francis) an Italian poet, surnamed *il lasca*, born 1503, at Florence. He was one of the founders of the academy della Crusca, and died 1583, leaving 6 *Comedies*, Venice, 1582, 8vo. and various *Sonnets* and *Poems*, which are esteemed. The best edition of his poems is *Florence*, 1741, 2 vol. 8vo. His *Novels* were printed at Paris, 1756, 8vo. from which some copies have been printed in 4to. under the title of *London*. An excellent French translation of them appeared in 1775, 2 vol. 8vo. in which nine histories wanting in the third evening are said to be inserted from an old French translation in MS. *La guerra di Mostri, Poema giocoso*, Florence, 1584, 4to. Grazzini published the 2d book of Berni, *Florence*, 1555, 8vo.; *di Tutti i trionfi, carri, mascherate o canti carnascialeschi dal tempo di Lorenzo de Medici a questo anno* 1559, 8vo.: 100 pages are frequently wanting in this work, page 297 being pasted upon page 398. These pages contained 51 *Canzoni*, by John Baptist *dell Ottomaio*, which had been inserted without his consent, and which his brother, by authority from the magistrates, had retrenched. They were printed separately by the author, in a similar size, the year following, and must be added to the mutilated copies, but though they consist of 55 songs instead of 51, those found in the original collection are preferred, because the others have been altered. This collection was reprinted, 1750, 2 vol. 8vo. *Cosmopoli*; but that impression is not valued. Grazzini died 1583, aged 80.

GREAVES (John) *Gravius*, born 1602, at Calmere in Hampshire, and appointed professor of geometry in Gresham college, 1630. Having afterwards an inclination to travel, he visited every part of Italy, went to Constantinople, and then to Egypt, where he measured the pyramids; and, after making a large and valuable collection of Greek, Arabic, and Persian MSS. medals, engraved stones, and other antiquities, returned to England in 1640, and, being chosen Savilian professor at Oxford, published some Arabian works on astronomy, and others of his own composing. In 1645, he proposed a plan for reforming the calendar; and, in 1646, published his *Pyramidographia, or a Description of the Pyramids of Egypt*, which Thevenot has translated into French, and inserted in the collection of his voyages; and, in 1647, *A Discourse on the Roman Foot, and Denarius; from which, as from two Principles, the Measures and Weights used by the Ancients may be deduced*, 8vo. The year following, he was turned out of his professorship by the parliament visitor, for his attachment to the royal family; and, being obliged to leave Oxford, went to London, where he continued to devote

himself to his studies with great ardour, and published many valuable works; among others, one in the Philosophical Transactions, *On the Method of hatching Eggs in Ovens, as practised by the Egyptians.* A very curious Dissertation on the Seraglio, by Robert Withers, 8vo. *Elementa Linguæ Persicæ*, London, 1649, 4to.; *de signis Arabum et Persarum Astronomicis*, 1648, 4to.; *Epochæ celebriores Ulug-bei*, 1650, 4to.; *Astronomia Shah Cholgii, Persæ*, 1652, 4to. He died 1652, aged 50.

GREBAN (Arnoul and Simon) French poets of the 15th century, both natives of Compiegne. The first was canon of Mans; the latter, doctor of divinity, secretary to Charles of Anjou, count du Maine, under Charles VII. and buried in the church of St. Julian at Mans. They wrote, about 1450, *le Mystére des Actes des Apôtres, à Personnages*; of which there are two different editions for the alterations, the first 1537 or 1540; the second, 1541, fol.; all of Paris.

GRECOURT (John Baptist Joseph Villart de) born about 1683, of a good family at Tours. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession early in life, and had a canonry of St. Martin de Tours in 1697, which, with a chapel in the cathedral at Paris, were the only benefices he ever possessed. The abbé Grecourt was much admired for his preaching; but, being fond of pleasure, good living, and gay company, he soon grew tired of so laborious an employment; and, having formed a friendship with the marechal d'Estrées, who took him into Bretany, spent part of his life in writing verses, and diverting himself at the castle of Veret, which he called his terrestrial paradise; nor did advancing years make any change either in his manners or disposition. He died April 2, 1743, at Tours, aged 59. His works have been printed in 4 vol. 12mo.; they consist of *Epigrams, Songs, Tales, Fables, Madrigals*, and a poem entitled *Philotanus*, which has been ascribed to him, though he only revised it. Their style is easy, natural, and agreeable, but very licentious.

GREGORY I. (St.) or the *Great*, a pope, and doctor of the church, born of a patrician family at Rome, who distinguished himself so much as a senator, that the emperor Justinian the Younger created him prefect of Rome. This dignity, however, he resigned, and shut himself up in the monastery of St. Andrew, which he had founded at Rome in his paternal house, under the discipline of the abbot Valentius; but was soon taken from thence by pope Benedict I. who made him his seventh deacon. Being sent to Constantinople by Pelagius II. to ask assistance against the Lombards, he there disputed with the patriarch, who was an Eutychian, concerning the nature of glorified bodies. On his return to Rome, he was appointed secretary to pope Pelagius, and obtained leave to retire again to his monastery; but, on the death of Pelagius, was elected pope, September 3, 590. St. Gregory would not consent to this choice till it had been confirmed by a miracle, and he had made use of every possible means to have another person elected. His conduct however proved, that the choice could not have fallen on one more worthy of this high office; he took every method to extinguish the schism introduced by the affair of the *three Chapters*; sent St. Augustine to Britain in 596 to preach the gospel; and firmly supported the rights of the Holy See, and ecclesiastical discipline; exerted himself strongly against the incontinency of the clergy; punished slanderers, and opposed the ambitious patriarch of Constantinople, who assumed the title of *Œcumenical*, or *Universal Bishop*. Those by whom this pope's life has been written, speak variously respecting the praises he bestows, in his letters, on the tyrant Phocas, and Q. Brunehaut: it is also said, that he caused the finest remains of the grandeur of ancient Rome to be destroyed, lest those who visited that city should attend more to triumphal arches, and pagan antiquities, than to the holy things; and that he burnt a prodigious number of heathen books, particularly Livy: but these accounts are uncertain. St. Gregory was zealous to re-unite schismatics, and to convert heretics; but would always have persuasion, and not violence, employed on such occasions, and opposed the tyranical methods used to convert the Jews, saying, that infidels are to be won to Christianity by mildness, kind-

ness,

ness, and instruction; not by menaces and terror. It was this pope who first took the title of *Servant of the Servants of God*, in opposition to the pompous titles assumed by the patriarchs of the East. He reformed the service of the Roman church in 599, and died March 12, 604. The best edition of his works is by le Pere de Sainte Marthe, a Benedictine, 1705, 4 vol. fol. His *Pastoral*, and 12 books of *Letters*, written during his pontificate, are particularly esteemed. Le Pere de Sainte Marthe also wrote his life, *Rouen*, 1697, 4to. and the History of his Pontificate has been published by Maimbourg. Sabianus succeeded St. Gregory, and attempted to burn his writings, but they escaped the fire by a miracle, according to *John Diacre*.

GREGORY II. (St.) a Roman, who succeeded pope Constantine in 715, sent St. Boniface into Germany to convert the infidels, and governed the church with great zeal and prudence. He called two councils, one against illicit marriages in 721, the other against the Iconoclasts 726, and died February 12, 731. Fifteen of this pope's *Letters* remain, and a *Memoir* to his envoys in Bavaria, respecting several points of ecclesiastical discipline in the councils.

GREGORY III. (St.) a Syrian, elected pope March 18, 731. He wrote to the emperor Leo in favour of image worship; excommunicated the Iconoclasts in a council assembled 732, and was the first pope whom the people of Rome compelled to govern the exarchate of Ravenna as a sovereign. He died November 28, 741. There are two Letters of his in the *Councils*.

GREGORY IV. a Roman, who succeeded pope Valentine January 5, 828, and went into France, hoping to reconcile Louis le Debonnaire to his children, but could not succeed. A report prevailing that he meant to excommunicate those bishops who were attached to the emperor, they said, *If the pope comes for that purpose, he shall return excommunicated himself*. This pontiff caused the feast of All Saints to be celebrated throughout the church, and died January 25, 844. Three of his *Letters* may be found in the *Councils*.

GREGORY V. originally named *Bruno*, related to the emperor Otho III. succeeded pope John XV. June 11, 996, and drove the anti-pope, John, bishop of Placenza, from Rome. He died, February 18, 999. Four Letters of his are in the *Councils*.

GREGORY VI. a Roman, and archpresbyter of the Roman church, originally called *John Gratian*, took possession of the Holy See on its being yielded to him by Benedict IX. with whom Sylvester III. disputed the pontificate. Thus there were three competitors for that dignity, but the emperor Henry deposed them all as simoniacs, and elected Suidger, bishop of Bamberg, 1046, who took the name of Clement II. and was universally acknowledged legitimate pope. A circular Letter, written by Gregory VI. to all the Faithful, may be found in the *Councils*.

GREGORY VII. a celebrated pope, known before by the name of *Hildebrand*, son of a carpenter at Saonà in Tuscany. He was made prior of Clugni, and went to Rome with Bruno, bishop of Toul, whom he procured to be elected pope, by the name of Leo IX. He was appointed archdeacon of the church at Rome by Nicholas II. and intrusted with the whole administration of affairs under Alexander II. whom he succeeded in the pontificate 1073, and had his election confirmed by the emperor Henry IV. Father Pagi remarks, that this was the last pope whose decree of election was sent to the emperor for confirmation. Gregory VII. immediately called a council at Rome against the Simoniacs, and such ecclesiastics as were guilty of concubinage; declared all persons excommunicated who should receive institution to any benefice from a layman, and also those who should give it. No person was excepted, and his legates declared to the emperor, who met them at Nuremberg, that they had express orders to treat him as excommunicated, till he was absolved from simony; upon which the emperor received absolution from them, and wrote to Gregory, promising entire submission for the future: he would not, however, permit the legates to call a council, and retained those ministers at his court whom the pope had declared excommunicated. Gregory cited him to appear at the approaching synod of Rome;

Rome; but the emperor laughed at his menaces, and called a council at Worms 1076, in which cardinal le Blanc appeared as the pope's accuser. This assembly pronounced Gregory's election null, who, on his side, held a synod at Rome, in which he excommunicated the emperor, with his accomplices, and, what no pope had ever done before, deprived him of his imperial dignity, and of his kingdoms of Germany and Italy, absolving all his subjects from their oaths of fidelity. He also wrote a circular letter, September 3, 1076, to all the German bishops and princes, exhorting them to elect another king, if Henry did not repent; and, foreseeing these steps would raise him many enemies, engaged three illustrious princesses in his interest; Agnes, mother to the emperor; the duchess Beatrix, his aunt; and the countess Matilda, his cousin. The two latter were very powerful in Italy, and had great possessions there. The pope attached himself particularly to Matilda, and joined with Rodolphus, duke of Suabia; Guelph, duke of Bavaria, and several other German princes. This league became so formidable, that the German lords, being assembled at Tribur near Mentz, resolved to depose the emperor, and declared to him, that, if he did not obtain absolution within a year and a day from his excommunication, he should be deprived of his kingdom without any hope of being restored. To these hard conditions Henry was forced to submit; and, setting out with his wife and son, in the roughest season of the year, crossed the Alps amidst insupportable difficulties, and, finding Gregory at Canossa, a fortress belonging to Matilda, received absolution, on terms of unheard-of severity, by an act dated January 28, 1077. Before he could obtain this, he had been forced to wait three days at the castle gates, without any mark of dignity, bare footed, clothed only in woollen, and fasting till evening. His excommunicated partisans were treated with equal severity, and all this greatly cooled the zeal of the Lombards towards him; to regain whose favour he quickly broke his treaty, and showed an ardent desire of revenge. The German princes assembled at Portchein, and elected Rodolphus, duke of Suabia, king, March 17, 1077; which election the pope confirmed in a council 1080, giving Rodolphus the kingdom of Germania, and granting absolution from all their sins, to all such as should prove faithful to him, repeating Henry's excommunication. This last stroke brought matters to an extremity: the emperor summoned an assembly at Mentz, afterwards at Brixen, in which Gregory was deposed from the pontificate; and Guibert of Parma, archbishop of Ravenna, being elected in his place, took the name of Clement III. The emperor, having afterwards gained two battles, one in Germany against Rodolphus, who died of his wounds; the other near Mantua, against the army of the countess Matilda, determined to fix his anti-pope at Rome, in which he succeeded with great difficulty; and Gregory VII. being obliged to fly from that city, retired to Salerno, where he died, May 24, 1085. This pope possessed many excellent qualities, and was equal to the greatest undertakings. His life was regular; he abhorred simony and licentiousness, was zealous in reforming the clergy, firm and intrepid in the execution of his plans; but a false idea of the prerogatives of his See led him into unreasonable undertakings, which involved the church and empire in confusion, and cost the lives of innumerable Christians. He wanted to bring every kingdom under subjection, even in temporal affairs; and, though this chimerical project did not succeed, he certainly augmented the pope's temporal dignity beyond any of his predecessors. Gregory XIII. inserted Gregery VII. in the Roman Martyrology; and Benedict XIII. has placed him in the Breviary with a legend which canonizes all his proceedings against the emperor; but this has been suppressed by the French parliament; and some bishops have prohibited the reading of it. It is, however, still read in Germany; and, after having been suppressed in Portugal, was restored there in 1777; which circumstances appear very surprising. A great number of this pope's *Letters*, written from April 1073 to 1082, may be found in the *Councils*. The treatise entitled *Dictatus Papæ*, which is with them, does not seem to have been written by him.

GREGORY

GREGORY VIII. originally called *Albert de Mora*, a native of Benevento, elected pope October 20, 1187, and died the 17th of December following. Three of his *Letters* are in the *Councils*. v. BOURDIN.

GREGORY IX. born at Anagni, descended from the counts of Segni, and nephew of Innocent III. elected pope March 19, 1227. He was before a cardinal, bishop of Ostia, and called *Ugolino*. This pope canonized St. Francis d'Assisi, and several other Saints, and ordered St. Raimond of Pognafort to make a collection of the *Decretals* which were printed at Mentz 1473, fol. and forms part of ths *Body of Canon Law*. (v. GRATIAN). He excommunicated and deposed Frederic II. with whom he was engaged in very vexatious wars, and died of grief at Rome, August 21, 1241, in a very ad vanced age. Some of his Letters may be found in the *Councils*, the *Spicilegium*, and the *Collection of Bulls*.

GREGORY X. before called *Thibaut*, a native of Placentia, archdeacon of Liege, elected pope by a compromise, at the persuasion of St. Bonaventura, September 1, 1271. He was then in the Holy Land with Edward, son to the king of England, but went to Rome the year following, where he endeavoured to unite the Guelfs and Gibollines, and terminate the wars of Italy. Gregory X. assembled the second general council of Lyons in 1274, for uniting the Greeks and Latins, succouring the Holy Land, and reforming ecclesiastical discipline: he presided there in person, and died at Arezzo, in great reputation for sanctity, January 10, 1276, leaving several *Letters*, which may be found in the *Councils*, and in the Collection of Bulls. It was this pontiff who first ordered that the cardinals should be shut up in a *conclave* on the death of the pope, and not suffered to quit it till they had elected a new one; that the See might not be left so long vacant as it had been after the death of his predecessor.

GREGORY XI. before named *Peter Rogers*, nephew of Clement VI. born at the castle de Maumont in Limosin, in the comté de Beaufort en Vallie. He became eminent for his merit and learning; was appointed canon of Paris, master of the Sorbonne, &c. and elected pope December 30, 1370. Gregory XI. kept Baldus, a celebrated lawyer, always near him as a counsellor; endeavoured to reunite the Christian princes, and condemned the errors of Wickliff. In 1376, at the solicitation of St. Bridget of Sweden, and St. Catherine of Sienna, he left Avignon, to which place the Holy See had been transferred 72 years before, and set out for Rome, where he arrived January 17, 1377, and was received with the most joyful acclamations. Soon after, however, finding himself despised by the Romans and Florentines, he resolved to return to Avignon; but Providence did not permit him: he died at Rome, March 28, 1378. Some of his *Letters* may be found in Luke Wading and Bzovius, and some of his bulls in the *Collection of Bulls*.

GREGORY XII. originally *Angeli Corario*, a Venetian, elected pope November 30, 1406, during the schism. On leaving the conclave, he ratified the agreement he had made with the cardinals, in which he bound himself by an oath to renounce the pontificate when necessary for re-uniting the church, and wrote to the anti-pope, Benedict XIII. his rival, proposing that he should join in extinguishing the schism. His actions, however, soon proved that he was not sincere; for which reason the cardinals of each party held a general council at Pisa, 1409, in which they deposed both candidates, and elected pope Alexander V. so that now there were three competitors for the papal chair instead of two. Gregory, fearing that the Venetians should arrest him, fled to Naples in disguise, where he was protected some time by king Ladislaus; but at length, finding himself forsaken, he sent his resignation to the council at Constance, 1415, by Charles Malatesta, seigneur de Rimini. The council, in return, appointed him dean of the cardinals, and ordered that he should be legate of the marquisate of Ancona for life. He died at Recanati, October 18, 1417, aged 92.

GREGORY XIII. a native of Bologna, whose original name was *Hugh Buoncompagno*, succeeded pope Pius V. May 12, 1572. He was an able lawyer, and had taught that science with reputation. This pope founded several

ral colleges; approved, or reformed, many religious congregations, and received various embassics from the eastern Christians, particularly those of Japan. It was Gregory XIII. who appointed a reformation of the Roman calendar in 1581, on which occasion he assembled the most eminent mathematicians of that time; and adopting the plan proposed by Lewis Lelio, a Roman physician, ordered it to be put in execution, by a bull dated February 24, 1582, from which ten days were retrenched. He died April 10, 1585, aged 83.

GREGORY XIV. a native of Cremona, before called *Nicholas Sfondrati*, or *Cardinal de Cremona*, elected pope December 5, 1590. He was pious, charitable, a great enemy to heretics, and joined warmly with the League against Henry IV. king of France. He died October 15, 1591.

GREGORY XV. descended from an illustrious family of Bologna, and called originally *Alexander Ludovisio*, succeeded pope Paul V. February 9, 1621, at the age of 67. He published a bull respecting the election of popes by private suffrages; canonized St. Ignatius de Logola, St. Francis Xavier, St. Philip de Neri, St. Theresa, &c. He raised the bishopric of Paris to a metropolitan See, and founded the congregation *de la Propaganda Fide* (for the propagation of the faith), and died July 8, 1623. We have remaining of this pope's works, *Epistola ad Regem Persarum, Shâ-Abbás, cum notis Hegalsoni*, 1627, 8vo.

GREGORY NEOCÆSARIENSIS (St.) surnamed *Thaumatergus*, from his miracles. He was Origen's disciple, and bishop, about 240, of Neocæsarea, his native place, to which he was elected during his absence. St. Gregory assisted at the council of Antioch in 265, against Paul of Samosata; and died November 17, 265, with the satisfaction of leaving but 17 idolaters in his diocese, which contained but 17 Christians when he was ordained. This bishop left a very elegant epistle of thanks to Origen, a *Canonical Epistle*, a Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes, and some other works, printed in Greek and Latin, 1626, fol. and in the Library of the Fathers.

GREGORY (St.) of Nazianzen, one of the most celebrated and illustrious doctors of the Greek church, born at the town of Arianza, near Nazianzen in Cappadocia, about 328, son of a holy woman named *Nonna*, and St. Gregory, bishop of that city. He finished his studies at Athens with St. Basil, who was his dearest friend, and with whom he lived a long time in solitude. St. Basil, being chosen bishop of Cæsarea, appointed St. Gregory bishop of Sasima, but against his will, which caused a coolness between them for some time. St. Gregory was afterwards coadjutor with his father in the church of Nazianzen, which office he would accept only on condition that he should not succeed him. His father dying January 1, 373, he went to Seleucia, and from thence to Constantinople, where arriving about 378, he placed himself at the head of the orthodox, carefully instructed them in the church of St. Anastasia, the only one which then remained to the Catholics; converted many Arians, and was looked upon as bishop of Constantinople. Maximus, the philosopher, in the mean time caused him to be consecrated bishop of that church by Peter of Alexandria, 379; but the people would not acknowledge him. St. Gregory, on the other hand, was acknowledged bishop of that city by the emperor Theodosius, 380, and by the first assembly of bishops in the general council of Constantinople, being supported by Meletius. But after the death of Meletius, bishop of Antioch, the Egyptians having declared against him, he voluntarily resigned his bishopric of Constantinople during the sitting of the council, 382, and retired to Arianza, where he died May 9, 391. His works, which consist of 55 *Dicourses*, or *Sermons*, several poetical pieces, and numerous *Letters*, have been printed in Greek and Latin, *Paris*, 1609 and 1611, 2 vol. fol. with Notes by the learned abbot de Billi, who was also author of the Latin translation. This edition is more esteemed than the new one of 1630. There are some poems by St. Gregory in *Tollii insignia itinerarii Italici*, Utrecht, 1696, 4to. never printed before. His works are written in an eloquent style, his language is pure, his expressions noble, his figures varied, his comparisons just, and his reasoning solid. He explains the mysteries with great sublimity and accuracy,

accuracy, from whence he has been called the *divine*. To these great talents St. Gregory joined an eminent degree of piety; but his extreme passion for retirement inclined him to be pensive, melancholy, and rather satirical. His want of skill in public business, and politics, may be attributed to the same cause. M. Hermant has written his life, 4to.

GREGORY, St. of Nyssa, a priest and doctor of the church, born about 331, in Cappadocia, brother of St. Basil the Great, St. Peter, bishop of Sebastia, and St. Macrina. He married a pious woman, named *Theosebia*, who was appointed a deaconness, when he devoted himself to the priesthood. St. Gregory was elected bishop of Nyssa 372, and banished by the emperor Valens 374, on account of his zeal for the orthodox faith. In 379, he assisted at the council of Antioch, where he received a charge to visit the churches in Arabia and Palestine, being furnished with a public carriage by the emperor's order. St. Gregory afterwards appeared with great distinction at the general council of Constantinople 382, and there spoke a funeral oration for St. Meletius, bishop of Antioch. He was particularly esteemed by the bishops, who entrusted him with the most important affairs. He died March 9, 396, in a very advanced age. His works are, *Commentaries on the Scriptures*; *Dogmatical Treatises*; *Sermons on the Mysteries*; *Moral Discourses*; *Panegyrics on the Saints*; some *Letters upon Church Discipline*; and other works; a good edition of which was published by P. Fronton du Duc, 1615, 2 vol. fol. That of 1638, 3 vol. fol. is more ample, but not so correct. The style of these works is affected; they contain many allegories, much abstruse and metaphysical reasoning, and some very singular opinions, which are supposed to proceed from his attachment to Origen's writings.

GREGORY *of Tours* (St.) *Georgius Florentius Gregorius*, and one of the most illustrious bishops, and celebrated writers of the 6th century, descended from a noble family of Auvergne. He was educated by his uncle Gallus, bishop of Clermont, and became so eminent for learning and virtue, as to be appointed bishop of Tours, 573. St. Gregory assisted at the council held at Paris 577, respecting Pretextat, bishop of Rouen, and strongly opposed the violence of Chilperic and Fredegonde. He went afterwards to visit the tomb of the apostles at Rome, where he formed a friendship with St. Gregory *the Great*, and died November 27, 595. This bishop wrote a *History of France*, in ten books; eight books of *the Miracles, or Lives of the Saints*; and other works, in the Library of the Fathers. The best edition is that by Dom. Ruinart, 1699, fol. His history is very useful; for though the style is dry and coarse, and the author extremely simple and credulous, yet an ingenious critic may easily separate the truths contained in it from the falshoods. This work has been translated into French by the abbé de Marolles, 1668, 2 vol. 8vo.

GREGORY *d'Arimini*, or *of Rimini*, general of the Augustines 1357, who died 1358, a celebrated scholastic divine, surnamed the *Authentic Doctor*, in the 14th century; author of a *Commentary* on the Master of the Sentences, *Valentia*, 1500, fol. with an addition, printed at Venice, 1522, fol.; a treatise *on Usury*, and other works, *Rimini*, 1522, fol.

GREGORY *de St. Vincent*, a very eminent mathematician, born 1584, at Bruges, who entered among the Jesuits at 20, and studied mathematics under the learned Jesuit, Clavius. He afterwards professed that science with reputation; went to Prague by desire of the emperor Ferdinand II.; and Philip IV. king of Spain, chose him to instruct his son, the young prince John of Austria, in mathematics. Gregory attended the army in Flanders during a whole campaign, and received several wounds while he was confessing the maimed or dying soldiers. He converted the marechal de Ranzan to the Catholic religion, while that nobleman was governor of Ghent. He died of an apoplexy in the last mentioned city, January 27, 1667, aged 83, leaving three very learned mathematical works in Latin, the principal and most known of which is entitled, *Opus Geometricum quadraturæ circuli, et sectionum coni, decem Libris comprehensum*, Antwerp, 1647, 2 vol. fol. Although he has not demonstrated the *Quadrature of the Circle* in this work, as he proposed, it contains many truths and important dicoveries,

and much advantage may be derived from reading it

GREGORY (Peter) a learned lawyer of Toulouse, who taught law with reputation there, and at Cahors, and afterwards at Pont-à-Moussin, where he died 1597. He wrote *Syntagna Juris universi*, fol. *de Republica*, 8vo. and other valuable works.

GREGORY (David) a celebrated astronomer and mathematician of Aberdeen, who taught those sciences at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Oxford, where he died 1708, leaving, *Astronomicæ Physicæ et Geometricæ elementa*, Oxford, 1702, fol. This edition is more valued than that of Geneva, 1724, 2 vol. 4to. *Exercitatio Geometrica de dimensione figurarum*. And other excellent works.

GREGORY (James) uncle to the preceding, a Scotchman also, and an excellent mathematician, who, after visiting various countries, was appointed mathematical professor in the university of St. Andrew's in Scotland, and died about 1675, after publishing *Optica promota*, *Exercitationes Geometricæ*, and several other works. He must be distinguished from John Gregory, another British writer, who died March 13, 1646. This last was well acquainted with the languages and divinity; left Notes on the Civil and Canon Law, and *Remarks* on some passages in the Holy Scriptures, in English, *Oxford*, 1646, 4to.; in Latin, *London*, 1660, 4to.

GRENADA (Lewis de) a celebrated Dominican in the 16th century, one of the greatest masters of the spiritual life, born 1504, at Grenada. He was educated in the house of the marquis de Mondejar, and acquired immortal reputation by his piety, preaching, and writings. The kings of Portugal and Castile had a particular esteem for him, and would have raised him to the highest ecclesiastical dignities; but Father Grenada persisted in refusing their offers. He died December 31, 1588, aged 84. His works have been translated into French by Mr. Girard, in 2 vol. fol. and 10 vol. 8vo. They are written with uncommon eloquence of style, and contain solid instruction. The principal are, *The Sinner's Guide*, 1 vol; the *Memorial of the Christian Life*, with the Supplement, 3 vol.; a *Tr. on Prayer*, 2 vol.; an excellent *Catechism*, 4 vol. The edition of 1709 is more complete than the preceding ones. *Insrtuctions for Preachers*, 8vo.; a treatise on the Duties of Bishops; *Sermons*, 6 vol. 8vo. *Antwerp*, 1604, in Latin; the *Life* of the Holy Priest, Avila, &c.

GRENAN (Benigne) of Noyers in Burgundy, an eminent professor of rhetoric in the college of Harcourt at Paris, where he taught during 20 years, and died May 13, 1723, aged 42. Several of his *Speeches* remain, and some pieces of Latin poetry. Peter Grenan, his eldest son, was a member of the Congregation of the Christian Doctrine, and wrote an ingenious satire, entitled, *Apologie de l'Equivoque*. He died February 17, 1722, aged 62.

GRESSET (John Baptist Lewis) born 1709, at Amiens, entered among the Jesuits at 16, and quitted the society at the age of 26, about the end of 1735. It was about this time his *Vert-Vert* first came out, which has been so justly admired, as the production of a genius (in Rousseau's judgement), *at once refined, embellished, ornamented*; appearing, in short, *in all its perfection*. This great poet considers the author *as displaying, in his familiar style, whatever is most brilliant in poetry, and every idea with which a complete knowledge of the world could furnish a man who had passed his whole life in it*. He thought the same of the *Chartreuse*, but accused its author of negligence in his other pieces, being of opinion that the familiar style did not exclude the perfection of poetry. M. Gresset was admitted into the French academy 1748, and gave up poetry that he might devote himself wholly to works of piety, and died June 16, 1777, at Amiens. He married, in 1751, mademoiselle Galland, daughter of a merchant of Amiens, but had no children Besides the pieces above mentioned, he wrote *le Lutrin vivant*; *les Ombres*; *Epistles*; *Odes*; a poetical translation of Virgil's *Eclogues*; *Edward III.* a tragedy; *Sidney*, and *le Mechant*, comedies; the latter of which is deservedly admired. They have all been collected in 2 vol. 1748, 12mo. Two little poems in the style of *Vert-Vert* were found among his papers, one entitled, *le Gazetin*; the other, *le Parrain Magnifique*; but not the

two cantos which he had added to *Vert-Vert*.

GRETZER (John) of Markdof in Suabia, a learned Jesuit, and one of the most able controversialists of his time. He taught long at Ingoldstadt with uncommon reputation, and was well acquainted with the languages, divinity, profane and ecclesiastical antiquity. He died, January 29, 1625, at Ingoldstadt, aged 63. His works are numerous; the most known among them is, a treatise *de Cruce*, 3 tom. 4to. and one vol. fol. They were all printed at Ratisbon, 1734, and the following 17 vol. fol.

GREVENBROECK, a celebrated Flemish painter, who excelled in sea-pieces, figures in small, and a nice observation of perspective; the gradation of different planes, lights and shades; in a word, of the truth of objects.

GREVIN (James) a poet and physician, born 1538, at Clermont in Beauvoisin, who, when but 13 or 14, published a tragedy entitled *César*; and two comedies, *la Trésoriére*, and *les Esbahis*. He afterwards devoted himself to physic with equal success, and attended Margaret of France into Piedmont, who appointed him her physician and counsellor. Grevin was not 32 when he died at Turin, November 5, 1570, leaving a daughter. His poems, and theatrical pieces, were printed at Paris, 1561, 8vo. He also wrote, *l'Apologie de l'Antimoine*, and a treatise on *Poisons*, 4to. which have been translated into Latin, 4to. He also translated Nicander's works into French verse. *Partium corporis humani Elucidatio*, fol. &c. This author was a Calvinist, and assisted la Roche, Chandieu, and Florent Chretien, in the ingenious piece, entitled, *the Temple*, which they wrote against Ronsard, who had treated the Calvinists very roughly in his dissertation on the troubles of those times.

GREW (Nehemiah) a learned English writer, who practised physic with uncommon success in London, and died there suddenly, 1711. He left several works which are much esteemed, particularly his *Cosmologia sacra*, London, 1701, fol. containing exceeding good observations on Providence, the Divine government of the material, animal, and rational world, and the exeellency of the Holy Scriptures; his *Anatomy of Plants*, London, 1682, fol. translated into French, Paris, 1675, 12mo.; his *Catalogue of the natural and artificial Rarities belonging to the Royal Society of London*, London, 1681, fol. fig.

GREY (Jane) v. JANE GREY.

GRIBNER (Michael Henry) born 1682, at Leipsic. His father, who was minister in that city, dying 1685, the celebrated Mencke married the widow, and took great care of her son's education. Gribner assisted in the Leipsic Journal, was professor of law at Wittenburg, then at Dresden, and finally at Leipsic, where he was chosen to succeed M. Mencke. He died 1734. Besides several academical dissertations, he left *Principia processûs Judiciarii*; *Principia Jurisprudentiæ naturalis*; a small work much esteemed. *Opuscula Juris publici et privati*.

GRIFFET (Henry) born October 9, 1698, at Moulins. He entered early among the Jesuits at Paris, was professor of belles-lettres in the college of *Louis le Grand*, and distinguished himself afterwards in the pulpit. On the dissolution of his order, he retired to Brussels, where he died of a nephritic cholic, February 22, 1775. His works are, *l'Année de Chrétien*, 18 vol. 12mo.; *Meditations pour tous les jours de l'Année*, 12mo.; *Exercises de Piété pour la Communion*, 12mo.; *l'Hist. de Louis XIII.* 3 vol. 4to. intended as a supplement to P. Daniel's Hist. of France; and some learned dissertations inserted in the last edition of that history; *Traité des Preuves de l'Histoire*, 12mo.; *Sermons*, 4 vol. 8vo. and 12mo.; *L'Insuffisance de la Religion naturelle*, 2 vol. 12mo.

GREFFIER (John) born 1658, at Amsterdam, commonly called *the Gentleman of Utrecht*, a painter, who excelled particularly in landscapes, and, going to London, painted some of the finest views of the Thames. He died in that city. Robert Greffier, his son and pupil, trod in his steps.

GRIGNAN (Frances Margaret de Sévigné, countess de) daughter of Henry, marquis de Sévigné, and Mary Rabutin Chantal. She was distinguished at the court of Louis XIV. both by her wit and beauty; and, in 1699, Francis Adhemar, count de Grignan, chose her for his third wife. This gentleman being appointed to command in Pro-

vence during the absence of the duke de Vendôme, who was governor there, mad. Sévigné was obliged to accompany him; and this circumstance gave rise to that correspondence with her daughter which has been preserved to us in her *Letters*, 8 vol. 12mo. She died 1705, and her husband in 1714, aged 85. Mad. Sévigné had a son, who died 1704, and two daughters; the youngest married M. de Simianne, marquis d'Esparon, and died in 1737.

GRIMALDI (John Francis) a celebrated painter and engraver, surnamed *the Bolognese*, born 1606, at Bologna. He was a relation and pupil of Caracci's, and esteemed by pope Innocent X. Alexander VII. and Clement IX. Cardinal Mazarini sent for him into France, and employed him three years in embellishing his palace and the Louvre. This artist excelled particularly in landscapes; his drawings and engravings are admired by all connoisseurs. He was chosen prince of St. Luke's academy, and was no less beloved and respected for his noble sentiments, generosity, and benevolence, than for his talents. Having discovered that a Sicilian gentleman, who lodged near him, was in a state of extreme poverty, he several times threw money privately into his chamber; but the gentleman at length watched his benefactor, surprized him, and fell at his feet, penetrated with gratitude. The Bolognese raised him up immediately, took him home, and treated him as one of his best friends. This excellent painter died at Rome, 1680.

GRIMAUDET (Francis) an advocate of Angers, his native place, and afterward counsellor to the presidial of that city. He died 1580, aged 60, leaving a son and a daughrer. His works were printed at Amiens, 1669, fol.

GRIMBERGHEN, v. ALBERT (Joseph de)

GRIMOALD, son of Pepin *de Landen*, or *the Elder*, succeeded him as mayor of the palace of Austrasia 642; but, attempting to place his son on the throne in 656, was carried to king Clovis II. at Paris, who had him made away with. He must not be confounded with Grimoald, son of Pepin *le Gros*, or *de Heristel*, and mayor of the palace under Childeric II. and Dagobert III.; nor with Grimoald, duke of Benevento. and king of the Lombards, about 663

GRIMOUX, a French painter, who excelled in portraits, and died about 1740.

GRINGORE (Peter) herald at arms to the duke of Lorrain, died since the year 1544, which is the last in which he printed any thing. He wrote several *Moral Pieces* in verse, which are not common; but the most scarce of them are, *la Chasse du Cerf des Cerfs*; without date, 16to. Gothic. It is an allegory relating to the disputes between the popes and sovereign princes. *Les Fantaisies de Mére Sotte*; the best edition is 1538, 16to. *Le Menus propos de Mére Sotte*, 1535, 16to; *Le Jeu du Prince des Sots*, acted in 1511, 16to. Gothic; *Sottises*, in French rhime, 8vo. Gothic; *Le Nouveau Monde*, 8vo. Gothic; *Contredits de Songe creux*, 1530, 8vo,

GRIS (James le) a favourite of Peter II. duc d'Alençon, and his master of the horse. Being in love with the wife of John Carouge, an officer under the same prince, he endeavoured to seduce her while her husband was gone to the Holy Land; but, being unable to prevail, used violence. The lady told this to Carouge at his return, and le Gris was summoned before the parliament, who, for want of proof, ordered *the duel*, at which the king and his whole court were present, 1386. Carouge was victorious, his wife pronounced innocent, and the body of le Gris, being delivered to the hangman, was fixed on the gibbet at Montfaucon.

GRIVE (John de la) a native of Sedan, who, going to Paris, entered the congregation of the priests of *St. Lazare*, and was sent by them into Poland, to be professor of divinity at Cracow. In a short time, however, he returned, and afterwards quitted his congregation, to devote himself entirely to mathematics. He published the *Plan of Paris*, 1728, a very good work in itself, but the engraving was too imperfect; at which the abbé de Grive was so vexed with the artist, that he broke the plates, and determined, in future, to engrave his works himself, which resolution he executed punctually. Being appointed geographer of Paris, he drew the course of the river Seine, from its source to its mouth.

mouth. M. de la Grive assisted M. Cassini in determining the meridian of Paris, and undertook a very particular and circumstantial account of that capital, which work was far advanced at the time of his death, which happened April 1757, at the age of 68. The two *first leaves* of this vast plan have been published by M. Hugnin, his pupil. The other most esteemed works of the abbé de la Grive are, his *Environs de Paris*; *Jardins de Marly*; *Terrier du Domaine du Roi aux Environs de Paris*; *Plan de Versailles*, &c. He also left, *le Manuel de Trigonometrie Sphérique*, published 1754.

GRIVEL (John) of Lons-le-Saunier, counsellor to the parliament at Dole, 1599, and counsellor of state to the archduke Albert, and Isabella, in 1616. He died 1624, at Brussels. He was author of *Decisiones Senatûs Dolani*, the last edition of which was published by his grandson, *Dijon*, 1731, fol.

GRODICIUS (Stanislaus) a learned Polish Jesuit, who was a celebrated preacher, and author of 8 volumes of Sermons, in Latin, for all the Sundays and festivals in the year, with various works in the Polish language. He was professor of divinity at Vilna, rector of the college of Cracow, &c. He died 1613, aged 72.

GROLLIER DE-SERVIERE (Nicholas) a learned engineer, who made a collection of very curious machines, a description of which was published at *Lyons*, 1719. 4to. He died at Lyons, 1689, aged 63.

GRONOVIUS (John Frederick) an ingenious critic and learned lawyer in the 17th century, born 1611, at Hamburgh. After travelling into Germany, Italy, and France, he was appointed professor of belles lettres at Deventer, then at Leyden, in which city he died 1672. His principal works are, three books of *Observations*; an excellent *Treatise on Sentences*, Leyden, 1691, 4to. and several editions of ancient authors, *Plautus*, *Sallust*, *Livy*, *Seneca*, *Pliny*, *Quintilian*, &c.

GRONOVIUS (James) son of the preceding, one of the most learned men of his age, born October 20, 1645, at Deventer. The grand duke of Tuscany made him professor at Pisa, with a large stipend. He was chosen into his father's place at Leyden, 1679, appointed geographer to the academy in that city, 1702, and died there October 21, 1716, aged 71. The following are his principal works, *A Treasure of Grecian Antiquities*, 13 vol. fol. This collection is followed by *Grævius' Roman Antiquities*, 12 vol. fol.; those by Sallengre, 3 vol. fol.; the *Dict.* of *Pitiscus*, 3 vol.; the *Supplements* of *Polenus*, Venice, 1737, 5 vol. fol.; the Antiquities of Italy, by *Grævius*, and *Burman*, 45 vol.; *Gruter's Inscriptions*, 4 vol. fol.; several *Dissertations*, and editions of ancient authors, among which is a good one of *Herodotus*, 1715, fol.; *Geographi antiqui*, Leyden, 1694, and 1699, 2 vol. 4to.

GROS (Nicholas le) born December 1675, at Rheims, of poor and obscure parents. The religious of St. Genevieve, who served the parish of St. Denis at Rheims, undertook his education, and he was admitted doctor of divinity in that city 1702, became successively chaplain at Notre Dame, canon of the collegiate church of St. Symphorien, and canon of the cathedral at Rheims, 1704. M. le Gros had been made governor of the little seminary of St. James by M. le Tellier, but was deprived of that office on this gentleman's death 1710, and forbidden to preach or confess. Being afterwards excommunicated by M. de Maille, who succeeded M. le Tellier, he went to Paris, and afterwards to Holland, where he staid about a year with Pere Quesnel and Mess. Petitpied and Fouillon; but when Louis XIV. died, the proceedings at Rheims were declared null, and M. le Gros returned thither in 1716. He was a zealous promoter of the appeal to a future council, and was the soul of the faculty of theology; but M. de Mailli obtained a *Lettre de Cachet* against him 1721, by which he was banished to St. John de Luz. This sentence, however, he evaded, by living concealed four or five years. In 1725, he went into Italy to observe what passed in the council appointed by Benedict XIII. and at length retired to Holland, and there spent the last 25 years of his life, excepting a voyage he made to England. The archbishop of Utrecht chose him professor of divinity in his seminary at Amersfort, and he died at Rhinwick, near Utrecht, December 4, 1751, aged 76. His principal

cipal works are, *le Renversement des Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane dans l'Affaire de la Constitution Unigenitus*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *La Sainte Bible traduite sur les Textes originaux, avec les Differences de la Vulgate*, 1739, 8vo. M. Rondet published a new edition of this work 1756, in 6 small vol. 12mo.; but, on account of some alterations, it is not esteemed. *Sept Lettres Théologiques contre le Traité des Prêts de Commerce, et en général contre toute Usure*, 4to.; *Dogma Ecclesiæ circa usurum expositum, et vindicatum*; with several other pieces in Latin against usury, 4to. *Observations sur une Lettre attribuée à feu M. de Launoi sur l'Usure*, 4to.; *Eclaircissement historique et dogmatique sur la Contrition*, 12mo.; *Motifs invincibles d'Attachement à l'Eglise Romaine pour les Catholiques, ou de Re-union pour les pretendus Reformés*, 12mo.; *Meditations sur la Concorde des Evangiles*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *sur l'Epître aux Romains*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *sur les Epîtres canoniques*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Mémoire sur les Droits du second Ordre*, 4to.; *Mémoire sur l'Appel au futur Concile*, 4to.; several tracts on the *Constitution*, the *Miracles, ascribed to M. Paris*; the *Convulsions*, &c. *Manuel du Chrétien*, which contains the *Psalms*, the *New Testament*, and the *Imitation*, 24to. A book in twelves, entitled, *Eclaircissement sur les Conciles généraux*, is also attributed to M. le Gros. v. LE GROS.

GROS (Peter le) a sculptor, born 1666, at Paris, who was sent to Rome by M. de Louvois to perfect himself in that art, and gained no less honour at his return by his own compositions than by copies of the *Venus de Richelieu*, and the *Antinous de Belvedere*. He went back to Rome, and died there 1719.

GROS, Guillaume. v. GUERIN.

GROSSEN (Christian) a learned Lutheran divine, born 1602, at Wittemberg, was professor at Stattin, 1634, and superintendant-general of the Pomeranian churches in 1663. He married twice, and died 1673. He must be distinguished from J. Grossius, author of a treatise against the pope's supremacy, 1639, 8vo. and other controversial works.

GROTESTE (Marin) seigneur des Mahis, born December 22, 1649, and educated in the Protestant religion, but abjured it, May 27, 1681, at Paris, his native place, in the presence of M. de Coislin, bishop of Orleans, and converted many persons to the Catholic faith; among whom were his father, mother, and one of his brothers, who was afterwards head of the advocates of Paris. M. des Mahis entered into the ecclesiastical profession about 1687, was canon of the cathedral at Orleans, where he became eminent for his preaching, and died in that city October 6, 1694, aged 45, being only a deacon, his humility not permitting him to receive priest's orders. He left *Considerations sur le Schisme des Protestans*; *Traité de la Présence réalle du Corps de Jesus Christ dans l'Eucharistie*. These two treatises were published at Orleans in 1685. *La Verité de la Religion Catholique prouvée par l'Ecriture-Sainte*, Paris, 1697, 12mo. This is the largest work which M. des Mahis wrote, and was reprinted at Paris, 1713, 3 vol. 12mo. with considerable additions by Francis Geoffroy, a priest, who died at Paris, September 1715.

GROTESTE (Claude) sieur de la Mothe, brother of the preceding, a Protestant divine, who went to London in 1685, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and died there 1713, aged 66. He was minister of the church in the Savoy, member of the academy at Berlin, and left, *Traité de l'Inspiration des Livres sacrés*, Amsterdam, 1695; several *Sermons*, 8vo. and other works.

GROTIUS (Hugh) in Flemish, *de Groot*, i. e. *the Great*; one of the most learned men, and finest geniuses, that have appeared in Europe, born April 10, 1583, at Delft, of an illustrious family in that city. Before he was quite sixteen, he published his Martianus Cappella, with Notes, and accompanied Barneveldt, the Dutch ambassador, into France, 1598. Applying to the law at his return, he pleaded at the bar before he was seventeen, and was appointed advocate-general at twenty-four. In 1613, Grotius settled at Rotterdam, where he was made syndic; but his attachment to Barneveldt was the cause of his being sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, and confined in the castle of Louvenstein. He escaped, however, June 6, 1619, by the ingenuity of his wife, Regerbeg, who sent him a large trunk full of books, in which he began afterwards to pack some, as if to return

return what were lent him; but, at last, got into it himself; and, being thus conveyed from prison, retired to the Catholic Netherlands, and went from thence into France, where Louis XIII. granted him a pension. Grotius, some time after, returned to Holland, on the promises of Frederic Henry, prince of Orange; but, his enemies renewing their persecutions, he went to Hamburg, where Christina of Sweden made him her counsellor in 1634, and sent him as ambassador to France, in which character he resided there 11 years, and, going to give the queen an account of his embassy, was received with great honour at Amsterdam, in his way through Holland. Being introduced to the princess at Stockholm, he entreated to be dismissed, which request he obtained with great difficulty; and, returning to Holland, fell sick, and died at Rostock, Aug. 28, 1645, aged 62, leaving three sons and a daughter. The principal among his numerous and excellent works are, a treatise *de Jure Belli et Pacis, cum notis variorum*, 1712, 8vo. with Commentaries, 1697, 1700, and 1704, 3 vol. fol. translated into French by Barbeyrac, *Amsterdam*, 1729, 2 vol. 4to.; another treatise *on the Truth of the Christian Religion*, translated by P. le Jeune, and by the abbé Goujet; each one vol. 12mo. the former printed in Holland, and the latter at Paris; a book entitled, *Mare Liberum*, 8vo.; a treatise *de Imperio summarum Potestatum circa sacra*, Hague, 1661, 12mo. translated into French, 1751, 12mo.; History and Annals of Holland; a great number of *Letters*, fol.; *de Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavicæ*, 24to.; *Historia Gothorum*, 8vo.; some theological works, printed at Amsterdam, with his *Commentaries* on Scripture, 1679, reprinted at Basil, 1732, 4 vol. fol.; this edition is inferior to the preceding. *Poems*, 1617, and 1622, 8vo.; *Tragediæ*, &c. 1635, 4to.; *de Origine Gentium Americanarum Dissert. duæ*, 1642, and 1643, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Excerpta ex Tragœdiis et Comœdiis Græcis*, Paris, 1626, 4to.; *Philosophorum sententiæ de Fato*, Parisiis, 1648, 4to. They are all written in Latin. M. de Burigni has published *a Life of Grotius*, with an account of his works and negociations, 2 vol. 12mo. Peter Grotius, his son, was one of the most able ministers of the 17th century, and acquired great reputation by his embassies. He died at the age of 70.

GROUCHI, *Gruchius* (Nicholas de) an eminent antiquary in the 16th century, descended from a noble family of Rouen, and the first who explained Aristotle in Greek. He taught with reputation at Paris, Bourdeaux, and Coimbra, and, on his return to France, went to Rochelle, where a college was intended to be established, and died there in 1572, leaving many works. The most known are, a translation of F. L. de Castagneda's *Hist. of the Indies*, Paris, 1554, 4to.; a treatise *de Comitiis Romanorum*; and some pieces against Sigonius, fol. which Sigonius did not answer till he heard of the author's death.

GRUDIUS, v. SECUNDUS.

GRUEL (James) a native of Genoa, who declaimed vehemently against Calvin and his followers, and had the audacity to stick up hand bills, 1547, in which he treated the Calvinists as turbulent spirits, who, having renounced the truth, and most of them their original state, set up for tyrants over mens' consciences. His papers being seized, they were suspected of containing irreligious principles, and he was beheaded 1549, or 1550.

GRUJET (Claudius) a Parisian, known only by his translations from the Italian and Spanish, and the edition which he published of *l'Heptameron de la Reine de Navarre*, 1560, 4to. often reprinted since.

GRUTER (John or Janus) born December 3, 1560, at Antwerp, son of John Walter Gruter, burgomaster of that city. Being banished with his parents, on account of their religion, they carried him to England. Catherine Rishen, his mother, a native of that country, and one of the most learned women of the age, was her son's first tutor, and sent him afterwards to pursue his studies at Cambridge. Gruter, after having travelled a considerable time, taught with reputation at Wittemburg, then at Heidelburg, and died at the house of his son-in-law, within a league of that city, September 20, 1627, aged 67, having buried four wives. He had a noble library, which was plundered when Heidelburg was taken in 1622. The most

most considerable of his numerous works are, a large collection of *ancient Inscriptions*, 1704, 4 vol. fol.; *Thesaurus Criticus*, 6 vol. 8vo.; *Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum*, 3 vol.; *Italorum*, 2 vol.; *Belgarum*, 3 vol.; *Germanorum*, 6 vol.; *Hungaricorum*, 1 vol.; *Scotorum*, 2 vol.; *Danorum*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores*, fol.; and, *Cum notis variorum*, Leyden, 1671, 2 vol. 8vo.

GRYLLUS, son of the famous Xenophon. He received a mortal wound while fighting bravely at Mantinea, 363 A. C. yet had resolution enough to strike the fatal blow, which killed Epaminondas, the Theban general, and expired soon after. This news being carried to Xenophon, who was sacrificing, he took the garland of flowers from his head; but, on hearing that Gryllus had killed the Theban chief before he died, put on his garland again, saying, *My son's death demands marks of joy, rather than of mourning and sorrow.*

GRYNÆUS (Simon) born 1493, at Veringen, a village of Suabia. He contracted a friendship with Luther and Melancthon, and taught the languages and sciences at Vienna in Austria, Buda, Heidelburg, Tubingen, and Basil, in which last city he died of the plague, August 1, 1541, aged 48, leaving a son. He had presided at the Conference of Worms the preceding year. Grynæus left Notes on Plato, Aristotle, and other authors, and was the first who published *Ptolemy's Almagest* in Greek. There were several learned men of this family; among others,

GRYNÆUS (John James) author of several learned works, particularly on the Holy Scriptures, who died August 30, 1607, at Basil, aged 77. His life is prefixed to his *Letters*, Francfort, 1715, 8vo.

GRYPHIUS (Sebastian) an ingenious and eminent printer of Lyons, born at Reuthlingen in Suabia, who gained immortal reputation by the beauty and accuracy of his impressions. Conrad Gesner dedicated part of his works to him. One of his most elegant editions is a Latin Bible, 1550, 2 vol. fol. Gryphius printed Hebrew in the highest perfection: he always employed good correctors, and revised the proofs himself. He died September 7, 1556, aged 63. John Vonté of Rheims said of him, that Robert Stephens corrected books well, and Collins printed them well, but Gryphius could both correct and print them well:

Inter tot norunt Libros qui cudere, tres sunt
Insignes, languet cetera turba fame.
Castigat Stephanus, sculpit Colinæus; utrumque
Gryphius, edocta mente manuque, facit.

GRYPHIUS (Anthony) son of the preceding, who continued with great credit in his father's business.

GRYPHIUS (Andrew) a very celebrated German poet, born 1616, at Glogaw, who was made syndic of the states of Glogaw, and gained such high reputation by his dramatical pieces, that he may be called the German Corneille. He also wrote some very pleasant aud diverting little farces, which contain a nice and delicate criticism on the ridiculous parts of the old German plays. He died 1664.

GRYPHIUS (Christian) son of the preceding, and one of the greatest geniuses that Germany has produced, born September 29, 1649, at Fraustadt. Having acquired great skill in the languages and belles lettres, he was appointed professor of rhetoric at Breslau, afterwards principal of Magdalen college in that city, and, at length, librarian. Gryphius was a good orator and historian, a man of extensive learning, and an excellent German poet, which language he considerably improved. He died, March 6, 1706, aged 57, having first heard a beautiful poem of his own writing, which had been set to music, performed in his chamber. The piece was admirably expressive of the consolations derived from our Saviour's death to a dying man. His works are, *A History of the Orders of Knighthood*, in German, 1709, 8vo.; *Poems*, in German; among them, *Pastorals*, 8vo.; *The German Language formed by Degrees, or, a Treatise on the Origin and Progress of it*, 8vo. in German, &c.

GUADAGNOLO (Philip) a learned professor of Arabic and Chaldee, in the college *della Sapienza*, who was employed by the congregation *de la Propagande*, with the archbishop of Damascus, to translate the Holy Scripture into Arabic, in the pontificate of Urban VIII. which translation did not appear at Rome

Rome till 1671, 3 vol. fol. He afterwards published an Apology for the Christian Religion, against the Objections of Ahmed-Ben-Zin-Ulabedin, a Mahometan doctor, 1631, 4to. This work is much esteemed. An *Arabic Grammar*, Rome, 1642, fol. Guadagnolo died March 27, 1656, at Rome, aged 60.

GUAGNIN (Alexander) a native of Verona, who settled in Poland, and signalized himself so much in the wars of Livonia, Moldavia, and Russia, that king Sigismond Augustus honoured him with the *Indigenat*, or privilege of nobility. He was governor of the fortress of Wilepski, and died 1614, aged 76, leaving a history of Poland, in Latin, *Francfort*, 1584, 3 tom. fol.

GUALBERT (St. John) a Florentine, founder of the order of Val-Ombrosa, celebrated for his virtues and miracles. He died July 12, 1073. Celestine III. canonized him 1193. He was the first who admitted lay brothers in a distinct situation from the monks of the choir.

GUALDO PRIORATO (Galcasso) born 1606, of a noble family at Vincenza. He was historiographer to the emperor, and distinguished himself in the 17th century by his historical works, written, in a very pleasing style, in Italian; the principal ones are, *History of the Wars of Ferdinand II. and Ferdinand III.* from 1630 to 1640, fol. *History of Leopold*, from 1656 to 1670, 3 vol. fol. *History of Troubles in France*, from 1648 to 1654. The authors of the *Journal des Savans*, March 16, 1665, said they had found as many errors as words in this work. But Gualdo was not discouraged by that censure: he continued his History to the Peace of the Pyrenees, and reprinted it with that addition at Cologn, 1670. *History of Cardinal Mazarine's Administration.* This is much esteemed, and has been translated into French, 1671, 3 vol. 12mo. *The Life and Qualities of the same Cardinal*; a valuable work, which appeared in French, 1662, 4to. *An Account of the Peace of the Pyrenees*; the most ample edition is, *Cologn*, 1667, 12mo. This work is esteemed, and has been translated into Latin, and inserted in the fourth tom. of the Public Law of the Empire, published at Francfort 1710. It has been also translated into French. Gualdo died at Vicenza, 1678, aged 72.

GUALTERUS (Rodolphus) a Swiss divine, born 1529, at Zurich, son-in-law to Zuingle. He succeeded Bullinger, and wrote Commentaries on the Bible, and other works, among which *Anti-Christus*, Figuri, 1546, 8vo. is scarce. He died 1586, aged 57. Gerhard Meyer asserts in Placius, that Gualterus was author of that version of the Bible which is ascribed to Vatable; but this is not in the least probable.

GUALTHER (Philip) or Gauthier de Châtillon, a native of Lisle in Flanders, who was living at the beginning of the 13th century, and wrote a Latin poem, entitled, *Alexandride*, Ulmæ, 1559, 12mo. or *Lyons*, 1558, 4to. in writing characters.

GUARIN (Peter) a learned Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, born 1678, in the diocese of Rouen, near the forest of Lyons, who taught Greek and Hebrew with great credit in his congregation, and died librarian of St. Germain-de-Prés, at Paris, December 29, 1729, aged 51. He left a *Hebrew Grammar*, in Latin, 1724 and 1726, 2 vol. 4to. and a Hebrew Lexicon, in Latin, also printed after his death, in 1746, 2 vol. 4to. P. Guarin continued this work only to the letter *M m*, inclusively; but it was finished by M. le Tournois. He had objected to M. Masclef's method in his grammar, and was answered by M. de la Bletterie, in the edition of Masclef's grammar, 1730, 2 vol. 12mo.

GUARINI *of Verona*, having learnt Latin, studied the Greek language, at Constantinople, under Chrysoloras, which he afterwards taught at Venice, Florence, Verona, and Ferrara, where he died in 1460. He published *Compendium Grammaticæ Græcæ, ab Em. Chrysolorâ digestæ*, Ferrara, 1509, 8vo.; various translations, and Notes on ancient authors. One of his sons, Baptist Guarini, was professor of belles lettres at Ferrara in 1494, at the age of 33, and published some Latin poems at Modena, 1496, fol.; *de Secta Epicuri, de Ordine docendi et studendi*, Jena, 1704, 8vo. He was great uncle to the following

GUARINI (John Baptist) a celebrated Italian poet, born 1537, at Ferrara, great grandson of Guarini of Verona, one of the first restorers of the

belles lettres in Italy. He was secretary to Alphonso II. duke of Ferrara, who entrusted him with several important commissions; and, after his death, Guarini was secretary to Vincent de Gonzaga, Ferdinand de Medicis, grand duke of Tuscany, and Francis Maria Feltri, duke of Urbino; but got nothing in the service of these great men, except high encomiums on his genius and works. He died at Venice 1612, aged 75, having had three sons. His most celebrated work is his *Pastor Fido*, Venetia, 1602, 4to. *Amsterdam*, Elzevir, 1678, 24to. with plates by le Clerc; *Verona*, 1735; and *Amsterdam*, 1736, 4to.; *Glasgow*, 1763, 8vo; *Paris*, 1768, 12mo. The best French translation of this pastoral is Pequet's, of which there is an elegant edition, 2 vol. 12mo. Italian and French. Guarini also wrote Dissertations in Italian; *l'Idropica Comedia*, 1614, 8vo. *Rimæ*, at the end of several editions of the *Pastor Fido*, and separately. All his works were printed at Verona, 1737, 4 vol. 4to.

GUARNERUS, v. IRNERIUS.

GUASPRE DUGHET, an excellent Italian painter, born 1613, at Rome. He was Poussin's brother-in-law, and pupil: his talents were much admired, and he distinguished himself particularly by his colouring, the uncommon ease which appeared in his pictures, and a singular art in expressing the winds, the agitated leaves, storms and tempests. This artist had a great passion for hunting, and availed himself of it in his works. He died, 1675, at Rome.

GUAST (the marquis di). v. AVALOS.

GUAY-TROUIN (René du). v. TROUIN.

GUAZZI (Stephen) an Italian bel esprit, a native of Casal, who lived in the 16th century, and was secretary to the duchess of Mantua. He died 1593, at Padua. He left poems, and a tract in Italian, entitled, *La Civil Conversatione*, Bresii, 1574, 4to.; *Dialoghi Piacevoli*, Vinetia, 1586, 4to.

GUAZZI, or GUAZZO (Mark) a celebrated Italian, born at Padua, but descended from a family of Mantua. He lived in the 16th century, distinguished himself both as a soldier and a scholar, and died 1556. His works are, a *History of his Own Time*, 1553, fol.; an *Abridgement of the War between the Turks and Venetians*, 8vo. &c.; several *Poems*; among others, *Astolfo Borioso*, 1549, 4to. &c.; *Errori d'Amore*, Com. 1526, 8vo.

GUADIUS (Marquard) a counsellor to the duke of Holstein, and, afterwards to the king of Denmark, who having made a friend of his pupil, Samuel Schas, was left his heir. He died 1689, aged 53, leaving some children. The *Antique Inscriptions* which he collected, have been published since his death, *Lewarden*, 1731, fol.; *Letters*, Utrecht, 1697, 4to.

GUEBRES, v. ZOROASTER.

GUEBRIANT (John Baptist Budas, count de) one of the greatest soldiers of his time, born February 2, 1602, at the castle of Plessis-Budes in Bretany, of a noble and ancient family. He signalized himself in various battles and sieges, was made marechal of France 1642, and, dying November 24, 1643, of a wound he received at the siege of Rotwell, was interred at Notre Dame de Paris by the king's order. His wife Renée du Bec, by whom he left no children, was employed to conduct Mary de Gonzaga, queen of Poland, to her first husband, being invested on that occasion with the new character of *ambassadress*. This lady was of an intriguing disposition, and possessed a masculine courage, joined to the persuasive talents of her sex. She had been married before to a man without merit, but found means to get this engagement set aside, in order to marry Guebriant, who considered her abilities as supplying the place of fortune. Nor did she prove useless to him; for it was her solicitations to the minister that procured him all the assistance by which he rose to such high reputation. She died 1659, at Périgueux. Guebriant's life has been written by L. Laboureur, one vol. fol.

GUEDUIER *de St. Aubin* (Henry Michael) born June 17, 1695, at Gournai-en-Brai, in the diocese of Rouen, son of a counsellor to the parliament in that city. He was admitted doctor of the society of the Sorbonne, October 29, 1723; appointed professor there in 1730; librarian in 1736; and had, some time after, the abbey of St. Vulmer, in the diocese of Bologne. He

died September 25, 1742, in the Sorbonne, aged 47. M. de St. Aubin left, *Hist. Sainte des deux Alliances*, 1741, 7 vol. 12mo. This book contains all the sacred history, and may be considered besides, as a good concordance of the Old and New Testament. The author understood Greek, Hebrew, English, and Italian; and every science that has any connection with theology or morality.

GUELFES, v. CONRAD III.

GUENEBAUD (John) a physician of Dijon, known by a work, entitled, *le Reveil de Chindonax, Pr. des Vacies, Druydes, Celtiques*, Dijon, 1621, 4to. It is the explanation of a monument relative to the Gaulish religion. He died about 1630.

GUENOIS (Peter) *Lieut. Particulier* at Issoudun in the 16th century, author of a *Conférence des Ordonnances*, 1678, 3 vol. fol.; and *Conférence des Coutumes*, 1596, 2 tom. in one vol. fol. Some copies have the date of 1620, but it is the same edition.

GUERARD (Robert) a learned Benedictine, born 1641, at Rouen, who, while he was assisting Dom. Delfau in the revisal of St. Augustine's works, was accused of being concerned in a book, entitled, *L'Abbé Commandataire*, and confined at Ambournay in Bugey. He took advantage of this exile to make a diligent search for ancient MSS. and discovered a great number; among others, St. Augustine's book against Julian, entitled, *Opus imperfectum*, of which only two copies were at that time known, and sent an exact copy of it to his brethren at Paris. Guerard was afterwards sent to Fescamp, and then to Rouen, where he died, January 2, 1715. He left *Abrégé de la Bible, en Forme de Questions et de Réponses familiéres*, 2 vol. 12mo. This work is esteemed, and has gone through several editions.

GUERCINO (il) a celebrated painter of Bologna in Italy in the 17th century, called *il Guercino* because he squinted, but his real name was *Francis Barbieri da Cento*. He acquired a great reputation, and died unmarried 1667, aged 77. He chose rather to follow nature, and give strength and boldness to his pictures, than submit to imitation; so that though his expression is true, it is not always correct.

GUERET (Gabriel) born 1641, at Paris, and admitted advocate to the parliament in that city. He seldom pleaded, but was much consulted as a chamber counsel, and with great success. He died April 22, 1688, at Paris, aged 47. His principal works are, *Les sept Sages de la Gréce*; *Entretiens sur l'Eloquence de la Chaire et du Barreau*; *le Parnassus reformé*; *la Guerre des Auteurs*; *le Journal du Palais*, written with Claude Blondeau, 1755, 2 vol. fol; *la Carte de la Cour*; *la Promenade de St. Cloud, ou Dialogues sur les Auteurs*; a small work, but elegantly written, and full of wit; which the abbé Joly, chanter of the chapel *aux Riches* at Dijon, having copied at my house from the original MS. has published without my knowledge in his *Mémoires historiques de Bruys*. M. Gueret published an edition of le Prêster, 1679, fol. &c. All his works discover an excellent taste, great penetration, and judicious criticism. Mess. Gueret, doctors of the house and society of the Sorbonne, one curate of St. Paul, who died 1773, the other late grand vicar of Rhodez, were sons of this celebrated author, and have supported their father's reputation with distinction. The latter, named Lewis Gabriel, was author of a *Memoire sur l'Immunité du Clergé*, 1751, 12mo.; *Sur les Refus des Sacremens*, 1752, 12mo; *Sur le Droit qu'ont les Curés de commettre leur Vicaires, et les Confesseurs, dans leur Paroisses*, 1759, 12mo. He died 1759, aged 80.

GUERIKE, or GUERICKE (Otho de) counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg, and borgomaster of Magdeburg, famous for his experiments on the *vacuum*, and his invention of the *air pump*. The common people looked upon him as a magician, and his house being one day struck by lightning, and several of his machines burnt, they did not fail to attribute it to the vengeance of heaven. Guerike was a great man in every respect, and essentially serviceable to his country. He died 1686, at Hamburg, where he went to visit some relations. His experiments on the *Vacuum* were printed 1672, fol. in Latin, under the title of *Experimenta nova Magdeburgica*.

GUERIN (Francis) professor at the college of Beauvais, autho 1of a translation of *Tacitus*, 3 vol. 12mo. and one

of *Livy*, 10 vol. 12mo. whichis more valued than the former, because there are fewer modern translations of that work. He died 1751, aged 70.

GUERIN (William) advocate-general to the parliament of Provence, who, undertaking to execute the sentence pronounced against the inhabitants of Cabrieres and Merindal, acted with such extreme cruelty, that he was universally detested. To pacify the complaints of the people, the king permitted him to be accused before the parliament of Paris, where being convicted of misdemeanours in the management of his majesty's treasures, as well as private property, under shelter of his office as king's procurator, he was hanged in 1554.

GUERIN, called FLECHELLES (Hugh) an actor of the theatre du Marais, who married Tabarin's daughter, and succeeded in all characters, even that of *Gautier-Garguille*, which he performed in a mask. He died 1634. The farce of the quarrel of *Gautier-Garguille*, and his wife *Perrine*, is printed without date, *à Vauginard chez* a, e, i, o, u, *à l'Enseigne des Trois Raves*.

GUERIN (Robert) called *la Fleur*, an actor of the theatre du Marais, who acted without a mask, contrary to the custom of that time, even the characters of *Gros-Guillaume*. It was Guerin's humour always to introduce something of his own in the parts he performed. Having taken an unlucky fancy to mimic, one day, a gentleman of the robe, who had accustomed himself to a very ridiculous grimace, the magistrates sent him to prison, and he died of the shock it gave him in 1634. His comrades, Turlupin and Gautier-Garguille, died of grief eight days after.

GUERINIERE (Francis Robichon de la) one of the most skilful riding-masters of his time. He died July 2, 1751. His *Ecole de Cavalerie*, 1733, fol. with elegant plates, did him great honour: it was reprinted 1736, 2 vol. 8vo. He also published *Elemens de Cavalerie*, 2 vol. 12mo.

GUERRE (Martin) a native of Andaye, in the territory of Basques, who is become famous in history by the treachery of his friend Arnauld du Thil. Martin married Bertrande de Rols, of Artigat, in the diocese of Rieux in Languedoc; and, after living ten years with her, went into Spain, and from thence into Flanders, where he took arms. Eight years after, his friend, Arnauld du Thil, waited on Bertrande, saying, he was her husband, and brought so many proofs of it, that she and her whole family were deceived; but the imposture was afterwards discovered, and the real husband arriving just as the trial was going to take place at Toulouse, du Thil was condemned to be hanged and burned at Artigat, which sentence was executed in 1560. v. JACQUET.

GUERSANS, or GUERSENS (Caius Julius de) of Gisors in Normandy, a poet and lawyer of the 16th century, advocate, then senechal, of Rennes in Bretany. He died there of the plague, May 5, 1583, aged between 38 and 40, leaving *Panthée*, a dramatical piece, and a Latin poem, entitled the *Horns*. Joseph Scaliger calls this poet's verses but *indifferent stuff*, and attributed the approbation they met with to the tone, air, and accent, with which he read them.

GUESCLIN (Bertrand du) born 1311, in Bretany, son of Robert du Guesclin, seigneur de Broon, and Jane de Mallemains, dame de Sacé. He gave the most striking proofs of courage from his childhood, and, when about 16, won the prize at a tournament, where he was unknown, and against his father's will. After having taken several places from the English, and settled the crown of Castile on Henry's head, in opposition to Peter *the Cruel*, he was made constable, in 1370, by Charles V. king of France. Du Guesclin was engaged in all the wars against the English, over whom he gained several victories, and took from them Poitou, Roverque, Limosin, with several places in Normandy and Bretany, but had the misfortune to be taken prisoner at the battle of Aurai, September 29, 1364, and at that of Navaret, April 3, 1367. This great man died July 13, 1380, aged 66, while he was besieging Chateau-neuf de Rendon, in Gevaudan, and was buried at the abbey of St. Denis in France, at the feet of Cha. V. He married twice, but left no children. They who are unacquainted with ancient chivalry, will be astonished to hear, that this famous constable could neither read nor write. See M. de la

Curne's

Curne's *Memoires sur l'ancienne Chevalerie.* His life, written in 1387, was published by Menard in 1618, 4to. by du Chatelet, 1666, fol. and by Guiard de Berville, 1767, 2 vol. 12mo.

GUESLE (John de la) attorney-general and president of the parliament at Paris, one of the most eminent magistrates in the 16th century, son of Francis de la Guesle, governor of Auvergne, descended from a noble and ancient family of that province. He was employed in several negociations under Catherine de Medicis, Char. IX. and Henry III. and died 1588, leaving, by his wife Mary de Poiret, dame de Laureau, five sons, who were all distinguished characters, but particularly

GUESLE (James de la) who succeeded his father in the office of attorney-general, and was much devoted to king Henry III. It was he who introduced James Clement, the murderer of that king, into his apartment, and was so enraged at the event, that he killed the assassin on the spot. He afterwards served Henry the Fourth with great zeal, and died at Paris, January 3, 1612, leaving a large volume of *Remonstrances*, 4to.; a curious and interesting account of the process against marechal de Biron.

GUET, v. DUGUET.

GUEVARA (Anthony de) born in the little province of Alava, and educated at the court of Isabella of Castille. After her death, he entered the Franciscan order, and became so eminent for piety and genius, that Cha. V. appointed him his preacher in ordinary, then his historiographer, and afterwards made him bishop of Guadix, and then of Mondonedo. Guevara died 1544, leaving, *The Prince's Clock, or, The Life of Marcus Aurelius, and his Wife, Faustina*, 8vo. a fabulous work; *Golden Epistles*, 8vo.; *Lives of the Roman Emperors*; *Mount Calvary*, 2 vol. 8vo.; *On the Contempt of Courts*, 8vo. and several other books, little worthy of the eagerness with which they have been translated.

GUEVARA (Anthony de) nephew of the preceding, prior of St. Miguel d'Escalada, and almoner to Philip II. king of Spain. He quitted the court that he might devote himself to study; wrote *Commentaries* on Habakkuk, and the Psalms, 4to. and fol. with a treatise on the authority of the Vulgate.

GUEUDEVILLE (Nicholas) son of a physician at Rouen, entered young among the Benedictines of St. Maur, and made profession in the abbey of Jumieges in 1671, but afterwards left that congregation, escaped to Holland, abjured the Catholic religion, and married. He taught Latin at Rotterdam for a maintenance, and took boarders; till, growing tired of that way of life, he settled at the Hague, and commenced author; in 1699 he published *l'Esprit des Cours de l'Europe*, which M. d'Avaux caused to be suppressed, as containing many satirical strokes against France; but Gueudeville went on with it again after that minister's departure, under the title of *Nouvelles des Cours de l'Europe*, and continued it till 1710. He also wrote, *la Critique general de Telemaque*, in two parts; French trranslations of Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, 12mo.; of Agrippa's *Vanity of the Sciences*, 3 vol. 12mo.; of Erasmus' *Eulogium on Folly, and on the Quartan Ague*; and *of the Comedies of Plautus*, with *Remarks*, 10 vol. 12mo.; a *Historical Atlas*, 7 vol. fol. All these works are but indifferently written, inaccurate, and not esteemed.

GUEULETTA (Thomas Simon) deputy king's procurator at the Châtelet, born 1683. His life was spent in the duties of his office, and the society of his friends, among whom he delighted to indulge the amiable gaiety natural to his disposition. The generosity with which he restored to his wife's heirs the money he inherited from her by the marriage-contract, ought to be mentioned to his honour; as well as that which he showed in returning the papers he found at his father's, without charging any thing to the parties, who were in narrow circumstances: his father, who was an attorney, had recommended it to him. He died dean of his company, December 22, 1766, aged 83, leaving, *Les Soirées Bretonnes*, 12mo.; *Mille et un quart d'Heure*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *Les Adventures du Mandarin Fum Hoam*, a Chinese Tale, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Les Sultanes de Guzarate, Mille et une Soirées*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *Memoires de Mademoiselle de Bontems*, 12mo.; some Comedies, &c.

GUGLIELMINI (Dominico) a learned physician and mathematician, born September

September 27, 1655, at Bologna. He was professor of mathematics and hydrometry in his native place, and afterwards at Padua, where he also taught physic. In 1686, he was appointed intendant-general of the waters in the states of Bologna, and admitted into the academy of sciences at Paris in 1696. Guglielmini acquired a great reputation in Italy, and died 1710, at Bologna, aged 54. His works were collected at Geneva 1719, 2 vol. 4to. and consist of a *treatise on Hydrostatics*, in Latin; a large work entitled, *Della Natura de Fiumi*, which is esteemed his master-piece; a Dissertation *de Sanguinis Naturâ et Constitutione*; *Traité de Cometarum Naturâ et Ortu*, written on the appearance of the comet in 1681; two Letters on Hydrostatics, occasioned by a dispute which he had with M. Pepin, respecting his work on that subject.

GUIARD (Anthony) a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born 1692, at Saulieu. He died 1760, and left *Entretiens sur les Modes du Siecle*; *Reflexions sur la Regée des Bénéfices*; *Dissertation sur l'Honoraire des Messes*, 1757, 12mo.

GUIBERT, a famous anti-pope, a native of Parma. He was chancellor to the emperor Henry IV. who caused him to be elected archbishop of Ravenna, and afterwards pope in 1080. Guibert took the name of Clement III. and died miserably in 1099. His bones were dug up at the end of the schism, and thrown into the Tiber.

GUIBERT, born of a rich and powerful family in a village of the diocese of Beauvais. He took the religious habit at the abbey of St. Germar, and was elected abbot of Nogent-sous-Coucy in 1104. Dom. Luke d'Achery published his works 1651, fol. which consist of an excellent *Traité de la Predication*; a history of the first Crusades, entitled, *Gesta Dei per Francos*; a singular treatise *on the Relics of the Saints*, occasioned by the monks of St. Medard at Soissons pretending they had a tooth of our Lord's in their possession. Guibert, though very credulous, rejects this relic as contrary to the faith of Christ's resurrection, which teaches us, that he re-assumed his body entire. He died in the abbey of Nogent-sous-Coucy in 1124.

GUICCIARDINI (Francis) born March 16, 1482, at Florence, of a noble and ancient family. He taught law with reputation, and was employed in several embassies. Leo X. gave him the government of Modena and Reggio, and Clement VII. those of Romania and Bologna. Guicciardini was also lieutenant-general of the army of the Holy See; but Paul III. having taken the government of Bologna from him, he withdrew to Florence, where he was counsellor of state, and highly serviceable to the house of Medicis till his death in 1540. He had been married, and left three daughters. About 1537, Guicciardini retired into the country, to devote himself to his *History*, which is written in Italian, and comprehends the public occurrences from 1494 to 1532, *Florence*, 1561, fol. or two vols.; that of Venice, 1574, has four additional books, but some passages are retrenched: these, however, have been restored in the edition of *Geneva*, 1636, 2 vol. 4to. which is not elegant. There is a very fine edition, *Venice*, 1738, 2 vol. fol. and one of *London*, 2 vol. 4to. but the original one is nevertheless sought after. This history is much esteemed; it has been translated into French, and published at Paris, 1738, 3 vol. 4to. by Favre, and revised by Georgion, advocate to the parliament of Paris, who wrote the Preface and Notes. John Baptist Adriani, Guicciardini's friend and fellow citizen, published the Continuation, 2 vol. 4to. Guicciardini also wrote, *Advice and Counsel on State Affairs*, Antwerp, 1585, 4to. translated into French, Paris, 1577, 8vo. A new edition of his *History* appeared at Friburg in Brisgau 1775, 4 vol. 4to. published from the autographical MS. in the Magliabecchi library at Florence, in which all the passages are restored which former editors had been obliged to leave out, or alter, from the circumstances of the times.

GUICCIARDINI (Lewis) nephew of the preceding, died March 21, 1589, at Antwerp. He published an excellent account of the Netherlands, in Italian, 1587, fol. translated into French by Belleforest, 1612, fol.; *Raccolta de i detta e fatti notabili*, 1581, 8vo.; *Hore de Recreazione*, 1600, 12mo. which last has been translated into French, 1576, 16to. and *Memoirs of the Transactions of Europe*,

Europe, from 1530 to 1560, *Antwerp*, 1565, 4to.

GUICHARD (Claudius) a native of St. Rambert in Bugey, secretary of state, and grand referendary, died May 15, 1607, at Turin. He founded a college at his native place, and left a treatise *sur la Maniere d'Ensevelir des Anciens*, Lyons, 1581, 4to. which is scarce.

GUICHE (John Francis de la) count de la Palice, seigneur de St. Geran, and marechal of France, son of Claudius de la Guiche, of a noble and ancient family. He signalized himself on several occasions, under Henry IV. and Louis XIII. and was much concerned in all the public affairs of his time. He died December 2, 1632, in his castle de la Palice, in Bourbonnois, aged 63. It was his grandson, Bernard de la Guiche, who, being conveyed away at the moment of his birth, engaged in a celebrated law-suit, and was restored to his estate by sentences passed in 1663, and 1666. He died 1696, leaving only one daughter, a nun. He had been lieutenant-general, and employed in several embassies. v. GRAMMONT.

GUICHE (Philibert de la) uncle of the preceding, grand-master of the artillery 1578. He was so completely skilled in the exercise of his employment, that, at the battle of Ivry in 1590, he had discharged four vollies of cannon before the enemy had discharged one. He died 1607.

GUICHENON (Samuel) an ingenious and judicious historian in the 17th century, a native of Mâcon, advocate at Bourg-en-Brasse, who distinguished himself by his works, and was loaded with favours from the duke of Savoy for his excellent *Hist. Genealogique de la Maison Royale de Savoie*, 1660, 2 vol. fol. He died September 8, 1664, aged 57, after having embraced the Catholic religion, and left, besides the work above mentioned, *Une Suite chronologique des Eveques de Belley*, 4to. *Hist. de Brasse et de Bugey*, 1650, fol. much esteemed. *Hist. de la Principanté de Dombes*, never printed. A Collection of the most remarkable Acts and Titles of the Province of Brasse and Bugey, entitled, *Bibliotheca Sebusiana*, 1666, 4to.

GUIDI (Charles Alexander) a celebrated Italian poet, born June 14, 1650, at Pavia, who was much esteemed by the duke of Parma, Christina, queen of Sweden, pope Clement XI. and all the nobility and beaux esprits of his time. He died, loaded with wealth and honours, at Frescati, June 12, 1712, aged 63, leaving a great number of lyric poems, *Rome*, 1704, 4to. and a pastoral, called *Endymion*, 1726, 12mo. which is much admired by the Italians. His life, which is prefixed to the Collection of 1726, was written by Crescimbeni.

GUIDICCIONE (John) a native of Lucca, who attached himself to cardinal Farnese, afterwards pope Clement VII. in 1524. Guidiccione was at that time bishop of Fossombrone, but the pope appointed him governor of Rome, nuncio to Charles V. and successively governor of Romania and of the marquisate of Ancona. He died, August 1541, in his 61st year, leaving *Orazione alla Republica di Lucca*, Firenze, 1558, 8vo.; *Rime* Bergamo, 1753, 8vo. These poems are esteemed.

GUIDO, a celebrated Italian painter, son of Daniel Reni, an excellent musician, and pupil to Denis Calvart and the Carachi. He affected to paint in a style directly opposite to that of Michael Angelo di Caravagio, and had great disputes with him. Guido got large sums of money, but squandered them by gaming, and died poor in 1641, aged 67. Among this artist's excellent pictures, the St. Michael in the capuchin church at Rome is particularly esteemed. His pencil is light and flowing, his touch graceful and expressive, his drawing correct, his carnations fresh, and his heads particularly beautiful.

GUIELME, or GUILLELME (John) a young man of great learning, born at Lubec, author of *Quæstiones Plautinæ* in Gruter's *Thesaurus Criticus*, some poems in *Deliciæ Poet. Germ.* or separately, *Lignitz*, 1603, 8vo. and other works, which are much commended by Justus Lipsius, M. de Thou, and other learned men. He died 1584, at Bourges, where he went to attend the lectures of Cujas.

GUIGNARD (John) a Jesuit, born at Chartres, librarian to the college of Clermont at Paris. He was hanged and burnt, January 7, 1595, on the deposition of John Chatel, that the Jesuits openly

openly declared it lawful to kill a heretic king. Their papers being then searched, among Guignard's were found the following words, written with his own hand: *Neither Henry III. nor Henry IV. nor Q. Elizabeth, nor the king of Sweden, nor the elector of Saxony, are real sovereigns. Henry III. is a Sardanapalus; Henry IV. a fox; Elizabeth, a she wolf; the king of Sweden, a griffin; the elector of Saxony, a hog. James Clement has performed a heroic act, inspired by the Holy Ghost: if we can fight against the Bearnese, let us fight against him: if he cannot be fought against, let him be killed.* When he made the *amende honorable*, he would not acknowledge himself guilty with respect to the king.

GUIGUES, fifth general of the Carthusians, born, in the 10th century, at the castle of St. Romain, from whence he took his sirname. He died in 1137, after having governed his order thirty years, with great attention and vigilance, and drawn up statutes for it, which have been printed under the title of *Statuta ordinis Cartusiensis*, Basil, 1510, fol. It clearly appears that Guigues did not consider his monks as being exempt from the ordinary; on the contrary he says, that the bishop of Grenoble was born their abbot, and therefore they had only a prior. This book, which was reprinted in 1703, is extremely scarce: it consists of five parts; and the fifth, which contains the privileges of the order, is sometimes wanting. Innocent le Masson published, in 1683, *Explications de quelques endroits des Statuts de l'Ordre des Chartreux*, small 4to. which should contain 166 pages; but there are some imperfect copies which end at page 122. This is an answer to what M. de Ranée had said of the Carthusians in his *Devoirs de la Vie monastique*. Guigues also composed some *Meditations*, Munich, 1685, 12mo. and in the Library of the Fathers.

GUIJON (James) a good Latin poet of the 17th century, advocate to the parliament of Dijon, born at Autun. His works, with those of his three brothers, were published by M. de la Mare, counsellor to the parliament of Dijon, 1658, 4to. He died 1625, aged 83; his eldest brother in 1631, his brother Hugh in 1622, and his brother John, 1605.

GUILBERT (Peter) senior preceptor to the king's pages. He was only a tonsured priest, and died in the parish of St. Meri, at Paris, October 20, 1759. Guilbert published *Description de Fontainebleau*, 1734, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Traduction de l'Amour Pénitent*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *Memoires chronologiques de Port Royal*, third part, 1668 to 1752, *Utrecht*, 1755, 7 vol. 12mo.; the first part, from its origin to 1632, 1758, 2 vol.; the second has never been printed. *Jesus au Calvaire*, 1731, 16to.

GUILLAIN (Simon) an ingenious sculptor, born at Paris, in which city he was teacher at the royal academy of painting and sculpture, and died 1678, aged 77. He executed the figures placed in the niches in the front of the Sorbonne, and those of the Pont-au-change.

GUILLANDINI (Melchior) a native of Koningsberg, known by his *Enquiry respecting the Papyrus of Pliny*, 1572, 4to. He had travelled into Asia and Africa, and been a slave at Algiers, from whence he was ransomed by Fallopius, and succeeded that learned man as botanical lecturer in the university of Padua. He died 1589, in a very advanced age. He also published *de Stirpium aliquot nominibus*, Basileæ, 1557, 8vo.; *Apologia adversus Matthiolum*, Patavii, 1538, 4to.

GUILLEBAUD, v. PETER *de St. Romuald.*

GUILLELMA *of Bohemia*, v. WILHELMINA.

GUILLELME, v. GUIELME.

GUILLEMEAU (James) an eminent surgeon in the 16th century, a native of Orleans, who was Ambrose Paré's pupil, and surgeon in ordinary to Charles IX. and Henry IV. He gained immortal reputation by his skill, and died March 13, 1642, at Paris, leaving a Latin translation of Ambrose Pare's *Art of Surgery*, and other works, which are esteemed, *Rouen*, 1649, fol.

GUILLET *de St. George* (George) first historiographer to the academy of painting and sculpture at Paris, into which he was admitted, January 31, 1682, born about 1625, at Thiers in Auvergne. He made himself known by several works which he published under the name of his brother, Guillet de la Guilletiére, and which were much esteemed: *Athenes et Lacédémone, ancienne*

ancienne et nouvelle, each in one vol. 12mo.: Hist. de Mahomet II. 2 vol. 12mo; *Les Arts de l'Homme d'Epée*, 2 vol.; *La Vie de Castracani*, 12mo. &c. and died April 6, 1705, at Paris. He had violent disputes with M. Spon about the Antiquities of Athens.

GUILLIAUD (Claudius) a learned doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, born at Villefranche in Beaujolois. He was prior of the Sorbonne, gave lectures on the Scriptures with reputation, and was appointed canon and *theologal* of Autun, about the middle of the 16th century. His works are, *Commentaries on St. Matthew*, fol.; on *St. John*, fol.; and on *St. Paul's Epistles*, 8vo.; some *Homilies for Lent*.

GUIMENIUS, v. MOYA.

GUILLIMAN, or WUILEMAIN (Francis) a native of the canton of Friburg, famous in Germany for his book *on the Antiquities of Switzerland*, his *History of the Bishops of Strasburg*, and another *of the Counts of Hapsburg*, fol. He also left some Latin poems, and died about 1575.

GUINCKEL, v. ATHLONE.

GUINTIER (John) born, 1487, at Andermach. He was physician to Francis I. and retired to Strasburg, to avoid the troubles which arose about religion; was professor of Greek there, as he had been at Louvain; and also practised physic; but was afterwards obliged to resign his professorship. He died 1574. He had been three times married. Guintier translated several treatises from *Galen* and other authors, and published some tracts in Latin *on the Plague*, 8vo. and *on Pregnant Women, and Children*, 8vo. He was the first who gave the name of pancreas to the glandular substance which is fixed to the peritonium; discovered the union of the vein and spermatic artery; and of the two canals which communicate from the matrix to the breasts, &c.

GUIMONDE, or rather GUITMONDE, a pious and learned Benedictine, appointed bishop of Aversa 1080, author of a treatise *on the Reality of the Body and Blood of Christ*, against Berenger, published with other works on that subject at *Louvain*, 1561, 8vo. and in the Library of the Fathers. He wrote several pieces besides, which are highly spoken of by Trithemius, and Yves de Chartres, in the Library of the Fathers, and in d'Achery's Spicilegium.

GUI-PAPE, an eminent lawyer in the 15th century, counsellor to the parliament of Dauphiny, summoned to the Delphinal council by Stephen de Guillon, then sole president of that council, who gave him one of his daughters in marriage. Gui-Pape was employed by Louis XI. in several negociations; and acquired great reputation by his works; the most esteemed among them is entitled, *Decisiones Gratianopolitanæ annotationibus variorum illustratæ*, 1643, fol. It has been published in French by Chorier, *Lyons*, 1692, 4to. He died 1487, aged 73.

GUIRLANDAIO (Dominico) a Florentine painter, whose talents were greatly admired. The famous Michael Angelo Buonaroti was one of his pupils. He died 1443, aged 44.

GUISARD (Peter) doctor of physic, of the faculty of Montpellier, born at la Salle in the Cévennes, son of Anthony Guisard, doctor of physic; a man of wit, great judgment and skill in his practice. His father being a Protestant, he was educated in that religion; but, having seriously examined that of the Catholics, determined to embrace it. He went to Paris 1742, and was much esteemed there; but the love of his native place drew him back to Montpellier, where he gave a public course of lectures in experimental philosophy gratis, and formed a plan for the foundation of a professorship in that city. This, however, did not succeed, which gave him much concern. He died September 13, 1746, aged about 46, and left, *Pratique de Chirurgerie, ou Hist. des Plaies*, 1747, 2 vol. 12mo. which is much esteemed. *Essai sur les Maladies vénériennes*, 12mo.

GUISCARD (Anthony de) born 1678, and known first by the name of the abbé de la Bourlie; but he laid aside the *petit collet* in 1704 to join the fanatics of the Cevennes, and took the name of marquis de Guiscard. He raised 2000 men in Holland, and was one of the commanders in the English fleet which was destined to make a descent in France, and assist the rebels of the Cevennes. Notwithstanding the little success that attended this project, the queen of England employed Guiscard to negociate some affairs in Holland;

Holland; but, when that princess seemed inclined to peace, he could not conceal his dislpeasure; and, being suspected of corresponding with France, was arrested March 10, 1711. When brought before the council, he attempted to stab the members, and wounded lord Harley with a penknife. He was sent back to prison, and died there, March 28, of vexation, and the wounds he had received. His *Memoirs* were printed at Delft, 1705, 12mo.

GUISCHARD (Robert) son of Tancred de Hauteville, took the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily from the Saracens, and some petty princes of Lombardy; upon which the pope, who had excommunicated him to please his enemies, granted him absolution, on receiving the city of Benevento. Guischard married his daughter to Constantine, son of Michael Ducas, emperor of Constantinople; but Nicephorus, having driven out Michael, made Constantine an eunuch. Robert, desirous of revenging his son-in-law, took Durazzo, and gained some other advantages; but they were followed by ill success. He died 1085, aged 86. This prince had many noble qualities, but they were tarnished by an unbounded ambition.

GUISCHARD (Charles) a colonel in the Prussian service, called *Quintus Icilius*. He was much distinguished in the last war, and published *Memoires Militaires sur les Grecs et Romains*; the last edition is *Berlin*, 1774, 4 vol. 8vo. or 2 vols. 4to. He died May 13, 1775, in his 59th year.

GUISE. *The princes of that House are dispersed in different parts of this Dictionary. Here follows an account of their filiation.* The first is,

GUISE (Claude de Lorraine, duke of) second son of René, duke of Lorraine, who, after having in vain contested the succession to that duchy with Anthony his eldest brother, settled in France, where he was much esteemed for his courage and merit. He married Antoinette de Bourbon, a princess of the blood, April 18, 1513, and became so powerful, through the interest of his brother cardinal John de Lorraine, that he founded a House which made the legitimate successors to the crown tremble. The earldom of Guise was raised to a duché-pairie in his favour, January 1527. He signalized himself on several occasions, particularly at the battle of Marignan, and died 1550, leaving six sons and four daughters, the eldest of whom married James V. king of Scotland. D. Cl. de Guise, who died 1612, is supposed to have been his natural son; he was abbot of St. Nicalse, and afterwards of Clugny, but not very fit for that office, if we may give credit to a satire against him, called *Legende de D. Claude de Guise*, 1574, 8vo. which was very scarce till reprinted in tom. 6. of the Memoirs of Condê. This piece is ascribed to Dagonneau, a Calvinist, judge of Clugny, or Gilbert Regnaut, chief judge of Clugny, and a Calvinist also. Cardinal de Guise attempted to depose him, at D. Claude's instigation; but he obtained a decree to maintain him in his office; and the next morning, after giving audience, threw his letters-patent into the bar, and went to practice as an advocate at Mâcon.

His six legitimate sons were, Charles, a cardinal; v. Charles. Claudius D. of Aumale, v. Aumale. Lewis, a cardinal. v. after this filiation, GUISE (Lewis). *Francis, grand-prior, and general of the gallies, who died* 1563. *René, marquis d'Elbeuf, v. Elbeuf, and the eldest of them, Francis.*

GUISE (Francis de Lorraine, duke of) eldest son of Claudius de Lorraine, D. of Guise, was born February 17, 1519, at the castle de Bar. He distinguished himself at the taking of Montmedi in 1542, the siege of Boulogne 1545, and on several other occasions. Henry II. favoured him with his particular esteem, loaded him with riches and honours, created him D. of Aumale 1547, and raised the territory of Joinville to a principality for his sake in 1552. In 1553, Francis de Lorraine compelled the emp. Charles V. to raise the siege of Metz, defeated the imperialists at the battle of Renty, August 13, 1554; forced Spain to conclude a peace with pope Paul IV. 1557, and, on his return to France, took Calais from the English, and Thionville from the Spaniards. This prince was at last appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and had the whole management of affairs, with the cardinal his brother, under Francis II. His power, however, raised the jealousy of the

the nobility; the Calvinists attempted to destroy him in 1560, by *the conspiracy of Amboise*; but the guilty were punished, and the parliament gave him the title of *Preserver of his Country*. So great was his power, and the respect paid to him, that he received Anthony, king of Navarre, Henry the Fourth's father, sitting and covered, while Anthony stood bare-headed. After the death of Francis II. Catherine de Medicis, opposing the princes of the blood to the Guises, the duke joined the constable of Montmorency, and the marechal de St. André, which union was called *the Triumvirate* by the Calvinists. Some time after, in 1561, as the duke was going to Vassy, his attendants insulted some Huguenots who were singing Marot's Psalms in a barn. Upon this blows ensued, and their master, endeavouring to appease the quarrel, was wounded in the cheek by a stone, which so enraged his domestics, that they killed near 60 persons, and wounded about 200. This murder, which the Huguenots call *the Massacre of Vassy*, proved the signal for a religious war. Each party flew to arms. The duke of Guise took Rouen and Bourges from the Calvinists, and defeated them at the battle of Dreux, 1562. He afterwards besieged Orleans, which they had made their fortress, and was near taking it, when John Poltrot de Meré shot him in the shoulder with a pistol, as he was returning from the trench, of which wound he died six days after, February 24, 1563. Admiral Coligni was suspected of being concerned in this assassination. The duke of Guise was allowed, even by his enemies, to have been the most accomplished prince, and the greatest captain of his time. His Life has been written by M. de Valincourt, 12mo. A bitter satire appeared against him, the cardinal his brother, and the other Guises, entitled, *Legende de Charles cardinal de Lorraine*, &c. *par François de Lisle*, 1576, 8vo. and in tom. 6. of *Memoires de Condé*, 4to. The name of Lisle is an assumed one. Regnier de la Planche is supposed to have been the author.

He had three sons: the second, Charles, was D. of Mayenne, v. Mayenne; and the third, Lewis, after this filiation, Guise (Lewis); the eldest was Henry.

GUISE (Henry de Lorraine, duke of) one of the handsomest, wittiest, bravest, and most eloquent princes of his age, eldest son of Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise, and Anne d'Este, was born December 31, 1550. He signalized himself by his courage and conduct, both in Hungary and France, in several sieges and combats; commanded the rear-guard at the battle of Jarnac 1569, and was surnamed *le Balafré (the scarred)* from a wound he received in the cheek during an engagement near Chateau-Thierry 1575. His amiable qualities having won the affections of madame, Margaret of France, Charles IX. who wanted her to marry the king of Navarre, resolved to get rid of the duke; but, the latter being informed of his design, in order to remove all suspicion, married Catherine de Cleves, countess d'Eu, daughter of Francis de Cleves, duke of Nevers. He sought, however, to gain his ends another way, and put himself at the head of the League which his uncle, the cardinal of Lorraine, had planned for the defence of religion, which was executed at Paris; gained several victories over the Calvinists, and compelled Henry III. to abolish their privileges. It being necessary to his designs that he should always find some cause of complaint, he made such demands as he knew would never be granted; and was even ordered by Henry III. to leave Paris; but he returned thither, as it were in triumph, May 9, 1588, the king being obliged to leave the capital, and submit to the orders of the duke; but, under colour of this feigned accommodation, Henry drew him to the states held at Blois, where he had him murdered, December 23, 1588, in his 38th year. Thus fell this ambitious prince, before whom his royal master, and the lawful heirs of the crown, had trembled: his brother, cardinal de Guise, was killed at Blois the next day. The sieur de Brie has published a small, but well written romance, entitled, *le Duc de Guise, surnommé le Balafré*, 1694, 12mo.

His two sons were Lewis, a cardinal; v. after this filiation, Guise (Lewis); the other was Charles.

GUISE (Charles de Lorraine, duke of) eldest son of Henry, duke of Guise, surnamed *the scarred*, was born August 20, 1571. He was arrested, with

several others, on the day of the execution at Blois, and confined at the castle of Tours, from whence he made his escape 1591, and was received at Paris with great acclamations by the League, who would have proclaimed him king, but for the jealousy of his uncle the duke of Mayenne. It was this young prince who killed the brave St. Pol with his own hand. He submitted to Henry IV. in 1594, obtained the government of Provence, and had some offices in the army and navy under Louis XIII.; bnt cardinal de Richelieu, who feared this powerful family, obliged him to leave France. Charles then retired to Provence, and died at Cuna in the Siennese, September 30, 1640, leaving several children by his wife, Henrietta Catherine de Joyeuse. This prince is mentioned by the marechal de Bassompierre with great encomiums.

The eldest son was Henry.

GUISE (Henry de Lorraine, duke of) eldest son of Charles de Lorraine, duke of Guise, and Henrietta Catherine de Joyeuse, was born April 4, 1614. He was one of the most elegant and accomplished noblemen in France; handsome, skilled in all kinds of exercises, full of wit and courage. Being designed for the church, he had several rich abbeys, and even the archbishopric of Rheims; but having given a promise of marriage to the princess Anne of Mantua, cardinal Richelieu took away all his benefices. The duke then withdrew to Brussels, where he married the countess de Bossu, but left her soon after; and, returning to France, was involved in fresh difficulties, by engaging in the treaty which the count de Soissons, the duc de Bouillon, and some other mal-contents, concluded with Spain. He was arraigned as a criminal, and condemned for contumacy, 1641; but the affair being accommodated in 1643, he accompanied the duke of Orleans, the year following, to the siege of Gravelines. He was at Rome when the Neapolitans rebelled, and they requested him for their general 1647. At Naples he was received with extraordinary acclamations, and orders were given that he should be called *Generalissimo of the Army, and the Defender of Liberty, with the same honours which the prince of Orange enjoyed in Holland, under the protection of the Most Christian King.* The duke displayed great courage and talents in his new office, but, not being assisted by France, fell into the hands of the enemy, and was kept prisoner at Segovia in Spain till 1652. He died at Paris, June 2, 1664, leaving no children, and was interred with his ancestors at Joinville. There are some *Memoirs* under his name, one vol. 4to. or 12mo. in which he relates his Neapolitan enterprize; but it is suspected they were written by Saintion, his secretary, who published them.

His younger brother, named Lewis, was duke of Joyeuse, and died, before him, 1654, *but left by his wife, a daughter of the duke d'Angoulême, Lewis Joseph de Lorraine, duke of Guise, who died* 1671. *His only son, Francis Joseph, died at five years old,* 1675. *This House still subsists in the collateral branches of the dukes of Elbœuf.* v. HARCOURT.

GUISE (Lewis de Lorraine, cardinal de). There have been three cardinals of this name; the first was brother of Francis de Lorraine, duke of Guise, and son of Claude Lorraine, born 1527, successively bishop of Troyes, Albi, Sens, and Metz. He was much engaged in public affairs, and died at Paris, March 28, 1578, aged 56. The second was his nephew, son of Francis duke of Guise, who was killed at the siege of Orleans by Poltrot. He succeeded his great uncle Charles as bishop of Rheims, and was one of the chiefs of the League; but Henry III. had him murdered, with his brother the duke, at Blois, December 23, 1588. The third cardinal of that name was son of Henry de Lorraine, duke of Guise, killed at Blois, and was born 1575. His disposition was so martial, that he breathed nothing but war, though an ecclesiastic, a cardinal, and archbishop of Rheims. He attended the king to Poitou 1621, and distinguished himself among the bravest in attacking a fauxbourg at the siege of St. John d'Angeli; but, falling sick some days atfer, was carried, by his own desire, to Saintes, where he died, June 21, 1621, having expressed, on his death-bed, the sorrow he felt for his licentious life.

GUISE (William) a learned English divine, born 1653, of a good family near

near Gloucester. He studied at Oxford; became very skilful in the oriental languages, and was preparing an edition of Abulfeda's Geography, but died of the small-pox, September 3, 1683. He left a Latin *translation* of the beginning of the *Michna*, with notes, *Oxford*, 1690, 4to.

GUITMOND, v. GUIMOND.

GUITON (John) master of Rochelle, who distinguished himself, by his firmness, during the siege of that city by cardinal Richelieu, in 1628; but the irresistible force of hunger did, at length, what valour could not effect; and he was compelled to surrender for want of provisions.

GUITTO, *d'Arezzo*, one of the earliest Italian poets. He lived about 1250. His works may be found in a Collection of Ancient Poets of Italy, Florence, 1527, 8vo. very scarce.

GUNDLING (Nicholas Jerome) born February 25, 1671, near Nuremberg, son of a clergyman who died 1689. He was successively professor of philosophy, rhetoric, and natural law, at Hall, and frequently consulted on public affairs at Berlin, where his talents were well known. He obtained the title of privy counsellor for his services on various occasions. Gundling was indefatigable, had an excellent memory, great wit, vivacity, and eloquence; but it is to be wished that his numerous writings contained less satire, and more moderation and politeness. He was married, and had several children. He died rector of the university of Hall, December 16, 1729, aged 59, leaving several valuable works on Literature, History, Law, and Politics: the principal are, *Historia Philosophiæ moralis*, 8vo.; *Oria*, or a Collection of Dissertations on various Physical, Moral, Political, and Historical subjects, 3 vol. 8vo.; *De jure oppignerati Territorii*, 4to.; *Status naturalis Hobbesii in corpore juris civilis defensus et defendendus*, 4to.; *De statu Reipublicæ Germanicæ sub Conrado I.* 4to. Ludewig has refuted this work in his *Germania Princeps. Gundlingiana*, in German; *Commentaria de Henrico Aucupe*, 4to.; *Via ad veritatem*, or a Course of Philosophy, 3 vol. 8vo. Gundling had a great share in the *Observationes Hallenses*, an excellent collection in 11 vol. 8vo. and published a *Dissertation*, written by Wolfgang Gundling, his father, on the council of Gangres.

GUNTER (Edmund) a very eminent English mathematician, professor of astronomy at Gresham college, who acquired great reputation by his lectures and writings. He died in 1626, leaving *Canon triangulorum seu tabulæ tangentium et secantium*, London, 1620, 8vo. &c.

GUNTHER, a celebrated German poet, born in Silesia, who possessed all the talents which characterize a great poet. His works are highly esteemed by the Germans. Gunther lived in extreme poverty, and died at the beginning of the 17th century, in the flower of his age. v. GONTHIER.

GUNTLER (Nicolas) a learned Protestant divine, was born at Basil 1654. He was successively professor at Herborn, Hanau, Bremen, Deventer, and Franeker, where he took possession of the divinity chair 1707, and died 1711, having had two sons and a daughter. His principal works are, *Lexicon Linguæ Latinæ, Germ. Græcæ, et Gall.* 1702; *Hist. Templariorum*, 1702; *Origines Mundi*, 1708, 4to.; a very learned work; *Institut. Theologicæ*, Hall, 1721, 4to. This system is allowed to be one of the best works of the kind extant, &c. All Guntler's works are learned, and much esteemed.

GUSTAVUS VASA, king of Sweden, son of Eric Vasa, duke of Gripsholm, descended from the ancient Swedish kings. Christiern II. king of Denmark, having conquered Sweden in 1518, Gustavus was among those whom that prince had claimed as hostages, and kept prisoner against the law of nations. He found means, however, to escape; and, retiring into Dalecarlia, supported himself by working in the mines. In this situation he formed the plan for dethroning Christiern; and, disclosing it to the peasants his fellow labourers, the proposal was accepted, and he soon converted them into soldiers, with whose assistance he drove out Christiern, and the archbishop of Upsal. Gustavus was proclaimed prince and governor of Sweden, and elected king near Upsal, 1523. He introduced the Lutheran religion into his dominions, banishing those bishops who refused to obey him, and made the kingdom hereditary

tary in his family, which had till then been elective. He died 1560, aged 70. A historical romance, entitled, *Gustavus Vasa*, was published 1725, 2 parts, 12mo.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS II. king of Sweden, surnamed *the Great*, was born 1594, at Stockholm, and succeeded his father Charles in 1611. He recovered all that the Danes had taken from him, made several important conquests in Muscovy, and was very successful against the Poles. He took Riga, September 16, 1621, and entered afterwards into an alliance with the German Protestants against the House of Austria. Gustavus also ravaged the Palatinate, Suabia, and Bavaria; gained a series of victories, among which that of Leipsic was the most celebrated, and became formidable to all Europe; but was killed at the battle of Lutzen, which he won against the Imperialists, November 16, 1632, aged 38. Puffendorf asserts, that this great prince fell by the hand of Francis Albert, duke af Lawenburg, one of his chief officers, who had been bribed by the enemy. Gustavus was the greatest soldier of his time; brave, pious, and of so warm a disposition, that he rushed headlong into the greatest dangers. His life has been published by Puffendorf, in Latin, fol. and a new one appeared at *Amsterdam*, 1764, 4to. or 4 vol. 12mo. He was succeeded by Christina, his only daughter, at that time but five years old. Jerome Bignon says, that Gustavus had Grotius *de Jure belli et pacis* continually before his eyes.

GUTHIER, or GUTHIERES, v. GOUTHIER.

GUTLEMBERG (John) a citizen of Mentz, and native of Strasburg, according to some authors, who immortalized his name by the invention of printing. v. FUST.

GUY *of Sienna*, a famous painter, born in that city, by whom we have an excellent picture of the holy Virgin holding the infant Jesus. This piece was painted in 1221.

GUY-DE-CREME. v. ALEXANDER III.

GUY *de Perpignan*, so called from his being a native of that place. He was general of the Carmelites in 1318, made bishop of Majorca in 1321, and of Elna about 1330, and died August 21, 1342, at Avignan. His principal works are, *De perfectione vitæ Catholicæ*, dedicated to pope John XXII.; *Super Sententias*; *Quodlibeta quatuor*; *Quæstiones ordinariæ*; *De concordia Evangelistarum*, 1631, fol.; *Correctorium decreti*; *A Summary of Heresies, with their Refutations*, Paris, 1528; *Synodal Statutes*, published by M. Baluze at the end of *Marca Hispanica*, &c.

GUY *le Gros*. v. CLEMENT IV.

GUYARD (Bernard) born 1601, at Craon in Anjou, entered the Dominican order, was admitted doctor of divinity at Paris 1645, and died in that city, July 19, 1674. His works are, *The Life of St. Vincent-Ferrier*, 1634, 8vo.; *Discrimina inter doctrinam Thomisticam et Jansenianam*, 1655, 4to.; *La Fatalité de St. Cloud*, fol. or 12mo. in which he endeavours to prove, that the assassin of Henry III. was not a Dominican. He has been refuted in the genuine *Fatalité de St. Cloud*, which may be found in the *Journal de Henri III.* with P. Guyard's work.

GUYMIER (Côme) an able civilian of Paris, canon of St. Thomas of the Louvre, dean of the collegiate church of St. Julian de Laon, counsellor to the parliament of Paris, and president *aux Enquêtes*. He died 1503, leaving an excellent Commentary on the *Pragmatic Sanction* of Charles VII. The celebrated advocate, Francis Pinsson, published a good edition of this work at Paris, 1666, fol.

GUYMOND *de la Touche* (Claudius) a French poet, author of *Iphigénie en Tauride*, a tragedy, which succeeded; *Les Soupirs du Cloître*, an epistle, 1760, 8vo. and some other poems. He died September 14, 1760, aged 31.

GUYON (Symphorian) a native of Orleans, who entered the congregation of the Oratory 1625, and was sent to Malines, some time after, with P. Bourgoing, to settle a house of the Oratory there. In 1638, he was appointed curate of the parish of St. Victor at Orleans, which office he discharged to the edification of his parishioners, and resigned it to his brother three months before his death, which happened 1657. He wrote *a History of the Church, Diocese, City, and University of Orleans*, 1647, fol. the second part of which did not appear till 1650, with a preface by his brother, James Guyon.

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This latter was author of a small work entitled, *Entrée solemnelle des Evêques d'Orléans*, 1666, 8vo. written upon M. d'Elbene's entrance into that city.

GUYON (Jane Mary Bouvieres de la Mothe) born April 13, 1648, of a noble family at Montargis, and married, at eighteen, to M. Guyon, son of the undertaker of the canal at Briare. Being left a rich widow at twenty-two, in 1670, she returned to Paris, and there contracted a friendship with M. d'Aranthon, bishop of Geneva, who persuaded her to reside in his diocese with a view of establishing a community with several new Catholics at Gex, to be employed in converting the Protestants. Mad. Guyon having given up all her property to her children, except a small annuity, repaired to Gex in 1681, where she met with a Barnabite named Lacombe, who had been warmly devoted to pleasure in his youth; and, being as warmly devoted to spirituality in a riper age, found means to inspire his penitent with his taste for reveries. Some time after Mad. de Guyon, having refused to be made superior of the new community at Gex, and not being pleased with its rules, retired to the Ursulines at Thonon, went from thence to Turin, then to Grenoble, and at last to Verceili. It was during her residence in these distant parts that she wrote, *Moyen court et très facile de faire Oraison*, 24to. and another book, entitled, *Le Cantique des Cantiques de Salomon, interprêté selon le sens mystique*, 8vo. These two works involved her in so much trouble, that, upon going to Paris in 1687, by the advice of her physician, she was confined among the Virgins of the Visitation in St. Anthony's street, January 1688, by order of the king; but set at liberty, some time after, at the solicitation of madam de Miramion, and the nuns of the convent, who bore witness to her virtue. It was at this time that madam Guyon formed a friendship with M. de Fenelon, the duke de Chevreuse, the duke de Beauvilliers, the duchess de Bethune, and several other persons distinguished by their sense and merit. But, notwithstanding these connections, she was still attacked, which induced her to entrust all her writings to M. Bossuet, and submit to his judgment. This learned prelate, after having devoted several months to the examination of them, assisted by M. de Noailles, M. de Fenelon, and M. Transon, drew up 30 articles, which appeared to him sufficient to secure the holy maxims of spirituality, and the mystic life. M. de Fenelon added four others; and these 34 articles were signed at Issy by the four examiners, after serious deliberation, March 10, 1695. To these articles Mad. de Guyon submitted, and signed them; but all proved insufficient to quell the storm; she was involved in M. de Fenelon's troubles, accused of Quietism, confined in the castle of Vincennes, then among the Virgins of St. Thomas at Vaugirard, and, at last, in the Bastille. The book of the *Maximes des Saints* having been condemned by the Holy See, March 12, 1699, and M. de Fenelon having made his submission, Mad. de Guyon quitted the Bastille, and retired to Blois, where she died twelve years after, with sentiments of the tenderest piety, June 9, 1717, aged 69. Besides the works above mentioned, this lady left, *la Bible, avec des Explications, et des Reflexions*, 20 vol. 8vo.; her *Life*, written by herself, 3 vol. 8vo.; *les Terrens spirituels*, which contains her *Moyen court de faire Oraison*, and her *Cantique des Cantiques*, 8vo.; *Lettres Chretiennes et Spirituelles*, 4 vol. 8vo.; *Discours Chretien*, 2 vol. and some *Verses*, or *Canticles*, at the end of her *Life*. She writes with great fire, and strength of imagination. M. de la Bletterie has written three Letters in defence of Mad. de Guyon, in which he justifies her with respect to morality.

GUYON (Claudius Maria) an ecclesiastic, born at Lons-le-Saunier, author of a Continuation of Laurence Echard's *Roman Hist.* in French from tom. 7. to 16. which forms a *Hist. of the Lower Empire*, not very accurate; *Hist. des Amazones*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Hist. des Empires et des Republiques*, 12 vol. 12mo. This work has many disagreeable repetitions, but is esteemed tolerably good as to correctness, and the connection of facts. *Hist. des Indes*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *Oracles des nouveaux Philosophes contre Voltaire*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Essai critique sur l'Etablissement de l'Empire d'Occident*, 1752, 8vo.; *Bibliothéque Ecclesiastique*, in

in form of instructions on every part of religion, 1772, 8 vol. 12mo.; but little esteemed. He died 1771, at Paris.

GUYOT (Germaine Anthony) advocate to the parliament of Paris, born 1694, and died 1750. He left a *Traité de Fiefs*, 6 vol. 4to. to which has been added, *Observations sur le Droit des Patrons et Seigneurs des Eglises*, 4to.

GUYSE (James de) a Franciscan, born at Mons, who assisted in the *Hist. of Hainault*, in Latin; an extract of which has been published in French, under the title of, *Illustrations de la Gaule Belgique, ou Annalei du Hainault jusqu'en* 1244, Paris, 1531, 3 vol. fol. He died 1398.

GUZMAN (Alphonso Perez de) founder of the family of Médina Sidonia, who saved the city of Tarif at the expense of his son's life. This child, being at nurse in a neighbouring village, the infant don John of Castille, who was besieging Tarif for the king of Morocco, in 1294, sent for him, and threatened his father to stab him, if he did not surrender the place; upon which Guzman threw him a poniard, saying, he was incapable of a base action. The cruel don John killed the child, and raised the siege. Guzman signalized himself on several other occasions, and died gloriously during his incursions into the Mahometan territories, 1309.

GYE (the marechal de) v. ROHAN.

GYGES, an officer, and favourite of Candaules, king of Lydia, whom he killed by the queen's order, for having shewn her to Gyges when naked. He reigned after him, about 718 A. C.

GYLIPPUS, a celebrated Lacedemonian captain, who was sent into Sicily to assist the Syracusans 416 A. C. where he obtained several victories against Demosthenes and Nicias, the Athenian generals, and made them prisoners. He afterwards attended Lysander when Athens was taken; and all the money found in pillaging the city was entrusted to his care by that general, with orders to carry it to the Ephori; but Gylippus was base enough to secrete 300 talents, which being discovered, he punished himself by a voluntary exile.

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HABAKKUK, i. e. *Wrestler*, the eighth of the twelve minor prophets. His prophecies consist of three chapters only, in which he foretells to the Jews, that they shall be carried into captivity by the Chaldeans, and afterwards restored. He lived about 698 A. C. This prophet must be distinguished from another Habakkuk, who was taken up by an angel, that he might carry food to Daniel, at that time in the den of lions.

HABERKORN (Peter) a learned Lutheran divine, born May 9, 1604, at Butzbach in Veteravia, descended from a noble and ancient family of Franconia, pastor, superintendant, and professor of divinity, at Geissen, where he died, April 1676, having had 14 children, and 46 grandchildren. He became eminent by his writings, and appeared with great distinction at several colloquies on religious subjects. Haberkorn's principal works are, *Heptas disputationum Anti-Wallemburgicarum*. This book, in which he takes great pains to overthrow the principles of Mess. de Walemburg, is esteemed by the Lutherans. *Vindicatio Lutheranæ fidei contra H. Ulricum Hunnium*, 4to. *Syntagma Dissertationum Theologicarum*, 1650 and 1652, 2 vol. 8vo. *Anti-Valerianus*, 1652, 4to. *Relatio Actorum Colloquii Rheinfelsani*, &c. All this author's works are much valued by those of his communion.

HABERT (Francis) a French poet of Issoudun, secretary to M. de Nevers, who died after the year 1561. His poem on the *Three Goddesses*, 1546, 16to. is his best work. The infatuation of making gold led him to translate some paltry writings on that subject.

HABERT (Germain) a French poet, abbot of Notre Dame de Cerisy, one of the first members of the French academy, and the most distinguished among the beaux esprits of his time. He died 1655, and left several poems: that entitled, *Métamorphose des Yeux d'Iris changés en Astres*, 1639, 8vo. is particularly admired, and is certainly delicate and ingenious. Habert also wrote the *Life*, or *Panegyric*, *of Cardi-*

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nal de Berulle, 1646, 4to. and a *Paraphrase* on some of the Psalms. His brother, Philip Habert, was among the first members of the French academy, and appointed commissioner of artillery, through the interest of M. de la Meilleraye, who had a great regard for him. He unfortunately perished at Emmerick in 1637, aged 32, under the ruins of a wall, which was blown up by a cask of gun-powder, through the negligence of an unskilful soldier. There is a poem of his in Barbin's Collection, entitled, *le Temple de la Mort*, written on the death of M. de la Meilleraye's first wife, which was much admired when it first appeared.

HABERT (Isaac) a learned and celebrated doctor of the society of the Sorbonne, canon and *theologal* of Paris, and afterwards bishop of Vabres in 1645. He died January 11, 1668. He distinguished himself by his preaching, and by several works on *Grace*, in which he forcibly refutes Jansenius, though he defends the doctrine of *efficacious Grace*, but in another sense. He also left a Latin translation of the *Pontifical of the Greek Church*, with learned notes, 1643, fol. some Latin Poems, *Paris*, 1623, 4to.; *Hymns for the Feast of St. Louis*, in the Paris Breviary; *de Consensu Hierarchiæ et Monarchiæ adversus optatum Gallum*, Parisiis, 1640, 4to.; and many other works. Susannah Habert, his aunt, married Charles du Jardin, an officer under Henry III. and became a widow at 24. This lady was considered as a prodigy of genius; she understood Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, philosophy, and even divinity, which gained her a great reputation among the learned. She died 1633, in the convent of Notre Dame de Grace, à la Ville-l'Evêque, at Paris, where she had lived near 20 years, leaving several works in MS. in the hands of her nephew.

HABERT (Henry Lewis) cousin of the two preceding, seigneur de Montmort, master of the requests, and admitted counsellor to the parliament in 1625, died senior of the masters of requests, January 21, 1679. He was a member of the French academy, and highly respected for his integrity and attachment to learning and learned men. The celebrated Gassendi, who was his intimate friend, died at his house, after having resided there several years. M. de Montmort erected a mausoleum for him in the church of St. Nicholas des Champs at Paris, and undertook to publish his works, to which he has prefixed a short Latin preface of his own, very sensible, and written with true taste. He also left some *Epigrams* and *Poems*, printed in the collections of that time. M. Huet, in his Latin Memoirs, calls M. de Montmort, *Vir omnis doctrinæ et sublimioris et humanioris amantissimus.*

HABERT (Lewis) a pious and learned doctor of the society of the Sorbonne, born at Blois, and successively grand vicar of Luçon, Auxerre, Verdun, and Chalons-sur-Marne; in all which dioceses he was universally esteemed for his virtue, learning, and zealous support of ecclesiastical discipline. He afterwards retired to the Sorbonne, and employed the rest of his life in deciding cases of conscience, and died there April 7, 1718, aged 83. M. Habert left a complete System of Divinity, 7 vol. 12mo. much valued for accuracy and solidity; but the additions made to it since his death, have been justly censured. Also a defence of this System, which M. Petit Pied complained of, and addressed a piece to M. Habert to vindicate himself from the charge of Jansenism. *La Pratique de la Pénitence*, 12mo. most known by the title of *Pratique de Verdun.* This work has gone through several editions, and is an excellent one, a few passages excepted, which must not be taken too strictly. The same observation may be applied to his System of Divinity.

HABICHORST (Andrew Daniel) a learned Lutheran divine of Rostock, who died 1704, and has left several works, among which are some very valuable Dissertations on various passages in Isaiah, and other books of the Holy Scripture.

HABICOT (Nicholas) an eminent surgeon of Bonny in Gâtinois, who, by his skill and writings, acquired a great reputation. He died, June 17, 1624, leaving a *Traité de la Peste*, and some other very curious works, particularly respecting the body of the giant Theutobocus, found near the castle of Langon in Dauphiny.

HABINGTON (William) a celebrated

brated English historian, who studied at St. Omers and Paris. On his return home, he devoted himself to history, and died 1654, leaving a tragi-comedy, entitled, *The Queen of Arragon*; *History of Edward IV. King of England*, fol. and other works.

HACHETTE (Jane) an illustrious heroine of Beauvais in Picardy, who, putting herself at the head of the other women, with astonishing bravery repulsed the Burgundians, who were storming that city, 1472. In memory of this noble action, her descendants are exempted from taxes; and there is an annual procession at Beauvais, July 10, in which the women walk first.

HACKET (William) a famous English fanatic of the 16th century, who, after living a very irregular life, set up for a prophet, and contrived to seduce to his party Edmund Ceppinger and Henry Arlington, two persons of some learning. The former of these was called *The Prophet of Mercy*, the latter, *The Prophet of Judgment*; and these two new prophets undertook to make Hacket equal to Christ, and to raise the people for him, against the government, in 1592. They were however arrested; and, being brought to their trial, Hacket was sentenced to be hanged, Ceppinger starved himself in prison, and Arlington obtained a pardon.

HACKSPAN (Theodore) an ingenious and celebrated philologist, and Lutheran divine, born November 8, 1607, at Weimar. Having made himself master of Hebrew, and the other oriental languages, he was appointed first professor of them at Altorf, where he was also professor of divinity, and died there, January 19, 1659, aged 52. He left a great number of works on the Holy Scriptures, very learned and judicious, and much esteemed: the principal are, *Sylloge disputationum Theologicarum et Philologicarum*, Altorf, 1663, 4to.; *Interpres errabundus*; *et Lucubrationes . . . . in difficillima utriusque Testamenti Loca*, Altorf, 1645, 8vo. These two works may also be found in the *Thesaurus* of Thomas Crenius. *Miscellaneorum sacrorum Libri duo. Notæ Philologico-Theologicæ in rariora et difficiliora veteris et Novi Testamenti loca*, 3 vol. 8vo. *Observationes Arabico-Syriacæ in quædam loca veteris et Novi Testamenti*, 4to. *Specimen Theologiæ Thalmudicæ. Fides et Leges Muhammedis*, &c.

HADRIAN, v. ADRIAN.

HAFFENREFFER (Matthias) a learned German divine, born 1560, at Wirtemberg, who was professor of divinity at Tubingen, and chancellor of the university. He died in 1609, and left *Commentaries* on Nahum and Habakkuk; *Locis Theologicis*; and other theological and critical works.

HAGAR, an Egyptian woman, servant to Sarah, who gave her to Abraham as a secondary wife. She bore Ishmael about 1910 A. C.

HAGEDORN, a German poet, who has written *Fables* and *Tales* in imitation of Fontaine's, which are much admired by his countrymen.

HAGENBACK (Peter de) governor of Ferette for the duke of Burgundy, in which situation he behaved so tyrannically, that the people rebelled, tried, and beheaded him, May 9, 1474. The duke, to revenge his death, undertook an unfortunate war, in which he was killed.

HAGGAI (in Hebrew, Joy) one of the minor prophets, who, about 520 A. C. foretold to the Jews, that the glory of the second temple should exceed that of the first; by which he meant the coming of Christ. Some of the Psalms are ascribed to him.

HAGUENBOT (John) v. CORNARIUS.

HAGUENIER (John) a French poet of Burgundy, who wrote several pleasing songs. He died 1738, aged 60.

HAHN (Simon Frederick) a youth whose rapid progress in literature, from his infancy, ranks him among the premature geniuses. He was far advanced in ethics at ten years old, and understood several living languages; four years after, he delivered a speech on the origin of the cloyster of Bergen (his native place) which was printed with some other pieces. In 1708, he published a Continuation of the *Chronicon Bergense* of Meibomius; and, in 1711, printed two *Dissertations*; one on *Henry the Fowler*, the other on the kingdom of Arles, which do him great honour. After giving public lectures for some years at Halle, he was appointed professor of history at Helmstadt, though but 24 years old, and afterwards

wards made counsellor, historiographer, and librarian to his Britannic majesty at Hanover. He died 1729, aged 37, leaving the four first volumes of a *Hist. of the Empire*; *Collectio Monumentorum veterum et recentium ineditorum*, 2 vol. 8vo. &c.

HAILLAN (Bernard de Gerard, seigneur du) born of a noble family at Bourdeaux, who, after appearing in the literary world with some distinction, as a poet and translator, devoted himself to the study of history with so much success, that Charles IX. appointed him historiographer of France in 1571. His history of that kingdom is carried down from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. The most complete edition is 1627, 2 vol. fol. This is the first body of French history written in French. Henry III. to reward Haillan, honoured him with some gratuities, and with the office of genealogist to the order of the Holy Ghost. He had promised to continue his history to the reign of Henry IV. but did nothing towards it, and died November 23, 1610, at Paris, aged 76. He had been a Calvinist, but turned Catholic when he frequented the court. Besides the above-mentioned work, Haillan left a book *de l'Etat et Succès des Affaires de France*, 1613, 8vo. which is esteemed; a poem, entitled, *le Tombeau du Rois très Chrétien Henri II.* 8vo.; *l'Union des Princes*, a poem, 8vo.; *Regum Gallorum icones versibus expressæ*, 4to. *Hist. des Ducs d'Anjou*, 1580, 8vo. This author's works are more judicious, and more methodical, than most of those written in France before his time. He was much criticised, and treated those who censured him with haughtiness and contempt.

HALBAUER (Frederick) a learned Lutheran divine, born 1692, at Alstadt in Thuringia. He was professor of rhetoric and poetry 1713, and afterwards professor of divinity in the same academy 1738. He died 1750. His works are, *Lutherus politioris Litteraturæ cultor et æstimator*; *Ecclesia Lutherana elegantioris Litteraturæ Patrona*; *Commentationes Philologicæ in quædam loca. V. T. in quibus de recta juvenum educatione statui potest*; several academical Dissertations; Letters; Collections: new editions of eminent authors, &c.

HALDE (John Baptist du) a celebrated Jesuit, born February 1, 1674, at Paris. He was at first secretary to Pere Tellier, and afterwards director of the Congregation *des Artisans*, and died at Paris, August 18, 1743, in the Professed House of the Jesuits, where he had resided from 1708. His principal works are, *Description de la Chine, et de la Tartarie Chinoise*, 1735, 4 vol. fol. reprinted at Amsterdam, 1736, 4 vol. 4to. The Atlas is bound separately. There is an abridged translation of it in English, *London*, 1739, 4 vol. 8vo. It is a very curious and interesting work. *Lettres Edifiantes*, from the ninth Collection, inclusively, to the twenty-sixth: there are thirty-four of them. *Harangues* and *Poems*, in Latin, printed in 4to. as they came out.

HALE (Sir Matthew) a learned English writer, lord chief-justice of the king's bench in the reign of Charles II born November 1, 1609, at Alderney in Gloucestershire, who was not only a great lawyer, but an ingenious philosopher, and learned divine. He conducted himself with so much prudence during the civil wars, that he was esteemed by both parties, made chief baron of the exchequer, and knighted. He died 1676, aged 67. The following are his principal works: *The first Origin of Mankind*, fol.; *Contemplations, moral and divine*, 8vo.; *Difficiles nugæ, or, Observations on the Experiments of Toricelli*, 8vo.; *Essay on the Gravitation of Fluids*; *Observations on the principal natural Motions, particularly Rarefaction and Condensation*; *The Life and Death of Pomponius Atticus*, written by Cornelius Nepos, with political and moral reflections. *Pleas of the Crown*; History of *the Royal Statutes*, fol. &c. All the above are justly esteemed. Bishop Burnet has written his Life.

HALES (Stephen) doctor of divinity, chaplain to the prince of Wales, and member of the royal society, born 1678. This gentleman has immortalized his name by his discoveries, by his *Ventilator*, his *Vegetable Statics*, translated into French by M. de Buffon, *Paris*, 1735, 4to.; his *Animal Statics*, translated into French by de Sauvages, *Geneva*, 1744, 4to. and his *Method of making Salt-water fresh*, translated into French, 12mo. He died 1661, aged 83.

HALES (Alexander de) an eminent English divine of the Franciscan order,

called *The Irrefragable Doctor*, and, *The Fountain of Life*. He taught philosophy and theology at Paris, and composed a Summary of Divinity by order of Innocent IV. which is the only work known certainly to be his, *Nuremberg*, 1484, fol. 4 parts; or *Venice*, 1575, 4 vol. fol.

HALES (John) Greek professor at Oxford 1612, who, six years after, attended the ambassador sent to Holland by James I. while the synod of Dort was sitting, of which he gives an account in his *Letters*. Hales was a Calvinist in his youth, but renounced that doctrine upon hearing Episcopius. He had afterwards a canonry of Windsor, but was compelled to resign it during the troubles, in consequence of his attachment to his prince, and died extremely poor, May 19, 1656, aged 72, after having sold his noble library for a mere trifle. He left a treatise on *Schism*, written at the request, and for the use of his friend Chillingworth; *Sermons*, *Letters*, *Theological Opuscula*, 1716, 12mo. and other works much esteemed, in which he discovers a spirit of peace and concord respecting ecclesiastical affairs. v. ALES.

HALI, son-in-law of Selim II. and general of the Turkish fleet in 1570 and 1571, which engaged the Venetian and Spanish fleets in the gulph of Lepanto. His death decided the victory in favour of the Christians, and D. John of Austria took both his sons prisoners. One died at Rome, and the other was sent back to his mother, who had obtained his freedom by magnificent presents.

HALI BEIGH, chief dragoman or interpreter to the grand signior in the 17th century. His original name was Albert Bobowski, born of Christian parents in Poland, but, having been taken by the Tartars while very young, he was sold to the Turks, and educated in their religion in the seraglio. Hali Beigh understood a great number of languages, and is supposed to have furnished Paul Ricaut with materials for his book entitled, The present state of the Ottoman Empire. He corresponded much with the English, translated the *Bible* and *Catechism* of the Church of England into the Turkish language, wrote a Turkish *Grammar* and *Dictionary*, with other works, most of which remain in MS. Hali intended again to embrace Christianity, but died first, about 1675. His chief work is a *Treatise on the Liturgy of the Turks, their Pilgrimage to Mecca, their Circumcision, and Manner of visiting the Sick*. This treatise has been published in Latin by Thomas Smith, in the Appendix to Abraham Peritsol's *Cosmography*, Oxford, 1691, 4to.

HALL (Joseph) born July 1, 1574, at Ashby in Leicestershire; successively professor of rhetoric, dean of Worcester, bishop of Exeter, and, lastly, bishop of Norwich. He visited France and Holland, and was a great sufferer during the civil wars, in consequence of his attachment to the king, having been several times imprisoned, and stripped of his property. He died 1656. Bishop Hall has left *A Treatise against Travelling*; a very ingenious book on the manners and characters of different nations, entitled, *Mundus alter et idem*, Utrecht, 1643, 12mo.; *Consolations*, *Sermons*, *Commentaries on the Bible*, *Meditations*, and other works, collected in one vol. fol. London, 1662; the style of which has gained him the title of, *The English Seneca*. Several of this prelate's works have been translated into French by Jacquemot; among others, his *Letters*, Geneva, 1627, 12mo.

HALLE', or HALLEY (Peter) *Hallaus*, born September 8, 1611, at Bayeux. He was appointed professor of rhetoric, and rector of the university of Caen; and, being afterwards carried to Paris by M. Seguier, was teacher of rhetoric in the college of Harcourt, then Greek reader at the royal college, and at length professor of canon law. He died, December 27, 1689, aged 78, leaving a Collection of Poems and Speeches in Latin, 1655, 8vo. which are esteemed, and several works on law.

HALLE', or HALLEY (Anthony) professor of rhetoric at Caen, and one of the best Latin poets of his age. He died June 3, 1675, at Paris, aged 83, and left several *Poems*, 8vo. and some tracts on the Latin grammar.

HALLE' (Claudius Guy) a skilful painter, born 1651, at Paris, and had been a pupil of his father's, Daniel Hallé, who was also a good artist. He became director of the academy of painting,

painting, and was esteemed for his talents. He died 1736, at Paris. His compositions are rich, his heads graceful, his drawing correct, and his colouring pleasing. Several of this painter's works may be seen in Paris, at Notre Dame, St. André, &c.; some of them have been engraved. M. Noël Hallé, his son and pupil, and M. Restout, his son-in-law, have distinguished themselves in the same art.

HALLER (Albert) a native of Bern, member of the academy of sciences at Gottingen, and of the œconomical society at Bern. He acquired so great a reputation as a physician, that all the academies of science in Europe were ambitious of having him for a member, and he was chosen into that of Paris 1755. Haller was also knight of the polar star. He married twice at Bern, and died there December 13, 1777. His works are collected in three volumes, 4to. entitled, *Opuscula Minora*; *Stirpes Helveticæ*, Gottingæ, 1742, fol.; besides which he was editor of several works on Physic and Natural History, and large collections of thesises, as, *Disputationes Anatomicæ*, 8 vol. 4to.; *Disputationes de Morbis*, 7 vol. 4to.; *Elementa Physiologiæ*, 8 vol. 4to.; *Disputationes Chirurgicæ*, 5 vol. 4to.; *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Theoreticæ et Practicæ*, 4 vol. 4to. Haller published, in French, *La Formation du Poulet*, 12mo.; *l'Irritabilité des Nerfs*, 2 vol. 12mo. He amused himself with poetry in his youth; and there is a French translation of part of his compositions of this kind, 1775, 8vo. with elegant vignettes.

HALLEY (Edmund) born November 8, 1656, in London. He went to the island of St. Helena in 1676, to make astronomical discoveries, and undertook several other voyages in the following years. He succeeded Wallis, in 1703, as professor of Geometry at Oxford; was appointed secretary to the royal society 1713; astronomer royal of Greenwich observatory 1720, on the death of Flamsteed; and admitted as a foreign member of the academy of sciences at Paris 1729. He married in 1682, and died at Greenwich, January 25, 1742, aged 86. His principal works are, *Catalogus Stellarum Australiorum*, London, 1678, 4to.; *Tabulæ Astronomicæ*, London, 1749, 4to. There is a French translation by the abbé Chappe d'Auterach, 1754, 8vo. and another by M. de la Lande, 1759, 8vo. *An Abridgement of the Astronomy of Comets*; *Theory of the Variations of the Compass*. A direct and geometrical method of finding the Aphelia and Excentricities of the Planets, &c. in the Philosophical Transactions. The world is also obliged to him for the publication of several of Newton's works. Halley was that great man's intimate friend, and frequently communicated his discoveries to him.

HALLIER (Francis) doctor and professor of the Sorbonne, archdeacon of Dinan, prebendary of Chartres, syndic of the faculty of divinity at Paris, and, at length, bishop of Cavaillon in 1656. He travelled into Greece, Italy, and England. Urban VIII. had so great a value for him, that he twice nominated him to the bishopric of Toul; and wishing to create two cardinals, *pour la science*, one of which should be a Frenchman, the other a Spaniard, proposed him, with father de Lugo, for that dignity in 1743; but a strong faction, and some reasons of state, placed the hat designed for M. Hallier on the head of the commander of Valencey. M. Hallier appeared with great distinction, as proctor, at the assembly of the French clergy 1645, in which the *Rules* concerning the Regulars were revived, which he explained by a learned *Commentary*. On his second visit to Rome, in 1652, he solicited, both by personal application and by writing, the condemnation of the five famous Propositions of Jansenius, and obtained the bull *Cum occasione* against them. He died in 1659, worn out with sickness and infirmities, aged 64. His principal works are, *Defence of a Censure of the Faculty of Theology at Paris respecting the Bishops of England against the Jesuits*; Treatise on the Hierarchy; a treatise *on Elections and Ordinations*, 1636, fol.; the latter is esteemed a master-piece, by which he acquired great reputation, both at Rome and in France; various pieces against the five Propositions of Jansenius. These works discover profound learning, and abound with very strong and solid reasoning. They are all in Latin. v. HOSPITAL.

HALLMANN (John Christian) a German poet of the 17th century, author of several theatrical pieces. He renounced

renounced the Lutheran religion to embrace that of the Catholics, and died in great poverty at Breslaw 1704.

HALYATTES, v. ALYATTES.

HAM, youngest son of Noah, born about 2476 A. C. who devoted himself to husbandry. His father having intoxicated himself, through ignorance of the strength of wine, and falling asleep uncovered, Ham saw him, and told his brothers, that he might expose him to their ridicule; which circumstance being known to Noah, caused him to punish Ham, by cursing Canaan his son. It is supposed that Ham reigned afterwards in Egypt, and was worshipped under the name of Jupiter Hammon.

HAMAN, an Amalekite, and favourite of Ahasuerus, king of Persia; who, being enraged because Mordecai would not bow the knee before him, obtained an order from the king for destroying all the Jews in one day. But Ahasuerus being informed that Mordecai had discovered a conspiracy against his person, and had not been rewarded for it, ordered Haman to lead him through the city on horseback, and proclaim, *Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honour*. Haman was afterwards hanged on a gallows which he had prepared for Mordecai.

HAMAYDE (Ignatius Francis de la) an eminent civilian, doctor and professor of law at Louvain, who was consulted from all parts on the most important affairs, and admitted into several councils in the Low Countries. He died March 21, 1712, at Louvain, aged 64. His most celebrated work is a treatise *de recusationibus judicum*, of which great use is made in the courts of judicature.

HAMBERGER (George Albrecht) a celebrated professor of physic and mathematics at Jena, born November 26, 1662, at Beyerberg in Franconia, and died February 13, 1716, at Jena. He left several valuable physical and mathematical treatises, the most known among which are, *De iride diluvii*; *De opticis oculorum vitiis*; *De Hydraulica*; *De Frigore*; *De Basi computi Ecclesiastici*; *De Deo ex inspectione cordis demonstrato*; a dissertation *de meritis Germanorum in Mathesi*, &c.

HAMEL (John Baptist du) born 1624, at Vire, son of Nicholas Hamel, an advocate in that city. He explained Theodosius' *Spherics* in a small treatise, and added a short but very perspicuous tract on *Trigonometry*, intended as an introduction to astronomy. He entered among the fathers of the oratory, but left them eight years after to be curate of Neuille-sur-Marne. He published his *Astronomia Physica*, Paris, 1660, 4to. and his treatise *on Meteors and Fossils*, 1659, 4to. to promote the study of Natural Philosophy. They are ingenious dialogues, written in very pure Latin. M. de Hamel quitted his curacy at the end of three years, and published the celebrated book *de Consensu veteris et novæ Philosophiæ*, Rouen, 1675, 4to. In 1666, he was chosen secretary to the academy of sciences, and afterwards accompanied M. de Croissy to Aix-la-Chapelle, and then into England, where the Catholics so highly esteemed his piety, that they used to say, when going to the French ambassador's chapel, *Let us go to the mass of the holy priest*. On his return to Paris, he was made professor of philosophy at the royal college. In 1697, M. du Hamel requested the academy to provide him a successor in the secretary's office, on account of his infirmities; and M. de Fontenelle was chosen. He died at Paris, by the gentle and gradual decays of old age, August 6, 1706, aged near 83. His principal works, besides those above mentioned, are, a treatise, *De corporum affectionibus*; *De mente humana*; a book, *De corpore animato*, which treats of experimental philosophy, and especially anatomy; a complete course of philosophy, according to the method used in the colleges, entitled, *Philosophia vetus et nova ad usum Scholæ accommodata*, 1700, 6 vol. 12mo. He drew up this course of philosophy for the abbé Colbert, who taught at the college of Burgundy. It is deservedly esteemed, and has gone through many editions. A course of divinity, entitled, *Theologia speculatrix et practica*, 1691, 7 vol. 8vo.; an abridgement of the same, entitled, *Theologiæ Clericorum Seminariis accommodatæ summarium*, in 5 vol.; *Prolegomena* to the Bible, with *Commentaries* on the *Pentateuch*, *Psalms*, &c.; and Notes on the whole Bible, printed with the text, 1706, fol.; *Hist. of the Academy of Sciences*; the last edition

tion is 1701, 4to. *Opera Philosophica et Astronomica*, Norimbergiæ, 1681, 4 tom. 4to. The above are in pure and elegant Latin.

HAMELMANNE (Herman) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Osnabrug in 1525, who began to preach that doctrine at Camen; but, being driven from thence, was received by the canons at Bilefeldt, and taught the youth there according to Luther's catechism. His enemies obliged him to retire to Rostock, where he took a doctor of divinity's degree, and attended the Conference at Antwerp in 1567, by desire of the prince of Orange. He was appointed superintendant of the churches in the duchy of Brunswick, that they might be regulated according to the Confession of Augsburg; and, at last, superintendant-general of the county of Oldenburg, 1593; and died June 27, 1595. His principal works are, *Commentaria in Pentateuchum*, Dilingæ, 1563, fol.; *Historia Westphalorum Sæculi* XVI.; *Chronicum Oldenburgicum*, &c.

HAMILCAR, the name of several Carthaginian captains. Hamilcar *Barcas*, Hannibal's father, the most famous among them, ravaged the Italian coasts during five years, and was defeated, with his fleet, near Trepani, 242 A.C. which defeat put an end to the first Punic war. Hamilcar began the second; went into Spain, where he subdued the most warlike nations, and was killed in battle as he was preparing to enter Italy, 228 A.C. He left three sons, whom he had trained up, as he said, like three lions, to tear Rome in pieces. It was this general who made Hannibal, his eldest son, swear an eternal enmity against the Romans.

HAMILTON (Anthony, earl of) born in Ireland, descended from the illustrious and ancient house of Hamilton in Scotland. He has left some elegant poems, among which the *Epistle to the Count de Grammont* is particularly admired; it is a mixture of verse and prose, and esteemed a master-piece in its kind. He was the first who wrote Romances (*Les 4 Facardins*; *le Belier*; *Fleur d'Epine*) in a pleasant style, different from Scarron's burlesque. The *Memoires du Compte de Grammont* are also ascribed to him. It is one of the best written French works, and the best of lord Hamilton's. His works have been printed in 6 vol. 12mo. to which a Supplement appeared, 1776, 12mo. He died at St. Germain-en-Laye, April 21, 1720, aged about 74. His sister married the count de Grammont.

HAMMOND (Henry) one of the most learned English divines, born August 26, at Chertsey in Surrey, and admitted doctor of divinity at Oxford, 1638. He continued firm in his attachment to the royal family during the troubles of England, which occasioned him much vexation from the opposite party. Dr. Hammond was fixed upon to superintend the diocese of Worcester when Charles II. was about to be recalled, and intended for its bisbop, but died soon after, Apr. 25, 1660, aged 55. He left many valuable works, printed at London 1684, 4 vol. fol.; the greater part are in English. His *Practical Catechism*, and *Notes on the New Testament*, and *Psalms*, are particularly esteemed. M. le Clerc has translated this author's Notes on the New Testament into Latin, and published them 1697, with a great number of his own, 2 vol. fol.

HAMON, a writing-master, a native of Blois, who taught Charles IX. and became his secretary. He undertook to publish specimens of the handwritings of all ages, from the MSS. in the king's library, that of St. Germains-des-Pres, and St. Denis; but, being convicted of having forged false pieces, was hanged March 7, 1569. The Huguenots, supposing that he died for his religion, have made him a martyr.

HAMON (John) a skilful physician, doctor of the faculty of Paris, born at Cherbourg, in the diocese of Coutances in Normandy. He was tutor to M. de Harlay, first president of the parliament at Paris,; but afterwards, preferring retirement and a private life to all the emoluments which his talents might have procured him, he disposed of his property among the poor, sold his library, and withdrew to the solitude of Port-Royal in the Fields. He was physician to this abbey, where he led a very austere life during 30 years, visited the sick poor in the country, relieved and comforted them, studied the Greek and Latin fathers,

thers, councils, and ecclesiastical writers, collecting from them the finest passages. He died February 22, 1687, aged 69. His principal works are, *Recueil de divers Traités de Pieté*, Paris, 1675, 2 vol. 12mo.; two other Collections in 8vo, printed 1689; *La Pratique de la Priere continuelle, ou Sentimens d'une Ame vivement touchée de Dieu*, 12mo.; *Explications du Cantique des Cantiques*, with a long Preface by M. Nichole, *Paris*, 1708, 4 vol. 12mo.; *Ægræ Animæ dolorem lenire tonantis pia in Psalmum* 118 *soliloquia*, 1684, 12mo. and with some pieces, by the same author, under the title of *Christiani cordis gemitus in Psal.* 118, 1732, 2 vol. 12mo. M. Fontaine and M. Gouget have translated into French. A small tract on Excommunication, 4to. reprinted in a Collection of Pious Tracts for the Consolation of the Nuns of Port Royal, 1727, and 1730, 2 vol. 22mo. A Criticism on Pere Cellot, a Jesuit, entitled, *Apologia Patris Cellotii*, 1648, 12mo. under the name of Alype de St. Croix; and a great number of other works on morality, &c. The celebrated Boileau has left the following lines in praise of Hamon:

Tout brillant de savoir, d'esprit, et d'eloquence,
Il courut au desert chercher l'obscurite,
Aux Pauvres consacra son bien et sa science,
Et trente ans dans le jeune et dans l'austerite
Fit son unique volupte
Des travaux de la penitence.

HAMZA, a Mahometan doctor, who lived under the caliph Hakim 1020, and, being discontented with the government, endeavoured to excite a revolution, by composing the book of the Mysteries of the Unity, in opposition to the Koran, with a view of overthrowing the Mahometan religion. M. Petit de la Croix calls this work the cream of Arabic eloquence: the Koran, however, was always preferred to it.

HANCKIUS (Martin) born February 16, 1633, at Breslaw. Some theses which he maintained did him so much honour, that he was invited to Gotha, where he was made professor of morality, politics, and history; and appointed, afterwards, professor of history, politics, and rhetoric, at Breslaw, 1661; librarian of the Elizabeth library, in the same city, 1670; patron of the College of Elizabeth 1681; and, in 1688, teacher and inspector of all the schools of the Augsburg confession in that country. He died at Breslaw, April 24, 1709, aged 77, having had two sons and two daughters. Hanckius left several valuable works, the principal of which are, *De Romanarum et Bisantinarum rerum Scriptoribus*, 1667, 1675, and 1677, 3 vol. 4to.; *Antiquitates Silesiacæ ad annum* 1170, 1707, 2 vol. 4to.; *De Silesiis indigenis eruditis*, from 1165 to 1550, 1702 and 1705, 4to.; *Speeches*, &c.

HANDEL (George Frederick) a very eminent musician, born at Halle in Saxony, son of George Handel, valet de chambre to Augustus, duke of Saxony, late administrator of the archbishopric of Magdeburg. He learned composition, and to play on the harpsichord, of the celebrated Frederick William Zachan, and went young to England, where he charmed the English by his Operas, who loaded him with wealth and honours through life. He died April 14, 1759, at London, aged 74. He left a fortune of 20,000 pounds. His works are much esteemed, and a monument is erected to his memory.

HANGEST (Jerome de) a learned doctor of the house of Sorbonne, born at Compiegne, and descended from a noble and ancient family. He was canon, teacher, and grand vicar of the church at Mans, under cardinal de Bourbon, bishop of that city, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Lutherans. He died September 8, 1538, at Mans, leaving several works, the most curious among which is a treatise *des Academies*, against Luther, in which Hangest defends the Universities, and justifies good scholastic divinity, which he defines to be, *the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, according to the sense approved by the Church, making use of the interpretations of the orthodox doctors, without despising the suffrages of other institutions.* He also left a controversial treatise, entitled, *Lumiere Evangélique sur la Sainte Eucharistie*; another, *de Libero arbitrio*, &c.

HANIFITES, v. ABOUL HANIFAH.

HANKIUS, v. HANCKIUS.

HANNAH, mother of Samuel, and wife of Elkanah, whose prayers God heard,

heard, and granted her a son about 1155 A. C.

HANNEKEN (Memnon) a celebrated Lutheran divine, born March 1, 1595, at Blaxen in the county of Oldenburg, into which county, and Delmenhorst, his ancestors had introduced Lutheranism. He was professor of morality, afterwards of divinity and oriental languages at Marpurg, and, lastly, superintendant of the churches of Lubec, where he died February 17, 1671. His principal works are, *Scutum Catholicæ veritatis*, against the Jesuit Thomas Henrici; an *Examination* of the Jesuit Becan's *Manual*; a *Hebrew Grammar*; *Expositio Epistolæ Pauli ad Ephesios*, Marpurg, 1631, 4to.; *Synopsis Theologiæ*; *Trenicum Catholico Evangelicum*; *de Justificatione Hominis*, &c. His son, Philip Lewis Hanneken, who died professor of divinity at Wittemberg, June 16, 1706, has also left several works on the Scriptures in 4to. and 12mo.

HANNIBAL *the Great*, general of the Carthaginians, and one of their most famous captains. His father, Hamilcar, had made him swear on the altar to pursue the Romans till death. Hannibal was made commander of the Carthaginian army in Spain 220 A. C. at the age of 26; took Salamanca and Saguntum, and from thence went to attack the Romans in their own country; passed the Rhone, opened himself a passage cross the Alps, and entered Italy with an army of 90,000 foot and 12,000 horse 218 A. C. He immediately took Turin, defeated Cornelius Scipio near Pavia, and Sempronius Longus near the river Trebia, and gained a great victory the year following, over Cn. Flaminius, by the lake Thrasymene, where the Romans lost 15,000 foot and 4000 horse. Quintus Fabius Maximus, who had been appointed dictator, contrived to weary Hannibal by delays; but the time of his dictatorship being expired, the rash consul, Terentius Varo, was defeated at the battle of Cannæ 216 A. C. in which his colleague, Paulus Emilius, was killed, with 40,000 foot, 2,700 horse, and the flower of the Roman nobility. Hannibal sent three bushels of rings to Carthage, taken from 5,630 knights, who fell in the engagement. Livy asserts, that had the conqueror taken advantage of this victory, and marched directly to Rome, there had been an end of the republic; but St. Evremont, and M. Rollin are of a different opinion. However that may be, the stay which this general made at Capua left the enemy leisure to recover from their consternation, and Fabius Maximus continued to harass him. Five years after this, 211 A. C. Hannibal encamped before the gates of Rome; but the Romans were so little alarmed, that they sent considerable reinforcements into Spain that very day, and the field in which his tent was pitched sold for its full value. The rains obliged him to raise the siege, and Marcellus the consul afterwards engaged Hannibal in three battles three days successively, with different fortune, and offered him battle on the fourth; but Hannibal retired, saying, *What is to be done with this man, who can neither conquer nor be conquered?* Marcellus was killed the year following in an ambuscade. Some time after, Claudius Nero, who had encamped before Hannibal, left his camp secretly, with the greatest part of his forces, to go against Asdrubal, Hannibal's brother, who was bringing him succours: they engaged, and Asdrubal was killed, with 55,000 men. Nero, returning to his camp, caused the head of Asdrubal to be thrown into that of Hannibal, which the general seeing, said he no longer doubted the ruin of Carthage. Hannibal was afterwards recalled into Africa to oppose Scipio, and returned thither 16 years after his entrance into Italy, 202 A. C. They engaged in battle the following year near Zama, and Hannibal, being defeated, retired first to Antiochus, then to Prusias, king of Bithynia; where, fearing to fall into the hands of the Romans, he poisoned himself 183 A. C. at the age of 64.

HANNO, one of the most powerful citizens of Carthage, who, wanting to become master of the republic, invited the senators to his daughter's wedding, with an intention to poison them. The plot being discovered, the senate, who feared his influence, contented themselves with prohibiting the too great magnificence of marriages. Hanno, desirous of obtaining by force what he could not by stratagem, retired to a

strong castle with 20,000 slaves, where he was stormed, and destroyed with his whole family.

HANNO, a Carthaginian general, employed to sail round Africa. He entered the ocean by what is now called *the Strait of Gibralter*; discovered several countries, and would have continued his voyage had he not been in want of provisions. A book, entitled, *The Voyages of Hanno*, which was published in Greek by Gelenius, 1533, has been ascribed to him. Henry Bekler gave good editions of it in Greek and Latin, with Notes, *Leyden*, 1674, 12mo. and in *Geographi Veteres*, Oxford, 4 vol. 8vo. but this work is of much later date than the time of Hanno, there being every reason to suppose he was the famous Carthaginian general who carried on the war against Agathocles, when Carthage was in its most flourishing state.

HANTEVILLE (John de) an English monk of St. Alban's, who was living at Paris at the end of the 12th century. He wrote a moral poem upon the vices of mankind, entitled, *Architrenius*, in 9 books, Paris, 1517, 4to. and has been called by the name of his poem, *Architrenius*, as we might say, *Archi-Jeremiah*, from the Greek title of the Lamentations.

HANNSACHS, a German poet of Nuremberg. He was a shoemaker, and dean of the tradesmen, who formed a society, or brotherhood of poets, by the name of *Meister Souger*, or *Masters Poets*. This society was divided into *Journeymen, Poets*; *Companions, Poets*; and *Masters, Poets*; nor could any one make verses in quiet whose name was not enrolled in the registers of these poetical artisans. Their dean, Hannsachs, has left five large folios of paltry verses; and a still greater number issued from the other shops of this society of mechanic bards.

HARALD, v. HAROLD.

HARBART (Burchard) a learned Lutheran, professor of divinity at Leipsic, born 1546, at Conitz in Prussia, of a noble and ancient family, and died February 17, 1614. His works are, *Doctrina de Conjugio*; *de Confessione*; *de Magistratu Politico*; *Theses de Smalcaldinæ Confessionis articulis*; *de Lege divina*.

HARCOURT (Henry de Lorraine, count de) and d'Armagnac, second son of Charles I. duc d'Elbœuf, who began to distinguish himself at the battle of Prague in 1620; and, returning to France, served in the army of Louis XIII. retook the isles St. Honorat and St. Marguerite; took Turin 1640, and Coni 1641. The king rewarded him with the government of Guienne, and the office of grand equerry of France 1643. He was sent on an embassy to London, with a view of appeasing the troubles there, which attempt proved unsuccessful; but, being appointed viceroy of Catalonia, he gained several victories till the siege of Lerida, where he lost his cannon and baggage. In 1649, he served in the Netherlands, and joined the court party in the civil wars of 1651 and 1652, from which, however, receiving some cause of dissatisfaction, he quitted the government of Alsace for that of Anjou. He died suddenly in the abbey of Royaumont, July 25, 1669, aged 65. His posterity continues in M. le prince de Lambesc, duke d'Elbœuf.

HARCOURT (Henry duke d') peer and marechal of France, captain of the life-guards, &c. born April 2, 1654, of a noble and ancient Norman family, eminent for persons of merit. He entered the service at eighteen, signalized himself in various battles and sieges, and, being sent into Spain as ambassador extraordinary 1697, changed the antipathy of that nation against the French into good will, and inclined Charles II. to favour the house of Bourbon. At his return, the marquisate of Beuvron was raised to a duchy, by the title of Harcourt, November 1700, as a reward, and he received the marechal's staff three years after. He died October 19, 1718, aged 64. He had, besides other children, by Mary-Anne Claudia Brulard, his wife, Francis duke d'Harcourt, peer and marechal of France, captain of the life-guards, born November 4, 1690, and died 1750; Lewis Abraham, born November 10, 1694, honorary dean of the church of Paris, and abbot of Gigny and Prueilly, and died September 1750; and Henry Claudius, lieutenant-general, who died 1766, aged 62, to whose memory his widow erected a magnificent monument, 1766, in Notre Dame at Paris.

HARDION (James) born 1686, admitted into the academy of inscriptions 1711, and the French academy 1730. He was appointed by the king to instruct the mesdames of France in mythology, geography, and history; and it was for their use that he composed a Poetical History, 3 vol. 12mo. and a Universal History, of which 18 vols. have appeared; and M. Linguet has published two in continuation. He died 1766.

HARDOUIN (John) a Jesuit, famous for his learning and singular sentiments, son of a bookseller of Quimper. His idea was, that all the works supposed to be ancient, ecclesiastical as well as profane, were fabricated by the monks in the 13th century, excepting only *Cicero's works*, *Pliny's Natural History*, *Virgil's Georgics*, *the Satires and Epistles of Horace*, and a few others. He first unfolded this system in his *Chronologie rétablie par les Medailles*, which raised, very justly, all the learned against him; for, not to mention the incontestable proofs we have of the authenticity of ancient books, how is it possible that such perfect works as *Virgil's Æneid*, *the Odes of Horace*, &c. should be composed by the monks, and other writers of the 13th century, who were all devoid of taste, learning and style, as appears from all the books of that time. The Jesuits disowned, and publicly condemned, Pere Hardouin's system, and obliged him to retract it. This he did, but never changed his opinion, and died September 3, 1729, at Paris, aged 83. His principal works are, an edition of Pliny the Naturalist, with Notes, 1685, 5 vol. 4to. and 1723, 3 vol. fol.: this edition is much valued. An edition of the Councils, 1715, 12 vol. fol. which made much noise: the index is esteemed; it is a re-impression of the preceding one of the Louvre, 1644, enlarged, 37 vol. fol.; *la Chronologie retablie par les Médailles*, Paris, 1697, 2 vol. small 4to.; *A Commentary on the New Testament*, Amsterdam, 1741, fol. in which he asserts that our Saviour and the Apostles preached in Latin. A good edition of the *Orations of Themistius*; *Opera Selecta*, 1709, fol.; *Opuscula Varia*, Amsterdam, 1733, fol. This last contains that singular treatise, entitled, *Athei detecti*: it is more esteemed than the preceding. *A Treatise on the last Passover of Jesus Christ*, 1693, 4to. 2 vol. 12mo. against P. Courayer on the Validity of English Ordinations, &c. These works are all filled with strange paradoxes and visions. An octavo volume appeared in London, 1766, entitled, *J. Hardouini ad Censuram veterum scriptorum prolegomena*, in which he defends his system respecting the ancients, notwithstanding the retractation he had been compelled to make in 1707; and it is impossible to err with more ingenuity and learning. This author's character is well enough drawn in the following epitaph, which was written for him by the learned and celebrated M. Verner, professor of divinity at Geneva:

In expectatione Judicii
Hic jacet
Hominum paradoxotatos
Natione Gallus, Religione Romanus,
Orbis Litterati portentum:
Venerandæ antiquitatis cultor et destructor,
Docte febricitans
Somnia et inaudita commenta vigilans edidit,
Scepticum pie egit.
Credulitate puer, audacia juvenis, deliriis senex.

It is asserted that a Jesuit, one of P. Hardouin's friends, representing to him one day that the public were much disgusted with his paradoxes and absurdities, the latter said hastily, *Do you suppose I would rise at four in the morning all my life to say only what others have said before me? But it happens sometimes*, replied his friend, *that those who rise so early compose before they are quite awake, and are by that means in danger of publishing many reveries.*

HARDY (Alexander) a French poet who began to be noticed in the reign of Henry IV. He belonged to a set of players, and furnished them with as many pieces as they could act; but writing for bread, and with extreme rapidity, he neglected all theatrical rules, particularly decency, and wrote nothing well. He died about 1630. Forty-one of his pieces have been printed in six thick volumes, octavo.

HAREE (Francis) *Haræus*, a native of Utrecht, who taught rhetoric at Douay, and travelled afterwards into Germany, Italy, and Muscovy. He accompanied father Poussevin, who was sent there by the pope as nuncio.

On his return, he was made canon of Bois-le-duc, then of Namur, and Louvain, at which last place he died, January 12, 1632. His principal works are, *Biblia sacra expositionibus priscorum Patrum litteralibus et mysticis illustrata*, Antwerp, 1630, fol.; *Catena aurea in IV Evangelia*, 1625, 8vo.; *Annales Ducum Brabantiæ, ac tumultuum Belgicorum*; an Abridgement of the *Lives of the Saints*, taken chiefly from Surius, 8vo.; *A Chronology*, Antwerp, 1614, 4to. &c.

HARIOT (Thomas) a learned English mathematician, born at Oxford, whose abilities having gained him the favour of Sir Walter Raleigh, was sent by him to Virginia 1585. Hariot published an account of that country in English, 1588, fol. translated into Latin, *Francfort*, 1588, with plates by J. de Bry, and was introduced at his return to Henry earl of Northampton, who settled a pension upon him. The English assert, that Descartes has copied Hariot on Algebra, and that the honour of the invention is due to the latter. This dispute between Hariot and Descartes about Algebra, is much like that in our time between Leibnitz and Newton respecting *differential* and *integral* calculation, on which subject the works of Wallis may be consulted. Hariot's book, which gave rise to this controversy, is entitled, *Practice of the analytic Method for solving Algebraic Equations*, London, 1631, fol. in Latin. He died at London, July 2, 1621, aged 60.

HARLAY (Achilles de) first president of the parliament of Paris, born March 7, 1536, son of Christopher de Harlay, president *à Mortier* in the same parliament, and one of the most learned and upright magistrates of his time. Achilles was counsellor to the parliament at 22 years of age, president at 36, and first president on the death of Christopher de Thou, his father-in-law. He discharged the duties of his office with admirable wisdom and integrity, and boldly answered the Heads of the League, *That his soul was God's, and his heart the king's, though his body was in the power of rebels.* They kept him prisoner in the Bastile for some time, after which he returned to the king. This great man resigned his office to Nicholas de Verdun, and died October 23, 1616, aged 80. He must be distinguished from Achilles de Harlay, counsellor, attorney-general, afterwards first president of the parliament of Paris, one of the greatest magistrates of his age. This latter was son of Achilles de Harlay, the second of that name, maître des requêtes, counsellor of state, and attorney-general of the parliament of Paris. He resigned his office of first president in 1707, and died July 23, 1712, aged 73.

HARLAY (Francis de) archbishop of Rouen, afterwards of Paris, duke and peer of France, provisor or master of the Sorbonne, and the college of Navarre, member of the French academy, born 1625, at Paris, son of Achilles de Harlay, marquis de Champvallon. He was appointed to the archbishopric of Rouen, when only 26, on the death of his uncle, Francis de Harlay, in 1653, who wrote some *Observations* on the *Epistle to the Romans*, which he printed at the castle of Gaillon, 1641, 8vo. M. de Harlay was much admired for his preaching and discourses, and brought back many Protestants to the Catholic church. He succeeded M. de Perefixe in the see of Paris 1671; made several useful establishments; held public conferences on morality in the great hall of his palace; gave salutary rules in synods, and presided as head in several general assemblies of the clergy. The king gave him many public proofs of his esteem and confidence, and had nominated him to the cardinalate; but he died of an apoplexy before he received the hat, August 6, 1695, aged 70. This prelate's conduct in the affairs of the *Regale* and *Formulary*, made him many enemies, who attacked him on the subject of his manners, which were indeed very far from exemplary; but he nevertheless governed his diocese with great prudence and credit. The abbé le Gendre has written his *Life* in Latin, 4to. and his *Eulogy* in French.

HARLAY (Nicholas de) seigneur de Sancy, superintendant of the finances and buildings, first maître d'hôtel to the king, ambassador in Germany and England, colonel-general of the Swiss, governor of Châlons-sur-Saone, lieutenant-general in Burgundy, and knight of the king's orders; son of Robert de Harlay, seigneur de Sancy, and counsellor to the parliament of Paris. He distinguished himself by his talents and

and merit, and was extremely serviceable to Henry III. and Henry IV. and died October 17, 1629. Being present at the king's council, while only maître des requêtes, while the means of making war against the League were deliberating upon, he proposed to raise an army of Swiss. The council, knowing the king had no money, laughed at him; but he undertook it nevertheless, and, setting out without any, persuaded the Genevese and Swiss to declare war against the duke of Savoy. He promised them some cavalry, which he never sent; but they raised ten thousand foot, and a hundred thousand crowns. Being at the head of this army, he took some places from the duke, and persuaded the Swiss to approve his leading these forces to the king. There is a Discourse written by him, on *the Affairs of his own Time*, which contains many curious particulars of the reigns of Henry III. and IV. Several of his Remonstrances to queen Mary de Medicis may be found in Villeroy's *Memoirs*. The satire entitled, *Confession Catholique de Sancy*, published by d'Aubigné in the Journal of Henry III. was written against M. de Harlay, and chiefly because he turned Catholic.

HARMODIUS, v. PISISTRATES.

HARO (don Lewis de) a celebrated statesman, prime minister in the reign of Philip IV. king of Spain, son of don Diego de Haro, and Frances de Guzman, sister of Gaspar de Guzman, count duke d'Olivarez, who had also been prime minister to Philip IV. and, dying without children, his nephew, don Lewis de Haro, succeeded to all his possessions. This nobleman endeared himself to the king by his amiable temper and great abilities, and rendered him important services. He concluded the peace of the Netherlands, and that of France, 1659, with cardinal Richelieu, which was followed by the marriage of Louis XIV. with the infanta of Spain. His Catholic majesty, in favour of this minister, raised the marquisate del Carpio into a grandee duchy of the first order 1660, and gave him the surname of *Paz*, to perpetuate, in his family, the memory of the famous peace which he made in 1659. Don Lewis de Haro died, loaded with glory and honour, November 17, 1661, aged 63. He married Catherine de Cordoua, and had by her, besides other children, Jaspar, and John dominick de Haro, the latter of whom died without issue. Jaspar was viceroy of Naples, and died November 16, 1687, leaving, by Antoinetta de la Cerda, an only daughter, named Catherine de Haro de Guzman, who married Francis de Toledo, duke of Alba, 1688.

HAROLD, HARAULD, or HARALD, king of England, natural son of Canute I. whom he succeeded 1035. The English would have crowned his legitimate son, Canute II. but Harold, proving the strongest, gained the throne. The year following, he sent a letter in queen Emma's name, inviting Alfred and Edward, sons of Emma and Ethelred II. to come to England. The two young princes fell into the snare; Alfred was arrested, his eyes were put out, and he died soon after. Edward returned into Normandy, and queen Emma took refuge in Flanders with earl Baudouin. Harold made himself odious by his crimes and died childless, 1039.

HAROLD II. son of earl Godwin, caused himself to be proclaimed king on the death of St. Edward III. 1066, instead of Edgar, the lawful heir of England. Two powerful rivals, however, disputed the kingdom with him, Tosti, his brother, and William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy. He engaged them, in a short time, in two bloody battles, but with very different success. In the first, which was fought at Stamford bridge, he gained a complete victory over Tosti, and the king of Norway, who had joined his party, and perished with him; but, in the second, fought at Hastings, or, according to others, at Senlack, against William, he lost his crown and life. Thus ended the Anglo-Saxon monarchy in England, which began about 600 years before, in the person of Hengist.

HAROUN, v. AARON.

HARPAGUS, favourite and ally of Astyages, king of the Medes, who was ordered by that prince to destroy Cyrus when just born; but Harpagus, detesting the thought of so great a crime, gave the child to a slave. Ten years after, Cyrus was discovered, and Astyages, in revenge, caused Harpagus's son to be served up to him at table; which

which cruelty so enraged him, that he sent to Cyrus, and assisted him in dethroning Astyages. Cyrus, in return, made him one of his generals, and gave him the government of Lybia. The cruelty of Astyages has been supposed fabulous.

HARPALUS, a celebrated Grecian astronomer, about 480 A. C. who corrected the cycle of eight years, which had been invented by Cleostratus, and proposed that of nine years: but this new cycle stood in need of being corrected by Meton.

HARPALUS, a Macedonian lord, and captain under Alexander *the Great*, who, attaching himself to that prince during the disputes with Philip, displeased the latter, and was banished; but, immediately after the death of Philip, Alexander recalled his favourite, took him with him into Asia, and gave him the government of Babylon, with the office of grand treasurer. Harpalus, thinking that the king his master would never return from his expedition to the Indies, was guilty of innumerable extortions, to furnish the expences of his bed and table; in which practice he was followed by several other governors; but, Alexander having punished some of them severely at his return, Harpalus, to avoid the like treatment, fled to Tenaros in Greece, with immense sums out of the royal treasury, which had been entrusted to him. He went afterwards to Athens, in hopes of raising a war against Alexander; but, finding that nothing could corrupt Phocion, returned to Tenaros, where he had left his soldiers; and, going into Crete, was treacherously killed by one of his friends on his very first arrival. Alexander was so persuaded of the integrity of Harpalus, that he caused those who first told him of this wicked man's flight, to be put in irons as false accusers.

HARPALYCE, the most beautiful virgin of Argos, beloved by her father Clymenus, who gratified his passion by means of her nurse. Some time after, he gave her in marriage to the person to whom she had been promised, and she went away with her husband. But Clymenus, then repenting that he had consented to this marriage, slew his son-in-law, and, carrying back his daughter to Argos, appeared publicly as her husband. Harpalyce, reflecting on the indignities she had received, killed her young brother, and dressed him for her father to eat. Afterwards, praying that the Gods would take her out of the world, she was changed into a bird, according to the fable. Clymenus, overwhelmed with these misfortunes, destroyed himself. v. The next article.

HARPALYCUS, king of Amymni, in Thrace, who fed his daughter Harpalyce with the milk of a cow and a mare, and accustomed her early to the use of arms, so that she became a good warrior, which circumstance proved fortunate for himself, for she assisted him very opportunely against Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, whom she put to flight. Harpalycus being killed by his subjects some time after, Harpalyce retired to the woods, and there seizing upon the neighbouring cattle, drove them away, but was taken in some snares they had laid for her, and, after she was dead, the peasants fought among themselves for the flocks she had stolen, which gave rise to the assemblies and tournaments at this maid's tomb, to atone for her death. There was another Harpalyce, who fell passionately in love with Iphicus, and died of grief on finding herself slighted by him: it is from her that a certain song was called *Harpalyce*.

HARPIES, monsters, daughters of Neptune and Terra: they had the face of a woman, the body and wings of a vulture, claws on their hands and feet, and bear's ears.

HARPOCRATES, among the Pagans, was the *God of Silence*, and son of Isis. They represented him under the form of a young man, half naked, crowned with an Egyptian mitre, holding, in one hand, a cornucopiæ, and a finger of the other on his mouth, to express *silence*. Varro protested he would say nothing more of this God, for fear of violating the silence he recommends. The peach-tree was consecrated to him. A book has been printed, entitled, *Harpocrates sive de recta silendi ratione*, Lugdani, 1603, 8vo.

HARPOCRATION (Valerius) a celebrated rhetorician of Alexandria, by whom we have an excellent Lexicon of the ten Greek orators. The best editions,

Greek

Greek and Latin, are *Leyden*, 1683, or 1696, 4to.

HARRINGTON (James) one of the most celebrated among the English political writers, born 1611, of a noble family in Rutlandshire. He studied at Oxford, visited Holland, France, Denmark, Germany, and Italy; learned the language of each country, and made observations on its government. It is said, that, being at Rome on Candlemas-day, he attended the ceremony of the pope's blessing the wax tapers, and as no person was permitted to have one without first kissing the holy father's feet, refused to have any at that price; but that his fellow travellers were not so scrupulous, and, at their return, complained of Harrington to the king; who told him he ought to have submitted to that ceremony as a piece of respect due to a temporal prince; upon which Harrington replied, *Having had the honour to kiss your majesty's hand, I thought it beneath me to kiss any man's foot.* This answer pleased the king so much, that he made him gentleman of his privy chamber, in which quality he attended his majesty in his first expedition against the Scots. In 1646, the commissioners of the parliament chose Harrington for a companion of king Charles I. who received him kindly, and conversed with him very familiarly. After the tragical death of this prince, Harrington led a melancholy retired life in his library, and it was at that time that he wrote his great work, entitled *Oceana*, on the nature of government; which drew upon him numerous writers, who were Cromwel's friends; but he answered them. After this he established a nightly club in Westminster, consisting of several men of genius, the better to promote his principles of government; which meetings continued till February 21, 1659, when the excluded members of parliament were restored by Monk. Two years after this, Harrington, being accused of treason and mal-practices, was sent to the tower, then removed to St. Nicholas island, and from thence to Plymouth. A physician, who was supposed bribed by his enemies, advised him to take guiacum with his coffee, of which Harrington took so much that he lost his senses. The earl of Bath, pitying his case, obtained his liberty, but he could never be cured. He died September 17, 1677, at Westminster, aged 66. A splendid edition of his works was printed in folio, 1700.

HARRINGTON (Sir John) a celebrated English poet in the reigns of Elizabeth, and of James I. His *Epigrams*, and his translation of *Orlando Furioso*, are particularly esteemed.

HARRIOT, v. HARIOT.

HARRISON, general of the parliamentarians, an accomplice in the death of Charles I. He was hanged publicly in 1670, and his body, being quartered, was exposed in the four principal cities of the kingdom, and his head on the tower of London.

HARTMAN (John Adolphus) a learned divine of the 18th century, born 1680, at Munster, of Catholic parents. After having been several years a Jesuit, he turned Calvinist at Cassel in 1715, was soon after made professor of philosophy and poetry, and, in 1722, appointed professor of history and rhetoric at Marpurg, where he died 1744. His most esteemed works are, *Hist. Hassiaca*, 3 vol.; *Vitæ Pontificum Romanorum Victoris III. Urbani II. Pascalis II. Gelasii II. Callisti II. Honorii II.*; *State of the Sciences in Hesse*, in German; *Præcepta eloquentiæ rationalis*, &c. He has also left above eighty *Speeches*, or *Academical Discourses*. He must be distinguished from George Hartman, a German mathematician, who, in 1540, invented the bombarding-staff, *Baculus Bombardicus*, and was author of a treatise on perspective, reprinted at Paris, 1556, 4to. and from Wolfgang Hartman, who published the Annals of Augsburg in folio, 1596.

HARTSOEKER (Nicholas) a skilful physician and mathematician, born March 26, 1656, at Gouda, whose father was a remonstrant minister. He lived a long time at Paris, and, in 1699, was admitted a foreign associate of the academy of sciences; afterwards into that of Berlin. Peter the Great would have taken him into Russia; but M. Hartsoeker chose rather to stay at Amsterdam; which city, however, he afterwards quitted to live at Dusseldorff, where he was mathematician to the elector, and honorary professor of Heidelberg. After the death of that prince, in 1716, he went with his family

mily to Utrecht, and died there December 10, 1725, aged 69. M. Hartsoeker left *a Course of Natural Philosophy* 1730, 4to. and a great number of curious and interesting *Opuscula*. He was one of Newton's chief adversaries.

HARTUNG (John) born 1505, at Miltemberg. He taught Latin, with great reputation, at Heidelberg, afterwards at Friburg in Brisgaw, and died June 16, 1579. Hartung left Latin notes on the three first books of the Odyssey, which are valued, and other works. His Latin version of the *Argonautics* of Appollonius is not esteemed.

HARVEY (Gideon) *Harveus*, a physician of the 17th century, known by two tracts, which are commonly joined together, printed at Amsterdam, 1695, 12mo. one entitled, *Ars curandi morbos expectatione*, the other, *De vanitate, dolis et mendaciis medicorum.*

HARVEY (William) *Harveus*, a very eminent English physician, born Apr. 2, 1578, at Folkstone in Kent. He was lecturer in anatomy and surgery at the college of physicians in London, and was the first who discovered the circulation of the blood, which system he explained in his lectures; and, after several experiments, made it public in a book entitled, *Exercitatio Anatomica de motu Cordis et sanguinis*, Leyden, 1737, 4to. Harvey was physician to James I. and Charles I. and strongly attached to the royal family. He died 1657, aged 80. His other works are, a treatise *de Circulatione Sanguinis*; another, *de Generatione Animalium*; another, *de Ovo*; an English book, entitled, *New Principles of Philosophy*, &c.: they were all collected at London, 1766, 4to. Several authors have disputed Harvey's right to be considered as the first who discovered the circulation of the blood; but it was at least very obscurely taught before his time: nor can it be denied, that the glory of being the first who fully explained it, and proved it by incontestible experiments, is due to him.

HASE (Theodore de) an eminent doctor and minister of Bremen, son of Cornelius de Hase, minister and professor of divinity at Bremen, and Sarah Wolter, a lady distinguished by her learning, and her knowledge of Hebrew. Theodore was born November 30, 1682, and was appointed professor of belles lettres at Hanau, but recalled to Bremen the following year, to be minister and professor of Hebrew, and admitted doctor of divinity at Francfort upon Oder 1712, though absent, and member of the royal society at Berlin 1718. In 1723, he was made professor of divinity at Bremen, and died there April 25, 1731. He left a volume of *Dissertations*, which are much esteemed; and assisted M. Lampe in a Journal, begun under the title of *Bibliotheca Historico-Philologico-Theologica*, and continued under that of *Museum Historico-Philologico-Theologicum.*

HASENMULLER, v. LYSERUS.

HATTON, or HETTON, abbot of Richenou, afterwards bishop of Basil, about 801. He was sent by Charlemagne on an embassy to Nicephorus, emperor of Constantinople, 811, and published an account of this journey, which he called *Itinerarium*; but it is lost. Hatton resigned his bishopric 823, and retired to the monastery of Richenou, where he died 836. He has left a *Capitularia* for the instruction of his priests, which contains some very remarkable things. It is inserted in the *Spicelegium*, and an account of the Vision of Wettin in tom. 5. of Mabillon's *Actes de St. Benoit.*

HAUDIQUER *de* BLANCOURT (Francis) who, at the end of the 17th century, published *l'Art de la Verrérie*, Paris, 1697, 12mo.; *Recherches sur l'Ordre du St. Esprit*, 1695, or 1710, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Le Nobiliaire de Picardie*, 1693, and with frontispieces, 1695, 4to. This book is sought after for its scarcity, not for its accuracy; for the author was condemned to the gallies for having forged false titles against the honour of some families. It is difficult to meet with a complete copy, because there are commonly eleven families suppressed between those of Faguet, p. 185, and that of le Feron. This peerage has been eclipsed by that which M. Bignon drew up in 1717, containing 427 leaves in form of an Atlas. There are, however, more or less, according to the time when they were collected, as some families did not deliver in their proofs till the work was completed.

HAVENSIUS (Arnaud) a learned Jesuit, born 1540, at Bois-le-Duc, author of several works, the most known among which are, *De autoritate SS. Patrum in decernendis fidei dogmatibus*; *De erectione*

erectione novorum Episcopatuum in Belgio, 4to. He died 1609.

HAVERCAMP (Sigebert) a learned Dutchman, professor of Greek, history, and rhetoric, at Leyden, and member of the academy of Cortona. He published the edition of *Eutropius*, 1729, 8vo.; that of *Josephus*, 1726, 2 vol. fol.; of *Tertullian's Apology*; of *Q Christina's Medals*, Amsterdam, 1740, fol.; a Latin and a French edition of *the D. de Croy's Medals*, Amsterdam, 1738, 4to.; of *Silloge Scriptorum, qui de Græcæ linguæ recta pronunciatione scripserunt*, Leyden, 1736, 2 vol. 4to.; and several other valuable works. He died April 25, 1742, aged 58.

HAVERMANS (Macarius) an ingenious Flemish divine, who entered the order of Premontré at the age of 21. He taught theology in a distinguished manner, and strenuously opposed the maxims of the relaxed casuists, both in his theses and writings. He died February 26, 1680, at Antwerp, aged 36. His works are, *Tyrocinium Theologiæ moralis*, 2 vol. 8vo.; this is the principal one. A Defence of the above book against the Theses of the Jesuits, in which the Tyrocinum was attacked. *An Apologetical Letter* to Pope Innocent X.; *A Theological Disquisition on the Love of our Neighbour*; a *Disquisition*, in which he examines *what degree of love is necessary and sufficient to justification in the sacrament of Penitence*. All these works are in Latin. His doctrine was approved by Innocent XI. from whom he received letters of approbation a few hours before his death, particularly respecting the necessity of loving God at all times, which gave him great joy.

HAULTIN (John Baptist) a counsellor of the Châtelet, who died in 1640, while he was preparing a Collection of Medals, which had not been published by the antiquaries. All that was engraved of this work is preserved in the King's Library, one vol. fol. containing 157 leaves, designed to receive the Medals. Each leaf is bordered with a red or black border on the first page only, and divided into four parts by ruled lines. The first 141 leaves contain 583 medals, both sides of which are represented. The leaves from 142 to 145 are wanting. Those from 146 to 157 contain sixteen antiques, engraved and fixed like the medals. We cannot enough regret that M. Haultin had not time to finish his Collection, nor to write the Commentary which he intended should have accompanied it. He left, *Les Figures des Monnoyes de France*, 1619, 4to. scarce.

HAUTE-FEUILLE (John) an ingenious mechanic, born March 20, 1647, at Orleans, son of a baker. Mad. de Bouillon, becoming acquainted with him when she was banished to Orleans, advanced him in the ecclesiastical profession, procured him several benefices, and he accompanied her in her travels to Italy, England, and other places. He continued with his benefactress, who left him a pension by her will; and, after her death, returned to Orleans, where he died October 18, 1724, aged 77. The abbé Haute-Feuille studied mechanics the greatest part of his life, particularly clock-work, and found out the art of moderating the vibrations of the balance in watches by a small steel spring, which has since been used. This discovery he imparted to messieurs of the academy of sciences, July 7, 1674, who approved of it as highly useful for making watches exact; and it is from this exactness that those which are made with the little spring are distinguished by the name of *pendulum watches*; not that they really have pendulums, but because they come very near the same exactness. M. Huygens brought this excellent plan to perfection, but the abbé Haute-Feuille was his competitor for the iavention of it. He left various other writings, which are almost all small pamphlets, consisting of a few pages, 4to. but curious and interesting, as follow: *Pendule perpetuelle*; *Inventions nouvelles*; *Construction nouvelle de trois Montres portatives, d'un nouveau Balancier en Forme de Croix, qus fait les Oscillations des Pendules tres petites*; *d'un Gnomon speculaire pour regler juste au Soleil les Pendules et les Montres, et d'un Instrument qui donnera Lieu au Peintres de faire leurs Ouvrages plus parfaits, et autres Curiosités*; *Le Mouvement magnétique*, 4to.; *Le Moyen d'empecher la Perte qui se fait sur les Billets d'Etat*; *Explication de l'Effet des Trompettes parlantes*; *Description d'une nouvelle Lunette et d'une Niveau tres sensible*; *l'Art de respirer sous l'Eau, et le Moyen d'entretenir la Flamme enfermée dans un petit lieu*; *Reflexions sur quelques Ma-*

chines à élever les Eaux; *Invention pour se servir des longues Lunettes sans Tuyaux*; *Sentiment sur le differend du P. Mallebranche, et de M. Regis, touchant l'Apparence de la Lune, Veue à l'Horizon*; *Moyen de diminuer la longuer des Lunettes d'approche*; *Machine Loxodromique*; *Balance magnétique*; *Microscope micometrique Gnomon horizontal*, &c.; *Deux Problémes de gnomique à resoudre*; *Explication de la Figure pour remonter les Bateaux, contre le Courant des Rivieres rapides*; *Placet au Roi sur les Rames*, fol.; *Placet au Roi sur les Longitudes*, fol.; *Figure des Objectifs polyedres et sphériques à plusieurs Centres*, without explanation; *La Machine arpantante*; *La Perfection des Instrumens de Mer*; *Dissertation sur la Cause de l'Echo*. This dissertation won the prize at the royal academy of Bourdeaux in 1718. *Deux Problémes d'Horlogerie proposés à resoudre*; *Nouveau Systeme du Flux et Reflux de la Mer*. He has also answered the objections made by several learned men to this system. *Lettre sur le Secret des Longitudes*; *Machine parallactique*, &c.; *Reponse au Memoire de M. de la Hire*, inserted in *l'Histoire de l'Academie des Sciences*, 1717; *Moyens de faire des Expériences sensibles qui prouvent le Mouvement de la Terre*.

HAUTEFORT (Mary de) born 1616, and brought up in the house of queen Anne of Austria, with whom she was much in favour, and was appointed her tire-woman. This lady's beauty made an impression on Louis XIII. but the virtue of both remained unshaken; nevertheless cardinal Richelieu grew suspicious, and caused her to be sent from court. When the queen was declared regent, she recalled her, and Mary de Hautefort was received with every mark of friendship, but knew not how to avail herself of this fortunate turn of her affairs, and, by opposing cardinal Mazarine, lost the favour of her royal mistress. She was married to marechal de Schomberg in 1646, by whom she had no children. She was his second wife, and died in 1691.

HAUTEROCHE (Noel le Breton d') a celebrated French actor and poet, who distinguished himself by his comedies, 3 vol. 12mo.: the most admired are, *le Deuil*, which is also attributed to Thomas Corneille; *Crispin Medecin le Cocher supposé*; *le Souper mal apprêté*; *le Bourgeois de qualité*; and, *la Dame invisible, ou l'Esprit follet*, a Spanish piece, first introduced on the stage by d'Ouville, and only retouched by Hauteroche. This actor was so attached to his profession, that he performed in comedy when ninety, at which age he died at Paris, 1707.

HAUTESERRE (Anthony Dadin, or rather Dadine de) de Alteserra, a learned civilian born in the diocese of Cahors, who professed law with great reputation at Toulouse, and died in 1682, aged above 80. His principal works are, a *Commentary on the Decretals of Innocent III.* 1666, fol.; *Traité des Ascétiques, ou de l'Origine de l'Etat monastique*. *Notes on Anastasius' Lives of the Popes*. *Defense de la Jurisdiction ecclesiastique*, against Fevret, 4to. or in the *Tr. de l'Abus*. A Latin treatise *on the Origin of Fiefs*, which Schilterianus reprinted in his *Commentary* on the Fœdal Law of Germany. Another treatise, particularly interesting to France, entitled, *De ducibus et comitibus Galliæ Provincialibus*, 4to. reprinted in 12mo. 1731, by the care of John George Estor. *Gesta Regum et Ducum Aquitaniæ*, 1648, 2 vol. 4to. &c.

HAY, v. CHATELET, CHERON.

HAY (John) a Scotch Jesuit, who, after teaching theology, mathematics, and Hebrew, in Poland, France, and the Netherlands, died chancellor of the university of Pont-à-Mousson, May 27, 1607, leaving several works, particularly many controversial ones against the Calvinists: the chief are as follow: *Recueil de demandes aux Ministres*. An Apology for this work. *Antimonium ad responsa Bezæ*; *Disputatio contra Ministrum anonymum Nemausensem*. A book against the *Anti-Jesuit*, ascribed to the minister John de Serres. *Scholia brevia in Bibliothecam sanctam Sixti Senensis*, &c.

HAY (Alexander) another Jesuit, who, being convicted of having frequently uttered seditious discourses against Henry IV. after the reduction of Paris, and also of having often said, *That, if the king passed by their college, he should be happy to fall out of the window upon him, head foremost, so as to break his neck*, was sentenced to perpetual banishment, June 10, 1595, with orders to observe the proscription strictly, on pain of being hanged without farther trial.

HAYE (John de la) a learned Franciscan, preacher in ordinary to queen Anne of Austria, born 1593, at Paris, and 1661. His principal works are, *Biblia magna*, 1643, 5 vol. fol; *Biblia maxima*, 1660, 19 vol. fol. No part of the last is esteemed but the *Prolegomena*, and even they are too diffuse; but his *Biblia magna* is a very good work. He must not be confounded with John de la Haye, a Jesuit, who died 1614, aged 74, leaving an *Evangelical Harmony*, 2 vol. fol. and other works; nor with another John de la Haye, valet de chambre to Margaret of Valois, who published her poems. v. MARGARET.

HAYS (John) a French poet of the 16th century, a native of Pont de l'Arche, king's counsellor, and advocate in the bailiwic and presidial of Rouen. He wrote *Camate*, Rouen, 1598, 12mo. in seven acts, which may be found in a volume, entitled, *Les premieres Pensées de Jean de Hays. Amaylle*, Rouen, 1595, 12mo. It appears, therefore, that M. Crebillon, who wished to write his tragedy of *Catilina* in seven acts, was not the first who formed that idea. The author of *Les Arsacides*, a tragedy acted 1775, hazarded six acts, but with no better success.

HAYS, *sieur de la Fosse* (Gilles le) an excellent Latin poet, born at Amayé, a village two leagues from Caen. He was professor of rhetoric at Caen, and rector of the university in that city; and, going afterwards to Paris, taught rhetoric with great reputation in the colleges of du Plessis, of cardinal-le-Moine, and Beauvais, till 1666, when he was appointed curate of Gentilly, where he died, August 9, 1679. His Latin poems are esteemed, but they are too satirical.

HAYWARD (John) a learned English historian in the 17th century, who wrote *the Lives of the three Normand Kings*, 4to. *of Henry IV.* 4to. *the Reign of Edward VI.* 4to. &c. His writings involved him in great troubles.

HAZAEL, an officer in the service of Benhadad, king of Syria, whom he murdered about 889 A. C. and reigned in his stead. He fought against Joram and Jehoash, and greatly afflicted the Israelites, as the prophet Elisha had foretold him. Upon the death of Hazael, Benhadad his son succeeded him.

HEARNE (Thomas) an English author, eminent for his writings on the English history in that language, the good editions he published of ancient authors, and his great services to the Bodleian library. He died in 1735, aged 57, and, by his own desire, the following epitaph only was put on his tomb: *Here lieth the body of Thomas Hearne, M. A. who studied and preserved antiquities.*

HEATH (Nicholas) archbishop of York, and chancellor of England in queen Mary's reign, a native of London, universally esteemed for his mildness, learning, and integrity. He died 1566.

HEAUVILLE (the abbé d') v. BOURGEOIS.

HEBE, daughter of Juno, and goddess of youth, according to the fable. She was Jupiter's cup-bearer; but, falling down one day in presence of all the gods, Jupiter deprived her of her office, and gave it to Ganymede. At length, Hercules being admitted among the deities, Hebe married him, and restored Iolaüs, son of Iphiclus, to his youth. She is represented as a young girl crowned with flowers.

HEBED-JESU, v. EBED-JESU.

HEBER, son of Salah, and father of Peleg, born about 2281 A. C. and died aged 464. The *Hebrews* did not derive their name from him, as many authors have supposed, but from the word *Heber*, which signifies *from beyond*, because they came from beyond the Euphrates.

HECATE, a goddess, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, called *Luna* in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Proserpine* in hell. She was represented with three heads; that of a horse on the right side, a dog on the left, and a wild boar in the middle. Hecate was also the name of a queen of Taurica Chersonesus, who discovered the virtues of plants while hunting among the woods and mountains, and invented several sorts of poisons and their antidotes. It is also said, that she made use of these poisons to kill her father, and, after this parricide, took refuge with her uncle Aetes, who marrying her, she had by him Circe and Medea.

HECHT (Christian) a learned divine of the 18th century, born 1696, at Halle. He was minister at *Idstein*, then at Laubach, and lastly at Esen in East Friesland, where he died 1748. His works are,

Antiquitas Karæorum inter Judæos in Polonicæ et Turcici imperii regionibus florentis sectæ, ad serta et vindicata. Commentatio philologico-critico-exegetica de secta scribarum, &c. Several books written in German, &c. He is to be distinguished from Godfrey Hecht, a learned German writer, rector of Lucaw in Lower Lusatia, who died in 1721, leaving several *Dissertations* in Latin, and other works.

HECQUET (Philip) a skilful physician, born February 11, 1661, at Abbeville, who, after taking his degrees at Rheims, 1684, returned to his native place, and practised physic. He was sent for by mademoiselle de Vertus to Port Royal in 1688, to succeed M. Hamon. After this lady's death, November 21, 1693, M. Hecquet went to Paris, was admitted doctor there 1697, and dean 1712. It was while he held this office, and by his advice, that the faculty of physic undertook the New Dispensatory, or Code of Pharmacy, which was afterwards published. M. Hecquet at length growing very infirm, retired, in 1727, to the Carmelites in the fauxbourg St. Jaques, to whom he had been physician about 32 years; lived there in a very austere and exemplary manner, and there died, April 11, 1737, aged 76. The following are the principal of his numerous works: *De l'Indecence aux Hommes d'accoucher les Femmes, et de l'Obligation aux Femmes de nourir leurs Enfans*, 12mo.; *Traité des Dispenses du Caréme*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *De la Digestion des Alimens, et des Maladies de l'Estomac*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Traité de la Peste*, 12mo.; *Le Brigandage de la Médecine*, &c. 3 parts, 12mo.; *La Médecine, la Chirurgerie, et la Pharmacie des Pauvres*, 3 vol. 12mo.; the best edition is 1742, 4 vol.; *Le Naturalis; des Consuls*, 3 parts, 12mo.; *Novus Medecinæ conspectus*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Med. theologique*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Med. naturelle*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *De purganda Medecina à Curarum sordibus*, 12mo.; *Observations sur la Saignée du Pied*, 12mo.; *Vertus de l'Eau commune*, 2 vol. 12mo.; *Abus des Purgatifs*, 12mo. &c. M. le Fevre de St. Marc has written his life, which is prefixed to the *Medecine des Pauvres*. It is said that when M. Hecquet attended wealthy patients, he frequently went into the kitchen, embraced the cooks and head servants of that department, exhorting them to proceed, and saying, *I am much indebted to you, my good friends, for all your important services to us physicians; for, were it not for you, and your poisonous art, the faculty would soon be beggars.*

HECTOR, son of Priam and Hecuba, and father of Astyanax; famous for the valour with which he defended Troy against the Greeks for so long a time. He set their ships on fire, and killed Patroclus, clad in the armour of Achilles; but was afterward slain by Achilles, who dragged his corpse round the walls of Troy, and afterwards restored it to Priam for a large ransom.

HECUBA, daughter of Dymas, king of Thrace, married to Priam, by whom she had 17 children. After Troy was sacked, Hecuba fell to the share of Ulysses as his slave. In the violence of her grief, upon seeing her daughter Polixena sacrificed on the tomb of Achilles, and her son Polydore killed by Polemnestor, she vented ten thousand curses against the Greeks, and was changed into a bitch, according to the fable.

HEDELIN (Francis) abbot of Aubignac, and of Meimac, born Aug. 4, 1604, at Paris, and educated at Nemours, where his father was lieutenant-general. After following for some time the profession of an advocate, he embraced the ecclesiastic life, and was placed as tutor to the young duke de Tronsac, nephew of cardinal Richelieu. In this situation Hedelin found means to ingratiate himself so much both with the cardinal and his pupil, that the former gave him two rich abbeys; and, when the young duke attained the age of five-and-twenty, he thought he could no better signalize the first act of his majority, than in testifying his gratitude to his tutor: he therefore settled upon him an annuity of 4000 livres, chargeable on all his property. This annuity the abbé d'Aubignac enjoyed till July 25, 1676, at which time he died at Nemours, aged 72. He left several works, the most esteemed among which are, *La Pratique du Theatre*, and *Terence justifié*, Amsterdam, 1715, 2 vol. 8vo. in which he discovers great knowledge and penetration with respect to the ancient stage, for he had thoroughly studied the dramatic poetry of the ancients,

cients, and was well skilled in what relates to their tragedies and comedies; but there he should have stopped; for, having no talents for poetry, he undertook a tragedy in prose, called *Zenobie*, 1647, 4to. entirely conformable, as he asserted, to Aristotle's rules; but it did not succeed. The great Condé said upon this occasion, *I am obliged to the abbé d'Aubignac for having followed Aristotle's rules; but I cannot pardon Aristotle's rules for having led the abbé d'Aubignac to write so bad a tragedy.* He wrote, besides, *la Pucelle d'Orleans*, 1667, 12mo. and *Cyminde*, 1642, 12mo. tragedies in prose; and *le Martyre de Ste. Catherine*, 1650, 4to. in verse; and also an allegorical romance, entitled, *Macariste*, 2 vol. 8vo. which is not esteemed. A treatise *sur la Nature des Satyres, Brutes, and Démons, de leur Culte et Adoration*, 1627, 12mo.; *Conseils d'Aréste à Celimene*, 12mo.; *Hist. du Tems*, ou, *Relation du Royaume de Coquetterie*, 12mo. There are some Latin and French poems by Claudius Hedelin, his father, in a collection, entitled, *les Muses Françoises*, and *Ovid's Heroides*, separately.

HEDERIC (Benjamin) known by his excellent *Lexicon Manuale Græcum*: the best and most complete edition is by Samuel Patrick and William Young, London, 1755, 4to. or 1766.

HEDIBIE, v. ALGASIE,

HEDINGER (John Reinhard) an eminent divine, born 1684, at Stutgard. He travelled as chaplain with two princes of Wirtemberg, was professor of civil and canon law at Giessen, afterwards preacher at court, and consistorial counsellor. He died 1704. His *Remarks on the Psalms and New Testament in German*, 8vo. are much esteemed. He was also author of an edition of the Bible, with some alterations, which have not been approved.

HEDWIGE (St.) called also St. Avoie, daughter of Agnes and Berthold, duke of Carinthia. She married Henry duke of Poland and Silesia, by whom she had three sons and three daughters; and afterwards, with her husband's consent, retired to a convent at Trebnitz, where she placed some Cistertian nuns, and died piously 1243. Clement IV. canonized her in 1267.

HEEM (John David de) an eminent painter, born 1604, at Utrecht. He excelled in painting flowers, fruit, vases, musical instruments, and Turkey carpets, which are represented so admirably, that the spectator is immediately impelled to touch them. His colouring is pleasing, and the insects in his pictures appear animated. He died 1674, at Antwerp. Cornelius de Heem, his son and pupil, was also a good painter, but not equal to his father.

HEEMSKIRK (Martin) a celebrated painter, born 1498, at Harlem, who acquired so high a reputation that he was called *the Raphael of Holland*. He died very rich in 1574, and left a large sum, by his will, to marry a certain number of maidens every year, on this singular condition; that they, upon a certain day, should dance round the cross which was to be set on his grave. This cross is said to be the only one which the Protestants have left in Holland, because it is a title to this foundation, and makes a part of it.

HEEREBOORD (Adrian) a celebrated Cartesian philosopher, and one of the first who taught that doctrine. He was professor of philosophy at Leyden. His principal works are, *Meletemata Philosophica*; *Philosophia naturalis, moralis, et rationalis.*

HEGESILOCHUS, one of the sovereign magistrates of the isle of Rhodes, after its government had been changed from a democracy to an aristocracy, who lived in the time of king Philip the Macedonian, Alexander's father, and, with the other senators, so shamefully abused his authority, that he was degraded as an infamous wretch, even by his friends. He must be distinguished from Hegesilochus, *Prytanis*, that is sovereign magistrate of the Rhodians, 171 A. C. who persuaded them to fit out a fleet, consisting of 40 ships, and join the Romans against Perseus, king of Macedonia, which had great weight in deciding that war.

HEGESIPPUS, a celebrated ecclesiastical historian in the 12th century. He went to Rome about 157, and continued there to the time of Eleutherius, who succeeded Soter 171. Only some fragments of his history remain, which have been preserved by Eusebius. The five books of the Jewish war, which have also been ascribed to him, are by a much later author, and may be found in the Library of the Fathers, and separately, *Cologn*, 1559, 8vo.

HEIDANUS (Abraham) a learned Calvinist divine, professor of theology at Leyden, born August 10, 1597, at Frakenthal in the Palatinate. He acquired great reputation by his sermons and writings; was the intimate friend of Descartes, and died at Leyden, October 15, 1678, leaving several children. Heidanus was author of a *System of Divinity*, 1686, 2 vol. 4to. and other valuable works; among them, *An Examination of the Remonstrant's Catechism*, 4to. *De origine erroris*, &c.

HEIDEGGER (John Henry) a celebrated Protestant divine, born July 1, 1633, at Ursivellen, a village near Zurich. He taught Hebrew and Philosophy at Heidelberg, afterwards theology and ecclesiastical history at Steinfurt; and, lastly, morality and theology at Zurich, where he died Jan. 18, 1698, aged 65, leaving several works. *Tumulus concilii tridentini*, Tiguri, 1690, 2 vol. 4to.; a Sytem of Divinity, 1700, fol.; *Hist. Sacra Patriarcharum*, 1729, 2 vol. 4to.; *De peregrinationibus religiosis*, 1670, 8vo. &c.

HEIDMAN (Christopher) a learned Lutheran of Helmstadt, professor of rhetoric, who died 1627, leaving various works, among which the principal one is, *Palæstina, sive Terra sancta*.

HEIN (Peter) a famous Dutch admiral, surnamed *Pietersz*, i. e. *son of Peter*, a man of obscure birth, who rose by his valour. He defeated the Spanish fleet on the coast of Brasil 1626; and, in 1628, took another fleet belonging to the same nation, laden with money, to the amount of near twelve millions, besides a great quantity of valuable commodities. As a reward for these services, he was made high-admiral of Holland in 1629, but was killed, soon after, in an engagement with some ships belonging to Dunkirk. His body was carried to Delft, and buried with great magnificence.

HEINECCIUS (John Gotlieb) born 1681, at Eisenberg, in the principality of Altenburg. He gave up preaching, and the ministerial profession, to devote himself entirely to the study of philosophy and law; was made professor of the former at Hall 1710, and of the latter 1721, with the title of counsellor to the court. His great reputation induced the states of Friesland to invite him to Franeker in 1724, but the king of Prussia prevailed on him, three years after, to accept a law professorship at Francfort upon Oder, in which place he distinguished himself till 1733, when his Prussian majesty compelled him, as it were, to take a professorship at Hall, where he resided constantly till his death in 1741. His works are numerous, and all much esteemed; the following are the principal: *Antiquitatum Romanarum Jurisprudentiam illustrantium syntagma*. It was from an abridgement of this excellent work that the author's reputation began first to spread in foreign countries. *Elementa juris Civilis secundum ordinem institutionum et Pandectarum*, 2 vol. *Fundamenta styli cultioris*. Few works are so proper to form the Latin style. *Elementa Philosophiæ rationalis et moralis, quibus præmissa est Historia Philosophica*. This is one of the best abridgements we have of logic and morality. *Hist. juris Civilis Romani ac Germanici. Elementa juris naturæ et gentium*, &c. He also left several academical *Dissertations*, on different subjects. All his works were collected at Geneva, 1744, 8 vol. 4to.

HEINECKEN (Christian Henry) a premature child, considered as a prodigy of genius, born at Lubeck 1721. He is said to have talked at ten months old, and, at a year, to have known the principal events recorded in the Pentateuch; and, at 13 months, the history of the Old Testament; that of the New at fourteen months; and to have answered pertinently, at two years and an half, questions in geography and history, both ancient and modern. He spoke Latin with facility, French tolerably well; and, under four years old, knew the genealogies of the principal houses in Europe. In part of his fourth year, he travelled into Denmark, where he made speeches to the king and princes of the blood; and, at his return home, he learnt to write. This extraordinary child is said also to have had an excellent judgment; but his frame was weak and delicate. He was frequently ill, and could bear no nourishment but milk: nor was he weaned till a few months before his death, which happened June 27, 1725. He beheld his approaching dissolution with such Christian sentiments, that those about him were still more astonished to see his firmness at that time than

than they had been at his progress in learning, his sense and genius. M. Martini of Lubeck published a pamphlet 1730, in which he attempts to account naturally for the uncommon capacity of this child, who died at five years old.

HENSIUS (Daniel) an ingenious professor of history and politics at Leyden, and librarian to the university of that city, born 1580, at Ghent. He was Joseph Scaliger's pupil, and succeeded him as professor. Gustavus Adolphus, and Urban VIII. had a particular esteem for him, and the republic of Venice made him knight of St. Mark. He died February 25, 1655. He left *Poems*, *Speeches*, some *Translations* from Greek into Latin, *Remarks on the New Testament*, 1639, 4to.; *Laus asini et alia ejusdem generis*, Leyden, Elzevir, 1629, 24to. and other works which are esteemed.

HENSIUS (Nicholas) son of the preceding, was also a man of literature, and left some notes, on *Virgil*, *Ovid*, *Valerius Flaccus*, *Claudian* and *Prudentius*, which are esteemed. He died October 7, 1681. Hensius has merited the approbation of the learned, particularly by his excellent edition of Virgil, and by his Latin poems, the best and most complete of which is, Amsterdam, 1666, 12mo.

HENDINGE (Michael) surnamed *Sidonius*, because he had been consecrated bishop of Sidon that he might be suffragan of the archbishopric of Mentz. He assisted in the *Interim* of Charles V. who rewarded him with the bishopric of Mersburg. Hendinge was employed in several important negociations by the emperor Ferdinand, and distinguished himself at the council of Trent. He died 1561, aged 55. He left some works, among which are *Sermons*, a *Catechism*, &c.

HELEN, daughter of Tyndarus, king of Lacedemonia, and Leda, who was celebrated for her beauty. She was stolen by Theseus, but he afterwards restoring her to her two brothers, Castor and Pollux, they gave her in marriage to Menelaus, king of Sparta, by whom she had Hermione. Helen was carried off a second time by Paris, son of Priam, which occasioned the famous Trojan war that lasted ten years. After the death of Paris, Helen married his brother Deiphobus, who was killed by Menelaus; and at last, the latter prince being dead, retired to Polixo, who commanded in the isle of Rhodes; but, instead of receiving the assistance she expected, was hanged on a tree by order of that queen, who was related to her.

HELENA, wife of the emperor Valerius Constantius, and mother of Constantine *the Great*, divorced by her husband, 291, who married Theodora, daughter-in-law of Maximinian Hercules. When Constantine succeeded to the empire, Helena had great influence, but employed it only for the good of the church, and the relief of the poor. She visited the Holy Land about 326, and the real cross was then found, which, with the instruments of the passion, had been buried on Mount Calvary. St. Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, mentions this event in a letter to the emperor Constantius, dated in the year 359. The virtuous Helena died August 18, 327, aged 80.

HELENUS, son of Priam and Hecuba, who instructed the Greeks how they might surprize Troy. He foretold that the navigation of Pyrrhus would be fortunate, and was rewarded by that prince with the district of Chaonia, where he built several cities.

HELIADES, daughters of the Sun and Clymena, and sisters of Phaeton, at whose death they were so deeply afflicted, that they were changed into poplar trees. Their names were Lampethusa, Lampetia, and Phaethusa.

HELINAND, v. ELINAND.

HELIODORUS, one of the courtiers of Seleucus *Philopater*, king of Syria, by whose orders he went to Jerusalem to carry away the treasure from the temple. Onias, the high-priest, represented to him, that the sums deposited there were for the relief of widows and orphans, and could not therefore be otherwise disposed of. Heliodorus, however, paying no regard to this just remonstrance, went with his guards to force the door of the treasury, but was, at that moment, miraculously scourged by two angels, who drove him from the temple, and left him as one dead. Some of his friends then entreated Onias to supplicate the Almighty for him; and while Onias prayed, the two angels appeared to Heliodorus, saying, *Give Onias, the high-*

priest,

priest, great thanks, insomuch as, for his sake, the Lord hath granted thee life; and, seeing thou hast been scourged from Heaven, declare unto all men the mighty power of God; and, having thus spoken, they disappeared. Heliodorus then offered his vows to heaven, thanked Onias, and returned; testifying to all men the works of the great God, which he had thus seen with his eyes. This happened 176 A.C. v. II. MACCABEES chap. 3.

HELIODORUS, a native of Enesa in Phenicia, under the reign of Theodosius and Arcadius, in the 4th century. He wrote in his youth, *The Loves of Theagenes and Chariclea*, Greek and Latin, *Paris*, 1619, 8vo. a celebrated and very ingenious romance, which has been the model for other works of this kind. Heliodorus was afterwards bishop of Tricca in Thessaly, and, if we may credit Nicephorus, was deposed in a synod, because he refused to suppress, or disown his book: but this fact is very uncertain. Socrates says, that Heliodorus introduced the custom of degrading such ecclesiastics as cohabited with their wives after ordination, which is an opinion favourable to that prelate's chastity: his romance, indeed, shows, that he admired this virtue, for the hero of it conducts himself with great sobriety and modesty. This work has been translated into almost all languages; into French by the celebrated Amyot, and also by Montlyard. Those editions are 1623 and 1626, 8vo. fig. St Gelais has turned a considerable part of it into verse.

HELIODORUS *of Larissus*, a Greek mathematician, who left two books on *Optics*, which Erasmus Bartholin published in Greek and Latin, *Paris*, 1657, 4to.

HELIOGABALUS, or HELOGABALUS, a Roman emperor, raised to that dignity 218, on the death of Macrinus. He is supposed by some to have been the son of an Antoninus. He bore the name of M. Aur. Antoninus: others believe him the son of Caracalla: his mother's name was Sæmias. This emperor sold offices and dignities, had two charioteers for favourites; admitted every person into the senate, without any distinction of age, rank, or merit; established a female senate, in which his mother presided, to judge the causes relating to women; and put to death several senators, who had refused their approbation to this establishment. At length, Heliogabalus carried his luxury to such an excess, and degraded himself by so many debaucheries and crimes, that he was called *the Roman Sardanapalus*, and killed by the soldiers March 11, 222, aged about 18, in which short time he had four wives, but left no children. The name of Heliogabalus was given him for his folly in causing the god Elagabal, which he had brought from Phenicia, to be worshipped. This god was only a black stone, round at the bottom, and pointed at top; but the emperor proclaimed himself its high-priest, built it a temple, and destroyed those who refused to adore it.

HELLISENNE *de Crenne*, a lady of Picardy, who translated the four first books of Virgil's Eneid, and dedicated them to Francis I. Her *Angoisses douloureuses qui procedent d'amour*, her *Epitres et Invectives*, were printed at Paris, 1560, 16to.

HELLANICUS *of Mitylene*, a celebrated Greek historian, born 12 years before Herodotus, in the first year of the 7th Olympiad, i. e. 494 A.C. author of a history of the ancient kings, and founders of cities, entitled, Κτισεις ἐθνων και πολεων. Neither this, nor any other of his works, are come down to us.

HELMBREKER (Theodore) an excellent painter of Haarlem, who, going to Rome for improvement, was received by the Medici family into their palace. He returned afterwards to his native place, where he died 1694, aged 70. This artist excelled in painting fancy pieces in small.

HELLOT (John) member of the academy of sciences, and of the royal society of London, who died Feb. 15, 1766, aged 80. He translated Schlutter's treatise *De la Fonte des Mines*, Paris, 1750, 2 vol. 4to. and wrote, *l'Art de la Teinture des Laines*, 1750, 12mo. Both these are much esteemed; and there are several Memoirs by him wirh those of the academy. Having hurt his fortune by *Law*'s scheme, he was forced to suspend his favourite experiments in chemistry, and was employed in compiling the French Gazetteer, from 1718 to 1732.

HELMONT (John Baptist Van) seigneur de Royembore, born 1588, at Brussells. He had great skill in natural philosophy, natural history, and physic; but his sentiments being very opposite to those of Aristotle and Galen, he drew upon himself many enemies. Van Helmont practised physic with so much success, and made such astonishing cures, that he was put into the inquisition, on a ridiculous suspicion that what he did was supernatural. From this accusation, however, he cleared himself; and, to enjoy more liberty, retired to Holland, where he died 1644. His works are, *De magnetica corporum curatione*; *Febrium doctrina inaudita*; *Ortus Medicinæ*; *Paradoxa de aquis spadanis*; and others, printed in one vol. fol. *Leyden*, 1667, and Francfort, 1707.

HELMONT (Francis Mercurius Van) son of the preceding, born 1618. He became celebrated for his knowledge, and his paradoxes; was very skilful in physic and chemistry, and was esteemed a man of universal learning; besides which, he understood most trades and arts, and made for himself nearly every thing he wanted. Van Helmont was suspected of having found the philosopher's stone, because he lived at a great expence with a small income; but was much esteemed and respected at Amsterdam. After living many years with the prince of Sultzbach, who was a great patron of the learned, he set out for Berlin, by desire of the queen of Prussia, and died at Cologn in 1699, aged 81. His works are, *Alpha-beti veré naturalis Hebraici delineatio*; *Cogitationes super quatuor priora capita Geneseos*, Amsterdam, 1697, 8vo.; *De attributis divinis*; *De Inferno*, &c. He believed the *Metempsycosis*, and maintained many other paradoxes. The celebrated Leibnitz wrote the following epitaph for him:

Nil patre inferior jacit hic Helmontius alter,
Qui junxit varias mentis et artis opes:
Per quem Pythagoras et Cabbala sacra revixit,
Elæusque, parat qui sua cuncta sibi.

He must be distinguished from baron de Van Helmont, who was a quaker.

HELOISE, or ELOISE. v. ABAILARD.

HELSHAM (Richard) an eminent professor of physic and natural philosophy in the university of Dublin, who left a *Course of Experimental Philosophy*, much valued by the English, which was printed after his death.

HELVETIUS (Adrian) a celebrated Dutch physician, whose father was eminent in the same profession. After studying at Leyden, he went to Paris, and got great reputation there by his medicines. It was Helvetius who first introduced *Ipecacuanha* into France, as a remedy for dissentaries, which medicine he kept a secret at first; but, being ordered to make it public, was rewarded by the king with 1000 louis d'or. He was appointed inspector general of the Flemish hospital, physician to M. the duke of Orleans, regent, &c. and died at Paris, Feb. 20, 1727, aged 65. Helvetius left, *Traité des Maladies les plus fréquentes, et des Remedes spécifiques pour les Guerir*; the best edition is 1724, 2 vol. 8vo. and other works. His son J. Claudius Adrian Helvetius, physician to the queen, counsellor of state, inspector of the military hospitals, member of the academies of sciences in France, England, Prussia, Florence, and Bologna, died 1755, aged 70. He wrote, *l'Œconomie animale*, 8vo.; *Principia phisico-Medica*, 2 vol. 8vo. and several other works.

HELVETIUS (Claudius) son of John, who resigned the place of farmer-general to be maître d'hôtel to the queen, that he might avail himself of the leisure that office afforded, to devote himself wholly to study, and such acts of humanity and charity, as made both him and his wife respected, beloved, and esteemed, by all who knew them. He died in 1772. His work, entitled, *l'Esprit*, which he published 1758, 4to. or 3 vol. 12mo, was the cause of much vexation to him, and he was even obliged to resign his office. A fragment of a poem on happiness, which he left unfinished, has been published since his death, 8vo.; also *de l'Homme*, 2 vol. 8vo.

HELVICUS (Christopher) a celebrated professor of divinity, Greek, and oriental languages at Giessen, born December 26, 1581, at Spredlingen, where his father was minister. He understood Hebrew so perfectly, that he spoke it as readily as his native language. The chronological tables which he

he published under the title of, *Historical and Theological Theatre*, Francfort, 1666, fol. have been much esteemed, though they are not free from errors; and the author has adopted the fancies of the spurious Berosus of Annius de Viterbo. Helvicus also left, *Synopsis Hist. Univ. ad ann.* 1612, 1637, 4to. &c. He married in 1610, and died September 10, 1616, in the flower of his age.

HELVIDIUS, a famous Arian of the 4th century, and disciple of Auxentius, who maintained, that the holy virgin lived with Joseph as her husband, after the death of Jesus Christ, and had children by him. He also condemned virginity, and taught many other errors. St. Jerome has written against him.

HELYOT (Peter, or Pere Hypolite) a pious and learned Pickpusian monk, of the third order of St. Francis, born 1660, at Paris, who distinguished himself by his talents, and was raised to several offices in his order. He died January 5, 1716, at Picpus near Paris, aged 56. His principal works are, *Hist. des Ordres Monastiques, religieux et militaires*, 1714, and the following 8 vol. 4to. This is the most accurate and complete work we have on the subject: an abridgement of it appeared at *Amsterdam*, 1721, 4 vol. 8vo. for the religious orders, and 4 vol. 8vo. for the military. Helyot wrote also, *le Chretien Mourant*, and some other pious works.

HEMELAR (John) an ingenious antiquary, a native of the Hague, and canon of Antwerp in the 17th century. He left a book entitled, *Expositio Numismatum Imperatorum Romanorum, à Julio Cæsare ad Heraclium e Musæo Arschotano*, Amsterdam, 1738, 4to.; very scarce, though it has gone through several editions. *Poemata multa sparsim edita*, and other works. This author was living in 1639.

HEMERE (Claudius) a learned doctor, librarian to the Sorbonne in the 17th century, author of several valuable works: the most known are, *de Academiâ Parisiensi qualis primo fuit in insula et Episcoporum scholis*, 1637, 4to. *de scholis publicis*, 1633, 8vo.; *Augusta-Viromanduorum*, Parisiis, 1643, 4to. He died at St. Quintin, where he was canon.

HEMMERLINUS (Felix Malleolus) chancellor and chanter of Zurich in 1428, and imprisoned on account of some state affairs. His *Opuscula*, in two parts, are very scarce; they are both in folio, without any date of place or year, in Gothic character. The first, which is more difficult to be met with than the second, contains, *Dialogus de nobilitate et rusticate*, &c.; the second, *Tractatus contra validos mendicantes, Beghardos et Beghinos, Monachos*, &c. The whole written in a humourous style.

HEMMINGIUS (Nicholas) a learned Danish divine, born in 1513, in the isle of Laland, son of a blacksmith. He was minister, then professor of Hebrew and divinity, at Copenhagen, and afterwards canon of Roschild; but, being suspected of inclining to Calvinism, he met with some opposition from the Lutherans. He died May 23, 1600, and had been blind some years before his death. Hemmingius left several works, none of which are esteemed, except his *Theological Opuscula*, which were printed at Geneva, 1564, fol.

HENAS (Gabriel de) a Jesuit, a doctor of Salamanca, and a scholastic divine in the 17th century, who taught with reputation in Spain, and died in 1704, at the age of 93. His works consist of 11 vol. fol. in Latin. The two first treat of the *Empyrean Heaven*, the third of *the Eucharist*, the three following of *the Sacrifice of the Mass*; the seventh, eighth, and ninth, of the *middle Science*; and the two last, of *the Antiquities of Biscay*, under the title of, *Biscaya illustrata*. This Jesuit also left some other small works.

HENAUT, or rather HESNAULT (John) a French poet, and receiver of the forest taxes, son of a baker. He acquired a great reputation by his poems, among which the famous sonnet on the *Abortion*, and his translation of the beginning of Lucretius, are particularly admired. Henaut formed mad. des Houliere's taste for poetry, who afterwards exceeded her master. He was attached to M. Fouquet, superintendant of the finances; and, on the disgrace of this minister, who was his patron, wrote a severe sonnet against M. de Colbert, who had contributed, as he thought, to Fouquet's ruin. M. de Colbert, hearing of this sonnet, enquired if it contained any thing against the king; and being told it did not, *Then*, he replied, *I bear no ill-will*

ill-will to the author. This reply made Henaut blush, and he tried to suppress his sonnet; but the copies were too numerous. He died at Paris 1682, after having acknowledged his errors with respect to religion. The collection of his poems was printed in 1670, 12mo. and contains several sonnets, among which is that on the *Abortion*, written in consequence of the affair in which mademoiselle de Guerchi was involved. As this work is scarce, and the sonnet famous, the reader will not be displeased to see it here:

Toi, qui meurs avant que de naitre,
Assemblage confus de l'etre, et du neant,
Triste Avorton, informe enfant,
Rebut du neant et de l'etre.
Toi, que l'amonr fit par un crime,
Et que l'honneur defait par un crime a son tour,
Funeste ouvrage de l'amour,
De l'honneur funeste victime.
Donnes fin aux remords par qui tu t'es venge,
Et du fond du neant, ou je t'ai replonge
N'entretien point l'horreur, dont ma faute est suivie.
Deux tyrans opposes ont decide ton sort;
L'amour, malgre l'honneur, t'a fait donner la vie,
L'honneur, malgre l'amour, t'a fait donner la mort.

Also letters in verse and prose, a little novel in verse, some Latin verses; Imitations, in verse, of the second and fourth acts of Seneca's *Troas*, and of the second chorus of *Thyestes*. It is said that he translated Lucretius entirely, but was persuaded by his confessor to burn the copy. However that may be, only the first hundred lines remain, which his friends had copied, in the *Furetieriana*, and in la Monnoye's Collections. He left a daughter.

HENAUT (Charles John Francis) born 1685, at Paris. He was honorary president of the parliament, and superintendant of the houshold to the dauphiness, and died November 24, 1770, at Paris. He had been admitted member of the French academy in 1723, and owed his reputation to his *Abregé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France*, Paris, 1768, 2 vol. 4to. or 3 vol. 8vo. having taken the idea from Marcel's History of France. The president Henaut is well characterized in the following lines of Voltaire:

Les femmes l'ont pris fort souvent
Pour un ignorant agreable;
Les gens en *us*, pour un Savant,
Et le Dieu jouflu de la table,
Pour un connoisseur si gourmand, &c.

He wrote a tragedy of Francis II. which is merely a historical dialogue; *Le Reveil d'Epiménides*, both printed 1768, 2 vol. 12mo. and some works in partnership; as the *Temple des Chiméres*; *Marius II.* under the name of M. de Caux; *Cornelie Vestale.* He married mademoiselle le Bas de Montargis 1714, but had no children.

HENICHIUS (John) an eminent professor of philosophy and Hebrew, afterwards of divinity at Rintel in Hesse, born 1616, son of a minister at Winhusen. He was a man of great candour and moderation, and earnestly endeavoured to unite the Lutherans and Calvinists. In this attempt, however, he not only failed, but drew upon himself the ill-will of both parties, as it generally happens to mediators. Henichius married a very worthy young woman in 1645, by whom he had 13 children. He died June 27, 1671, aged 55. His principal works are, *Dissertatio de Majestate civili*, 4to; *De cultu Creaturarum et imaginum*, 4to.; *De libertate arbitrii*, 4to.; *De officio boni principis piique subditi*, 12mo.; *De Pœnitentia lapsorum*, 4to.; *Compendium Sacræ Theologiæ*, 8vo.; *De veritate Religionis Christianæ*, 12mo.; *Institutiones Theologicæ*, 4to.; *Historia Ecclesiastica et Civilis*, 4to. &c.

HENNINGES (John) a learned German divine, born 1668. He was pastor and professor of divinity at Helmstadt, and died there 1746. His principal works are, *Dissertationes super selecta quædam Sanctæ Scripturæ oracula*, 3 vol.; *Jonas Carmine Latine redditus.*

HENNINGES (Jerome) an historian of the 16th century, eminent for his knowledge of genealogies. He wrote *Theatrum Genealogicum*, Magdeburg, 1598, 6 tom. fol.; the last, which contains the houses of Saxony, is the most scarce.

HENNUYER (John) bishop of Lisieux, died in 1577. He opposed the massacre of the Huguenots in his diocese on St. Bartholomew's day, which firmness the king was so far from blaming, that he commended the bishop as he deserved; and this prelate's cle-

mency, more efficacious than sermons, books, or soldiers, changed the hearts of almost all the Calvinists, who abjured in his presence. He had been confessor to Henry II. and bishop of Lodeva, before his promotion to Lisieux.

HENRICIANS, v. BRUYS.

HENRIET (Protais) a learned French recollet, author of a *Harmony of the Evangelists*, with notes literal and moral, and other works. He died 1688.

HENRIETTA MARIA *of France*, daughter of Henry IV. and Mary de Medicis, born 1609, and married to Charles the First, king of England, in 1625. The first years of her marriage were as happy as the last were wretched. The favours she showered down upon those who betrayed her, on account of her religion, did not change their hearts. At the beginning of the civil wars, Henrietta went over to Holland, sold her jewels and property, and, fitting out some ships with provisions and ammunition, returned to England with them herself. The rebels continuing to have the advantage, she went to France in 1644; but Anne of Austria, much embarrassed in her own affairs, could afford but little assistance. The king's death was a fresh source of affliction; but she had the consolation of seeing her son on the throne of his ancestors. This unfortunate queen visited England twice, and retired to the Ladies of the Visitation at Chaillot, where she died 1669. Her life was published at Paris, 1693, 8vo.

HENRIETTA-ANNE *of England*, daughter of Charles I. and Henrietta of France, born 1644, in the midst of a camp, and made prisoner at 15 days old; but her nurse, having delivered her from prison two years after, carried her to her mother in France, where she married monsieur the king's brother, 1661. The charms of this lady's person and mind, prejudiced his majesty in her favour: he made public entertainments to amuse her, and they had a regular correspondence of wit and friendship. The marquis of Dangeau was the confidant of both parties, and wrote the letters and answers without being suspected: this was the origin of his fortune. The king was obliged to discontinue this correspondence, finding it was disagreeable to monsieur; but he availed himself of Henrietta's interest to make a treaty with England against Holland; she had an interview with her brother at Canterbury, and obtained all she desired. This princess died at St. Cloud 1670, of a bilious cholic; she thought herself poisoned.

HENRIQUEZ (Henry) a learned Portuguese jesuit, of Porto, who entered his order while St. Ignatius was living, and was professor of divinity at Salamanca, where Suarez attended his lectures. He obtained leave to turn Dominican, and it was, probably, while in this new order, that he wrote against Malina. Henriquez afterwards returned to the Jesuits, and died at Tivoli, January 28, 1608, aged 72. His works are, a treatise *de Clavibus*; *A Summary of Moral Theology*, in Latin, Venice, 1600, fol.; observe that the last book, *de fine hominis*, be not wanting. This Jesuit calls the opinions of Malina *dangerous*, *erroneous*, and *Semi-pelagian* dogmas.

HENRIS (Claudius) an able lawyer, of an ancient and respectable family of Forez, many years advocate at Lyons, afterwards to the bailiwic of Forez, where he was king's advocate. He had not only a profound knowledge of civil and canon law, but of that which respects the interests of princes, public law, and history, for which reason he was often consulted on state affairs by several ministers, both of France and other countries; and his integrity, abilities, and disinterested conduct, gained him so high a reputation, and such general confidence, that he was the oracle of his province. He died 1662. His works are, *Recueil des Arrêts*, an excellent work; the third edition is 1708, with M. Bretonnier's observations, 2 vol. fol.; the celebrated advocate, Matthew Terrasson, published a new edition, 1738, 4 vol. fol. reprinted 1772. *L'Homme Dieu, ou le Parallele des Actions, divines et humaines, de Jesus Christ.*

HENRY I. surnamed *the Fowler* (because he was found engaged in that diversion when the insignia of royalty were carried to him) son of Otho duke of Saxony, and Luitgarde, daughter of the emperor Arnold. He was born in 876, and succeeded his brother-in-law, Conrad, king of Germany, 919. This

prince

prince made very wise laws, re-united the German lords, built and fortified several cities, reduced Arnold *the Bad*, duke of Bavaria, to submit; conquered the Bohemians, Sclavonians, and Danes; gained a great victory over the Hungarians at Mersburg, 934, and invaded Lorrain under Charles *the Simple*. Notwithstanding this success, he never took the title of emperor, though he had all the authority of one, but was contented with that of king. He died July 2, 936, after reigning 17 years, leaving three sons by Matilda, his second wife; Otho, who succeeded him; Henry, duke of Bavaria; and Bruno, archbishop of Cologn.

HENRY II. surnamed *the Lame*, *the Apostle of the Hungarians*, and *the Saint*, born 977, at the castle of Abunde on the Danube. He was of the house of Saxony, duke of Bavaria, grandson of duke Henry, brother of Otho I. and elected emperor, June 6, 1002, on the death of Otho III. He founded the bishopric of Bamberg 1006, defeated the duke of Bavaria, calmed the troubles in Germany, drove the Greeks and Saracens from Calabria and Puglia, and took from them several strong places in Italy. This prince was crowned emperor at Rome, February 14, 1014, by pope Benedict VIII. whom he had restored to his see, and died piously, July 13, 1024, aged 57. He left no children, having always lived in a state of celibacy with his wife St. Cunegonde, daughter of Sigefroi, earl of Luxemburg. Conrad II. succeeded him.

HENRY III. *the Black*, duke of Franconia, emperor on the death of his father Conrad II. 1039, at 22 years of age. The Bohemians, thinking to take advantage of his youth, refused to pay their usual tribute; but Henry subdued them, after having taken their duke, Uladislas. He replaced Peter, king of Hungary, on the throne, 1043, and caused Benedict X. Silvester III. and Gregory IV. to be deposed in a council at Rome 1046, after which Sugger, bishop of Bamberg, was elected pope by the name of Clement II. and from him Henry received the imperial crown at Rome, with his wife Agnes, on Christmas-day the same year. He afterwards brought some petty princes of Italy to reasonable terms; attacked the earls of Holland and Friesland, and declared war against the Hungarians, who had put out the eyes of their king, Peter. It was through his interest that Bruno, his cousin, bishop of Toul, was elected pope, by the name of Leo IX. Henry died at Bottenfeldt in Saxony, October 5, 1056, aged 39.

HENRY IV. *the Elder*, and *the Great*, emperor of Germany, succeeded Henry *the Black*, his father, 1056, at five years old, under the tuition of his mother Agnes, who governed till 1062. Henry governed alone at 13, subdued Saxony 1075, and made himself formidable to all Europe. The famous contest between the popes and emperors, respecting the investitures of benefices, began at this time, and was carried on to the greatest extremities on both sides. Pope Gregory VII. excommunicated Henry, declared him to have forfeited the royal dignity, exempted his subjects from their oaths of allegiance, and raised all the German lords against him, which compelled the emperor to seek absolution. For this purpose he went into Italy in the severest part of winter, and, presenting himself to Gregory at Canoso, in the most humiliating situation, 1077, at last obtained his request, after promising whatever the pope required; but a fortnight after, being recovered from this unexpected stroke, he broke his promise, and prepared to revenge himself of Gregory VII. The German lords who were attached to the pope, elected Rodolphus, duke of Suabia, king immediately, while the emperor caused his chancellor, Guibert, bishop of Ravenna, to be elected pope, or rather anti-pope, who took the name of Clement III. After various revolutions, Rodolphus was killed in a bloody battle, October 15, 1080; and the emperor, being told that a magnificent tomb was preparing for him, said, *I wish all my enemies were as magnificently buried.* Herman of Luxemburg, count de Salmes, was afterwards elected emperor by Henry's opponents, but ended unhappily, as did some others. The emperor suffered much more from his own children: his son Conrad, whom he had left to carry on the war against the countess Matilda in Italy, rebelled, and was crowned king of Italy by pope Urban II. 1093; and, after Conrad's death in 1101, Henry, another of the emperor's

emperor's sons, being persuaded by pope Paschal, took up arms, and was crowned emperor 1105. The unhappy father, having failed in all his undertakings against his sons, and, being reduced to the last necessity, solicited a lay prebend from the bishop of Spires, alledging, that having studied, and understanding singing, he could discharge the office of reader, or sub-chanter: but this request was denied. He died the year following at Liege, August 7, 1106, aged 55, after having reigned 49 years, and was deprived of Christian burial for five years. This prince had been present at 62 battles. He possessed wit, courage, probity, clemency, and the most amiable qualities; but was too much attached to pleasures, and suffered his ministers to abuse his authority. Henry V. his son, succeeded him.

HENRY V. *the Younger*, emperor of Germany, succeeded his father, Henry *the Elder*, 1106. He defeated the Poles, and other princes who refused to acknowledge him; and, going into Italy 1110, seized pope Paschal II. whom he kept prisoner, and compelled to grant him the *investitures*, till Paschal, having regained his liberty, annulled what he had done. The emperor then caused Maurice Bourdin to be elected pope, by the name of Gregory VIII.; but, finding himself excommunicated by Paschal's successors, and the Saxons having rebelled, he was afraid of dying as miserably as his father had done, and renounced the investitures in the assembly of Worms, September 23, 1112. By this agreement the territories of the church were freed from the imperial jurisdiction, and nothing remained to the emperor but the right of decision in case of a doubtful election, that of the first prayers, and of mortmain, which Otho IV. was forced to give up. Henry died at Utrecht, May 23, 1125, aged 44, leaving no children.

HENRY VI. *the Severe*, emperor of Germany, succeeded his father, Frederic Barbarossa, 1190, and, being crowned at Rome the year following, went into Puglia, to assert the right of his wife Constance, posthumous daughter of Roger king of Naples and Sicily, to those kingdoms, which had been seized by Tancred. After some success, he was obliged to leave the empress Constanee at Salerno, which was given up to Tancred; but, the latter dying in 1194, Henry seized his dominions, shut up his widow Sybella, and her daughters, in prison, put out the eyes of his son, an infant, causing him to be made an eunuch, and treated the inhabitants of Palermo, with the lords who had taken Tancred's part, so barbarously, that he was surnamed *the Severe*, and *the Cruel*. This emperor died at Messina, September 28, 1197, excommunicated by the pope for having distributed the possessions of the church to his partisans, and for having detained Richard, king of England, prisoner, on his return from the Holy Land. His son, Frederic II. succeeded him.

HENRY VII. duke of Luxemburg, elected emperor 1309, after the death of Albert I. He was crowned at Rome 1312, by the deputies of pope Clement V. merely by having forced his way through the towns of Italy, and even into Rome, though occupied by the Guelfes. He died of a violent fever, or, according to some authors, of a poisoned wafer, at Bonconvento in Tuscany, August 25, 1313, aged 50, as he was going to make war against Robert king of Naples. He was the first emperor chosen by six electors, grand officers of the kingdom; the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologn; the count Palatine, the duke of Saxony, and the marquis of Brandenburg.

HENRY I. king of France, eldest son of king Robert and Constance. He was crowned at Rheims, May 14, 1027, while his father was living, and began to reign alone, July 20, 1031, but was scarcely seated on the throne when his mother, who wanted Robert, her youngest son, to be king, raised a rebellion. She was supported by Eudes, earl of Champagne, and Baldouin earl of Flanders; but Henry being assisted by Robert, surnamed *the Devil*, duke of Normandy, subdued the rebels, granted peace to the queen, and ceded Burgundy to his brother Robert. Sometime after this, he assisted William *the Conqueror*, and gained with him the battle of *Val des Dunes*, near Caen, at which he was in great danger. This prince, in whose reign virtue and integrity flourished, died at Vitri in Brie, August 4, 1060, leaving by Anne, daughter

daughter of Jaroslaus, czar of Muscovy, his second wife, Philip and Hugh. His widow married the count de Crespy, and, after his death, returned to her own country, where she ended her days. The king, who no doubt was well acquainted with the queen's disposition, did not appoint her guardian to his sons, then under age, but the earl of Flanders, his brother-in-law. He left no children by his first wife, Matilda, daughter of the emperor Conrad II. Philip, whom he had caused to be proclaimed king before his death, succeeded him.

HENRY II. king of France, son of Francis I. and queen Claudia, born March 31, 1518, at St. Germain-en-Laye. He succeeded his father in 1547, and was crowned at Rheims by cardinal Charles de Lorraine, after which he declared war against the English, and retook Boulogne, which he kept, at the price of 400,000 crowns, by the treaty of peace concluded 1550. The following year Henry sent forces into Italy, and joined the German princes against the emperor Charles V.; and, advancing towards the Rhine in 1552, took Metz, Toul, and Verdun, as he passed. The emperor, having afterwards made peace with the princes of Germany, laid siege to Metz with 100,000 men; but Francis duke of Guise, and the first nobility, defended the place so bravely, that they compelled him to raise the siege. Charles V. entirely destroyed Therouene the next year, 1553, and took Hesdin. Henry, on his side, ravaged the Low Countries in 1554, and defeated the Imperialists at the battle of Renti, of which place, however, he was forced to raise the siege. These two princes concluded a truce of five years at Vaucelles, February 5, 1556; but, the emperor abdicating the empire in favour of his brother Ferdinand the same year, Henry broke the truce, to which he was solicited by cardinal Caraffe, the pope's legate, sent an army into Italy, commanded by the duke of Guise, and another into Flanders. The last was defeated by Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, on St. Laurence's day, August 10, 1557, at the famous battle of *St. Quentin*, through the fault of the constable of Montmorency, who commanded the French forces, and was taken prisoner, with marechal St. André and the duke de Monpensier. The count d'Anguien, brother of the prince of Condé, was killed, and admiral de Coligni, commander at St. Quentin, forced to surrender the city, in which he was also made prisoner. This unfortunate battle having struck a terror through all France, the duke of Guise was immediately recalled with his army from Italy, and revived the courage of the French by taking Calais from the English, January 8, 1558, in whose possession it had been from 1347, when Edward III. took it from Philip de Valois. The duke of Guise also made himself master of Thionville and Guines; the duke of Nevers took Charlemont; marechal de Termes, Dunkirk and St. Vinox; and marechal de Brisac maintained his station in Piedmont, notwithstanding the few troops he had left. But Henry lost the fruit of all these successes by the peace of Cateau-Cambresis, which he concluded April 3, 1559, by the advice of the constable de Montmorenci, and Diana de Poitiers, duchess of Valentinois, against the strongest remonstrances of Guise, the marechal de Brisac, and all his council. By this peace, which all good Frenchmen called *a cursed and unhappy peace*, the king gave up an extent of country equal to the third of his kingdom, by one stroke of his pen; abandoned all his conquests to Philip II. king of Spain; restored Brescia, Savoy, and Piedmont, except four cities, to the duke of Savoy; the isle of Corsica to the Genoese, and Sienna to the duke of Florence. In short, he gave up above 200 places, for the conquest of which a sea of his subjects blood had been shed, the treasures of the kingdom exhausted, the crown lands mortgaged, and himself involved in debts on every side, while but three places were restored to him, Ham, Catelet, and St. Quentin; and he engaged to restore Calais to the English in eight years; and the empire was left at liberty to demand the restitution of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. By this peace were also settled the marriages of Elizabeth, the king's daughter, with Philip II. king of Spain; and of his sister Margaret, a most amiable princess, with the duke of Savoy. In the midst of the festivities

vities occasioned by this last marriage, Henry II. who delighted in nothing but justs and tournaments, was wounded in the street St. Antoine by count Gabriel de Montgomery, whom he obliged to enter the lists with him in a tournament, and died in consequence of it eleven days after, July 10, 1559, aged 40, having reigned 12 years. Montgomery having broken his lance, instead of throwing away the splintered piece, as was usual, kept it in the same position, by which means, as he pushed forward, he struck the king's helmet so violently, as to put out one of his eyes. It must be allowed that Henry II. was very brave; he was also handsome, had great sweetness and serenity of countenance, with uncommon address, strength, and agility in all kinds of exercises. His reign is remarkable for glorious actions, and successes, which deeply chagrined Charles V. He was the first who stamped the coin with his own image. His laws against the Calvinists were very severe, though he was naturally merciful. He loved the belles-lettres, and liberally rewarded men of learning; but his weak submission to the counsellor Monmorenci, whom he recalled to court, against the advice of Francis I. who had banished him for very solid reasons; and his passion for Diana de Poitiers, duchess of Valentinois, which was so great that he could refuse her nothing, occasioned the fatal events which tarnished the glory of his reign. The peace of Cateau-Cambresis remains an eternal monument of his folly, and the ascendancy his favourites had over him, who led him into such immoderate expences, that he loaded the nation with heavy taxes, and thus oppressing the people, they enriched themselves by the most iniquitous methods. Henry fancied himself absolute while using his authority to favour their unjust designs, but was in fact only the agent of the arbitrary power which these pests of the court had usurped over his person and the state. It was this prince, according to Bodin, who made polygamy *un cas pendable* (an hanging matter) and first began to punish it with death. The four sons which he had by Catherine de Medicis, Francis, Charles, and Henry, succeeded him one after the other. Francis was duke of Brabant, and his daughter Margaret married Henry IV. Mademoiselle de Lussan published Annals of Henry II. 1749, 2 vol. 12mo.; and the abbé Dambert has written his History, 2 vol. 12mo. 1755, not much esteemed.

HENRY III. king of France, third son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, born September 19, 1551, at Fontainebleau, and called duke of Anjou. This prince signalized himself in his youth, and, at eighteen, won the battles of Jarnac and Montcontour, 1569. He also caused the siege of Poitiers to be raised, and was successful on several other occasions. So many noble actions induced the Poles to elect him king on the death of Sigismond Augustus, May 9, 1573. Henry left the siege of Rochelle to take possession of this kingdom, and was crowned at Cracow, February 15, 1574; but, on hearing of his brother's death, Cha. IX. three months after, left Poland privately, and was consecrated and crowned at Rheims by Lewis, cardinal of Guise, February 15, 1575. The same year he won the battle of Dormans, and, in 1576, held the assembly of the states at Blois, in which the *Huguenot war* was finished, and peace made with them at Nerac. In 1518, they obtained the public exercise of their religion, and courts *mi-parties* in the eight parliaments of the kingdom. There was also a prohibition against molesting such monks as were married, and their children were declared legitimate. This peace, however, instead of restoring order in the kingdom, threw it into confusion, from the irregularities, dissoluteness, and foolish expences, in which the king's favourites involved him. These troubles were encreased by the death of Francis, duke d'Alençon, Henry's only brother, who died at Chateau Thieri, June 10, 1584; for by his decease the king of Navarre, chief of the Huguenot party, became presumptive heir to the crown, and the Catholics were determined he should not reign. This gave rise, in 1586, to three parties in the state, called the war of the three Henrys; *that of the League*, conducted by Henry duke of Guise; of *the Huguenots*, at the head of which was the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV.; and that of Henry III.

ry III. called also the party of *Politicians*, or *Royalists*. Thus the king became head of a party, instead of the common father of his people, as he ought to have been. In the following year, 1587, the faction of *The Sixteen* was formed, who undertook to deprive the king both of his crown and liberty; and Henry of Navarre left Bearn the same year to join the Germans and Swiss, who were to reinforce his army. Anne, duchess of Joyeuse, met him, in order to stop his passage, but was defeated at the battle of Coutras, October 20. The king of Navarre, instead of profiting by this victory, returned to the countess of Grammont, in Bearne; and the Germans and Swiss, whom the late successes had drawn far into France, were beaten by the duke of Guise at Vimori and Auneau. Henry III. being driven to extremities by *the Sixteen* and the duke of Guise, sent troops into Paris, May 12, 1588, to seize the passages. The people were alarmed, barricaded themselves, and drove out the soldiers. This was called, *The Day of the Barricades*. It left the duke of Guise master of the capital, and the king was forced to retire to Chartres, and from thence to Rouen, where his mother, Catherine de Medicis, made him sign the edict of reunion, to the shame of royalty. Henry, who soon discovered the error he had been guilty of, only dissembled a confidence in his mother from that time; and, having convened the states at Blois the same year, 1588, caused the duke of Guise to be murdered, December 23, and the cardinal, his brother, the next morning, by the advice of Lognac, one of his gentlemen. At the news of this massacre, the Leaguers in Paris became furious, committed a thousand outrages against the royal authority, and sent for the duke of Mayenne, who had not been taken at Lyons. The duke, obliged, as it were, against his will, to revenge the death of a brother he did not love, caused himself to be declared, in 1589, *lieutenant-general of the royal state and crown of France*, by the council of union, and seized the best places in the kingdom. Henry III. was then compelled to apply to the king of Navarre, and the Protestants, who rescued him at Tours from the duke of Mayenne, just as that prince was going to surround him. These two kings then besieged Paris with 30,000 men, and Henry III. having taken his station at St. Cloud, was assassinated there, August 1, 1589, at eight in the morning, by James Clement, a Dominican, while he was reading a letter, which that sacriligious ecclesiastic had given him, to take up his attention. Madam de Montpensier, sister of the duchess of Guise, had a great share in this murder. The king died the next day, two hours after midnight, aged 39, after reigning 15 years, leaving no issue. In him ended the family of Valois, who began to reign 1328, of which no male descendant remained, except Charles duke d'Angoulême, natural son of Charles IX. Henry III. was the weakest of the thirteen kings of that race. The Protestants were at war with him, as the enemy of their sect, and the Leaguers murdered him for his union with the king of Navarre, head of the Protestants. Suspected both by Catholics and Huguenots, from his caprices and inconstancy, he became despicable in the eyes of all by a conduct equally superstitious, eccentric, and libertine. His great delight was gaming, and inventing new fashions; a character not likely to diminish the luxury which Catherine de Medicis had introduced at the court of Charles IX.; nor had the people ever been so oppressed as in this reign. Every day produced some pecuniary edict, not to supply the wants of the state, but the avarice of favourites, to whom the king gave the produce of these new edicts as soon as they were registered. (v. JOYEUSE.) M. de Thou says, that this prince had an unbounded ambition to augment his power, and yet, by the most criminal condescensions, he suffered his favourites, his mother, and the Guises, to usurp an independent authority; which made pope Sixtus V. say of him, *I have done every thing in my power to raise myself from the condition of a monk, and he does all he can to sink into it.* His reign was, *the reign of favourites*, particularly of the duke de Joyeuse, and Epernon. In short, it may be said of this prince as of Galba, *that he would have been thought worthy of a crown had he never worn one.* M. de Thou adds, *He was an incomprehensible character, in*

some things above his dignity, and in others, even below a child. He founded the order of the Holy Ghost in 1579, but made himself ridiculous by all the feigned devotions he continually affected. It was in his reign, 1588, that the duke of Savoy seized the marquisate of Saluzzo, and that an engineer of Venlo invented bombs. Henry had no children by his wife, Louisa of Lorrain, daughter of Nicholas count de Vaudemont; a princess remarkably beautiful, who retired, after her husband's death, to the castle of Moulins, where she died 1601. Varillas has written the Life of Henry III.

HENRY IV. *the Great*, king of France and Navarre, one of the greatest princes recorded in history, born December 13, 1553, at Pau, son of Anthony de Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, and Jane d'Albret, queen of Navarre. He descended from Robert of France, earl of Clermont, fifth son of St. Louis, and seigneur de Bourbon. Henry IV. was educated at the French court, under an excellent preceptor, named *la Gaucherie*, till 1566. At that time his mother, who had openly professed Calvinism, wished to have him with her at Pau, and chose for his tutor Florent Chretien, la Gaucherie being dead. This new tutor educated the prince in the doctrine of the Protestants; and Jane d'Albret, having declared herself their patroness in 1569, carried him to Rochelle, where she devoted herself to the defence of this new religion. Henry was acknowledged there as head of the party: his uncle, the prince of Condé, and admiral de Coligni, his lieutenants. He followed the army till the peace was concluded at St. Germain, August 11, 1570, and then returned to Bearn; but went to Paris in 1572, to marry the princess Margaret de Valois, sister of Charles IX. The horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew took place immediately after these nuptials; and Henry, finding himself reduced to the alternative, either of dying, or embracing the Catholic religion, chose the latter. He took the title of king of Navarre on his mother's death, which happened during the preparations for the marriage, June 9, 1572, and was detained, against his will, at the court of France, but escaped in 1576, and retired to Alençon, where he immediately joined the Huguenots, and again professed the Protestant religion. From that time, till 1589, his life was a continual mixture of battles, pacifications, and ruptures with the French court: he was often victorious, and won the battle of Coutras, 1587. At length Henry III. to support himself against the League, grown more furious than ever since the death of the duke and cardinal de Guise, was sincerely reconciled to him: their interview passed at Tours, Ap. 30, 1589, with great demonstrations of reciprocal satisfaction; they joined their forces, besieged Paris, and were on the point of taking it when Henry III. was murdered by James Clement, August 1, 1589. Henry IV. succeeded him: his right to the crown was so evident, that those who disputed it could only shelter their obstinacy under the pretence of the Protestant religion, which he professed. The greatest part of the nobility, both Catholics and Protestants, who were then at court, acknowledged him king. His army being weakened by the retreat of the others, he was forced to raise the siege of Paris, and went into Normandy. After defeating the duke of Mayenne at the battle of Arques, September 22, 1589, and that of Ivry, March 14, 1590, he laid siege to Paris, where the inhabitants suffered extremely by famine; but the duke of Parma compelled him to raise the siege, and the war continued throughout France, with various success, till 1593. The duke of Mayenne then finding that neither the Spaniards nor the League would elect him king, and that they preferred his nephew, the duke of Guise, being irritated at this preference, persuaded the states to a conference between the Catholics on each side, which conference was held at Turene; and the king, having been instructed, abjured in the church of St. Denis, July 25, 1593, before René de Baune, archbishop of Bourges. This abjuration was followed by a truce of three months with the League, and gave the final blow to that faction, in spite of the resistance made by Rome; for all the cities, from that time, contended which should submit first to their lawful sovereign. Paris opened its gates to him, March 22, 1594: Henry

Henry IV. made his public entry there two days after, and the parliament ordered a solemn procession to be made annually in memory of this event. The year following, Henry declared war against the Spaniards, whom he defeated at the battle of Fontaine-Françoise; and the duke of Mayenne made peace with him in 1596. In 1597, the Spaniards surprized Amiens, which threw the whole kingdom into a consternation; but the king took that city again immediately, notwithstanding the efforts of the archduke Albert. At length the duke de Mercœur, with Bretany, submitted to him 1598, and peace was concluded with Spain at Vervins, May 2, 1598; from which time, till Henry's death, the nation was free from either foreign or civil wars, excepting the expedition against the duke of Savoy in 1600, which proved glorious to France, and was followed by an advantageous treaty. Henry IV. having thus subdued his kingdom, thought of nothing but making it happy, and governing as a father; and, though he found it in the most frightful state of desolation, he restored it to a flourishing one. He assisted Holland against Spain, was mediator between the pope and the Venetians, and on the point of beginning the execution of a vast design, when he was killed by Ravaillac, May 14, 1610, at the age of 57, after reigning 21 years. It is commonly said, that this misfortune had been foretold to him the day before; but this is an idle story. Henry IV. was one of the best and greatest kings that ever reigned in the world: he had a refined judgment, the greatest openness of temper, a charming simplicity of manners, noble and generous sentiments, great skill in politics, and invincible courage. No prince was ever more kind and merciful to his subjects, nor better deserved their affections. The beautiful stuffs of Lyons, the silk and woollen tapestries, adorned with gold; the small glasses, in imitation of those made at Venice; the plantations of mulberry trees, and cultivation of silk worms, all began in his reign. He was projecting the means of rendering his kingdom so flourishing, that the lowest subject might have *a fowl to boil on Sundays*; a truly royal project, and far preferable to the vast designs of the Alexanders and Cæsars! Yet it would be difficult to find a prince whose life had been so often attempted; for (not to mention St. Bartholomew's day) Peter Barriere, John Chatel, a Carthusian named Peter Ouin, a vicar of St. Nicholas in the Fields, who was hanged 1595, and a tapestry maker in 1596, had attempted to kill him before Ravaillac. Henry, after having procured the dissolution of his marriage with Margaret de Valois, married Mary de Medicis in 1600, and had by her Louis XIII. who succeeded him. This prince has been justly reproached with his too great fondness for gaming, and women, and his many mistresses; for, besides Gabrielle d'Estrées, whom it is said he wanted to marry, he had Henrietta de Balzac d'Entragues, duchess of Verneuil; Jaqueline de Beuil, countess of Moret; Charlotte des Essarts, countess de Romorantin, &c. However, he never suffered any of them to govern him; and, when they pretended to be peevish, told them, *He would rather part with ten such mistresses than one such servant as M. de Sully, who was necessary to him in honourable and useful affairs.* Those who wish to be more fully acquainted with the life of this great king, may read the excellent history of it by M. Hardouin de Perefixe, and Sully's Memoirs. The reign of the Bourbons begins with Henry IV.

HENRY I. king of England and duke of Normandy, surnamed *Beauclerc* from his learning, was son of William the Conqueror, and younger brother of William *Rufus* and Robert *de Courte-Cuisse*. The latter being in Palestine when William *Rufus* was killed, 1100, Henry took advantage of that circumstance to be crowned king of England. Robert, on his return, was acknowledged duke of Normandy, and landed with a fleet at Portsmouth, to assert his right to the throne. Henry, however, settled the affair with him, by agreeing to pay an annual tribute of 3000 marks. But, this tribute soon ceasing to be punctually paid, Robert began the war again, and Henry went into Normandy, of which he gained possession after the battle of Tinchebray, September 27, 1106, when Robert was defeated and taken prisoner. Henry also engaged in a war with

Louis *le Gros*, whom he conquered at Brenneville in 1119; but the year following he made peace, by renewing his homage for Normandy. This king had great disputes with St. Anselm respecting investitures: he settled weights and measures, and died in 1135, aged 68, leaving the crown to his daughter Matilda: but Stephen, his nephew, succeeded him.

HENRY II. king of England, succeeded Stephen, December 20, 1154, being son of Matilda, the daughter of Henry I. and added to his dominions Anjou, Touraine, Maine, Poitou, Saintonge, Guienne and Gascony, as son of Geofrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, and husband of Eleonore: he also took Bretany from Conan IV. and usurped Ireland. Henry had very great contentions with St. Thomas of Canterbury, and, having occasioned his death, did penance for it afterwards. His sons rebelled against him, and gave him much vexation. He was engaged in a war with Philip Augustus, king of France, and died at Chinon, July 6, 1189, after reigning 34 years. Richard I. his son, succeeded him.

HENRY III. king of England, surnamed *of Winchester*, because he was born in that city, son of John Lackland and Isabella of Angoulême. He succeeded his father, October 28, 1216. Louis, dauphin of France, afterwards king, by the name of Louis VIII. being then in England, received a large sum of money, and returned home. Henry III. was extremely anxious to recover Normandy, and the other provinces confiscated to France under *John Lackland*; but all his demands and attempts proved vain; and he was even obliged, after the battle of Taillebourg, to sign a treaty with St. Louis, by which he retained only that part of Guienne which is beyond the Garonne. Some time after this, the English, having at their head Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, son of that Simon who was the scourge of the Albigenses, rose against Henry, and gained the famous battle of Lewes, 1264, in which the king was taken prisoner, with his brother Richard; and his son Edward, who had defeated the military in London, suffering himself to be deceived, was made prisoner also. The barons then drew up a new form of government, which they made the king sign, and the parliament agree to. This was in fact, the epoch and origin of the commons, and the parliament's power, in England, if we consider it as an assembly composed of the three bodies of the kingdom. The year following, 1265, the earl of Gloucester, jealous of lord Leicester's power, raised a party against him, and favoured prince Edward's escape. Upon this the face of affairs immediately changed: the earl of Leicester, and his son Henry, were defeated and killed at the battle of Evesham, August 4, 1265. Henry, and his son, regained their liberty, and the rebels submitted entirely in 1267. From this time the king's reign was peaceable; it lasted in the whole 55 years. He died at London, November 15, 1272, aged 65, and his son Edward I. succeeded him.

HENRY IV. king of England, called *Henry of Bolingbroke*, from his native place, proclaimed king December 20, 1399, after Richard II. was deposed. This prince was son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III. It is generally acknowledged that he had no right to the crown, and that, according to the laws, it ought to have been given to Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, and afterwards duke of York, who descended from Lionel duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III.; and from thence arose the famous contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, distinguished by the white rose and the red. Henry's whole reign was taken up in suppressing rebellions, and fighting with the Scotch. He died at London of a leprosy, March 20, 1413, aged 46, in the fourteenth year of his reign; and during his illness, which lasted above two months, would always have the crown on his bolster, lest it should be taken from him. He was succeeded by his son Henry V.

HENRY V. surnamed *of Monmouth*, son of the preceding and Mary of Hereford, ascended the throne in 1413. He undertook to conquer France, and won the battle of Agincourt, October 25, and not 22 (as some authors have said) 1415, and made himself master of Normandy, after the famous siege of Rouen in 1419; all which success he owed to the divisions which at

that time subsisted between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy, and between queen Isabella of Bavaria and the dauphin, afterwards king Charles VII. Henry sided with the house of Burgundy and the queen, and concluded a treaty of peace at Troyes in Champagne, June 20, 1420, in which it was agreed, that he should marry Catherine of France; that he should be king after the death of Charles VI. and from thenceforth take the title of *Regent, and Heir of the Kingdom:* but the war continued notwithstanding this treaty. Henry died at Vincennes, August 31, 1422, aged 36. The English writers mention him with the highest encomiums. He had a son by Catherine of France, who succeeded him. That princess, some time after, privately married Owen Tudor, a Welch gentleman, by whom she had Edmund, father of Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards king of England, by the name of Henry VII. The queen dying in 1438, her marriage became public, and Tudor fled, but, being taken during the civil wars, was beheaded.

HENRY VI. surnamed *of Windsor*, succeeded his father Henry V. in 1422, and reigned in England, under the regency of the duke of Gloucester, and of the duke of Bedford in France, who were both his uncles. The English continued their victories in France, won the battles of Crevant, Verneuil, and Rouvroi, and were likely to become masters of the whole kingdom, when, by an unforeseen chance, a young girl, known by the name of *Joan of Arc*, and *the Maid of Orleans*, suddenly appeared at the head of the French army, and compelled the English to raise the siege of Orleans 1429; and, from that time, their affairs grew worse every day. They carried their young king to Paris, and put a double crown on his head, in the cathedral church, November 27, 1431; concluded a truce for 18 months in 1444, which they broke in Bretany and Scotland; and, being continually defeated everywhere, had nothing left in France in 1451 but Calais, and the province of Guienne. These losses of the English were principally owing to the civil wars which were going on among themselves. Richard, duke of York, descended on his mother's side from Lionel, second son of Edward III. claimed a greater right to the crown than Henry, who was descended from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, third son of the same Edward. Henry was defeated and taken prisoner at St. Alban's by the duke of York, May 31, 1455, and again at the battle of Northampton, July 19, 1460. It was determined by parliament that Henry should keep the crown, and that the duke of York should succeed him; but queen Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI. gaining the battle of Wakefield, in which the duke of York was killed, released her husband. In the mean time the earl of March was proclaimed king, by the name of Edward IV. through the earl of Warwick's intrigues, who was called, *The King-maker*. Henry was sent to the tower 1461, and remained there till 1470, when the earl of Warwick, having again joined his party, replaced him on the throne, and drove away Edward. His prosperity was, however, but of short duration. Edward, who had applied to the duke of Burgundy, returned with forces to England, defeated Warwick, and again confined Henry in the Tower, where he was killed by the duke of Gloucester, 1471, aged 52.

HENRY VII. king of England, son of Edmund earl of Richmond, and Margaret of Lancaster. He opposed Richard III. and gaining the battle of Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485, was crowned the following month, September 30. Henry married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. January 18, 1486, by which marriage, it was expected, an end would be put to the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, their rights being united. Nevertheless fresh troubles began, and the king's enemies twice attempted to dethrone him, by setting up two impostors. The first of these was Lambert Simnell, who assumed the title of earl of Warwick; the second, an adventurer, named Perkin Warbeck, son of a converted Jew at Tournay. This latter pretended to be Richard duke of York, son of Edward IV.; but Henry suppressed them both. He assisted the emperor Maximilian I. against Charles VIII. king of France; fought against the Scotch, and founded several colleges, which procured him the appellation

lation of *a pious prince, and a friend to learning*; but avarice cast a blemish on his merits. However, England began to recover in his reign; the laws were enforced, and commerce flourished. He died April 22, 1509, aged 52, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign. M. Marsollier has written his history, Henry VIII. succeeded him.

HENRY VIII. king of England, succeeded his father Henry VII. in 1509. He joined the emperor Maximilian against Louis XII. king of France, by the solicitation of pope Julius II.; defeated the French at *the battle of the Spurs*, 1513, and took Terouene and Tournay. On his return to England, he marched against the Scotch, and conquered them at Flodden, in which engagement James IV. their king was killed. Henry made peace with Louis XII. and gave him his sister Mary in marriage 1514. He afterwards wrote against Luther, for which Leo X. gave him the title of *Defender of the Faith*. A war breaking out between Francis I. and Charles V. Henry at first espoused the interests of the latter; but, some time after, through cardinal Wolsey's persuasion, formed a strict friendship with Francis I. and endeavoured to promote the deliverance of pope Clement VII. in 1528. It was through the intrigues of the same cardinal that he divorced Catherine of Arragon, and married Anne Boleyn 1533, which occasioned the pope to excommunicate him. Henry, irritated by this excommunication, without at all changing the articles of the Catholic faith, abolished the papal authority in England, refused the annual tribute to the holy see, which his predecessors had paid from the time of Inas; and compelled the clergy to acknowledge him *Head of the Church*. v. BELLAY (John de). All those who refused to own this supremacy, were either banished or sentenced to death; and upon this occasion the illustrious cardinal John Fisher, and the learned Sir Thomas More, were beheaded. Thus began the reformation in England, which was completed under Elizabeth. Henry abolished, at the same time, the order of Malta in his kingdom, and commanded the bones of St. Thomas of Canterbury to be burnt. Some time after, he caused Anne Boleyn to be beheaded, the charms of Jane Seymour having won his affections; and this lady dying in childbed, he married Anne of Cleves, but divorced her, and then married Catherine Howard, the duke of Norfolk's daughter, who was beheaded under pretence that Henry did not find her a virgin; but it was rather because he had conceived a violent passion for Catherine Parr, a very beautiful young widow. War having been again renewed between Scotland and France, Henry took Bologn in 1545, and burnt Leith and Edinburgh in Scotland. This prince founded the bishoprics of Westminster, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, Chester, and Gloucester; united Wales to England, and made Ireland a kingdom. He died in 1547, aged 57, after reigning 38 years; and, just before his death, cried out, in presence of his favourites, *Unhappy wretch that I am, never to have spared a man in my anger, nor a woman in my lust!* He was indeed a violent tempered prince, who carried every thing to excess. By his will he appointed Edward, son of Jane Seymour, his successor; and entailed the crown, after him, on Mary, daughter of Catherine of Arragon; and, after her, on Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn. It was in the reign of Henry VIII. that the dangerous illness called, *The Sweating Sickness*, infected all England.

HENRY IV. called *the Impotent*, succeeded his father, John II. king of Castile, 1454, at the age of 30. Having divorced Blanche of Navarre, he married Jane of Portugal, who took no pains to conceal her gallantries; and Henry, suspected of impotence, was himself surrounded with mistresses; so that there never was a reign in which vice appeared more boldly. In the midst of these disorders, the queen had a daughter named Jane, whom Henry acknowledged, and caused to be proclaimed heiress by the states; but the liberties which the queen allowed to Bertrand de la Cueva gave great reason to suspect that the infanta, Jane, was his daughter. The king, dismissing Villena, and the archbishop of Toledo, made Cueva his sole confidant; upon which the disgraced ministers raised the grandees against Henry, and publicly deposed him in the

the plain of Avila. His brother, Alphonso, was declared king; but this young prince dying, the mal-contents took the part of Isabella, Henry's sister; declared the king impotent, his daughter a bastard, and the infanta, Isabella, heiress to the throne. Henry was forced to accede to this declaration, which covered him with ignominy; and, on that condition, they left him the title of king. In vain did he protest against this treaty, and in vain, on his death-bed, in 1474, declare the infanta, Jane, legitimate. The princess Isabella succeeded him.

HENRY *de Lorrain*, v. GUISE.

HENRY *the Lion*, duke of Bavaria and Saxony, a powerful and warlike prince in the 12th century, who extended his dominions in Germany from the Elbe to the Rhine, and from the Baltic sea to the frontiers of Italy. He built bridges over the Danube at Ratisbon and Luxemburg; destroyed the Heneti almost entirely, and saved Frederick Barbarossa, his cousin german, from the fury of the Romans, who had revolted. Nevertheless this emperor, growing jealous of Henry's power, declared him guilty of high treason in 1180, and deprived him of his dominions on various pretences. Henry was obliged to fly to the king of England, his father-in-law, who caused Brunswick and Lunenburg to be restored to him. He died 1195. v. ERIC.

HENRY *of Huntingdon*, a celebrated English historian in the 12th century, canon of Lincoln, and afterwards archdeacon of Huntingdon. He left a *Hist. of England*, published by Savil, 1596, fol.; a small treatise *on Contempt of the World*, &c. both in Latin.

HENRY *of Suza*, *de Segusio*, the most eminent civilian and canonist of the 13th century, who acquired so high a reputation, as to be called, *The Source and Splendour of the Law*. He was appointed archbishop of Embrun about 1258, and cardinal bishop of Ostea in 1262, from whence he had the name of Ostiensis, by which he is known and quoted. He died 1271. His works are, a Sum of the *Canon and Civil Law*, commonly called, *The Golden Sum on the Book of Decretals*, which he composed by order of the pope, Alexander IV. *Rome*, 1473, 2 vol. fol.; Basil, 1576; and Lyons, 1597, fol.

HENRY *of Ghent*, or *Goethals*, a learned divine of the 13th century, doctor and professor of the Sorbonne, surnamed *The Solemn Doctor*, archdeacon of Tournay, in which city he died, June 29, 1205, aged 76. He wrote a *Traité des Hommes illustres*, fol. as a supplement to those of St. Jerome and Sigebert; and printed with them a *Somme de Theologie*, fol. and *Theologie quodlibétique*, fol. This last is an excellent work, and much superior to those of all the other divines in this author's time.

HENRY BOICH, a celebtated lawyer of the 14th century, borh at St. Paul de Léon in Bretany, author of a *Commentary* on the Decretals printed at Venice, 1576, fol.

HENRY *d'Urimatia*, a pious and learned divine in the 14th century, a native of Thuringia, one of the order of Augustine hermits. He left several works that have never been published.

HENRY *de Gorkum*, or *Gorichem*, an ingenious Dutchman, doctor and vice-chancellor of Cologn in the 15th century, author of a treatise *on Superstition*, Lugd. 1601, 8vo. and other theological works.

HENRY *Harphius*, a pious Franciscan of the 15th century, so called because he was a native of Harph, a village in Brabant. He discovered great zeal and prudence in the care of souls, and was guardian of Malines, where he died in 1478, leaving a great number of religious tracts, written in Flemish, and translated into Latin and French: among the latter is his *Theologie Mystique*, translated by de la Motte Romancour, *Paris*, 1617, 4to.

HENRY (Nicholas) born 1692 at Verdun. He was tutor to the son of M. Joly de Fleury, procurator-general to the parliament of Paris, appointed professor of Hebrew at the royal college in 1723, and discharged that office with credit till 1752, when he was killed in the street, February 4, at the age of 60, by the fall of an entablature. He left a small abridgement of the Hebrew Grammar, fol. which is good, but very obscure; and a good edition of Vatable's Bible, 2 vol. fol.

HENRY *de St. Ignace*, *Henricus a Sancto Ignatio*, an able divine, a Carmelite, born at Ath in Flanders, who taught theology with reputation, and

passed

passed through the most important offices of his order. He made a long stay at Rome in the beginning of the pontificate of Clement XI. by whom he was much esteemed, and died in a very advanced age at Cavée, a Carmelite convent, about 1720. His chief work is a complete system of moral theology, entitled, *Ethica amoris*, i. e. the *Morality of Love*, Liege, 1709, 3 vol. fol. in which he strongly opposes the relaxed casuists, but supports the principles of the Ultramontanes. He has also left another theological work, where he explains the first part of the *Sum* of St. Thomas, fol. This last is very scarce. *Molinismus profligatus*, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Artes Jesuiticæ in sustinendis novitatibus laxitatibusque Sociorum*; the best edition is 1710. *Tuba magna mirum clangens sonum . . . . de necessitate reformandi Societatem Jesu, per Liberium Candidum.* This is a collection of pieces; the best edition is 1717, in two thick vol. 12mo. These two works are dedicated to pope Clement XI. Henry de St. Ignace openly declared himself, in his writings, a friend to the cause and sentiments of M. Arnauld and P. Quesnel.

HENTEN (John) a Hieronymite monk in Portugal, a native of the diocese of Liege, who entered the Dominican order at Louvain, where he died, October 13, 1566, aged 67. He was a man of learning, and published the Commentaries of *Euthymius* on the Evangelists; those of *Œcumenius* on St. Paul, and of *Arethes* on the Revelations, &c. The Latin Bible of Antwerp, Plantin, 1565, 5 vol. 16to. with a preface by Henten, is esteemed.

HEPHESTION, favourite of Alexander *the Great*, and educated with that prince, who loved him so much, that he communicated to him his most secret thoughts; and, when he married Statira, eldest daughter of Darius, gave the younger to Hephestion, considering him as another self. This favourite died at Ebatane, 324 A. C. and Alexander was so much afflicted at his loss, that he took no nourishment for three days, and caused Hephestion's physician to be crucified. He afterwards raised a magnificent tomb to his favourite, and offered sacrifice to him as to a god. Hephestion indeed deserved to be lamented by Alexander; he was benevolent, affable, modest in manners, possessed great equanimity, and joined to his virtues a distinguished courage, and the art of commanding and animating the soldiers.

HEPHESTION, a grammarian of Alexandria in the reign of the emperor Verus. We have a work by him, entitled, *Enchiridion de Metris et Poemate*, Greek and Latin, published by Paw, *Utrecht*, 1726, 4to.

HERACLAS (St.) brother of the illustrious martyr Plutarch, and one of Origen's disciples, who was converted, with his brother, in the persecution under Severus. He was catechist of Alexandria jointly with Origen, afterwards alone, and raised by his merit to the see of Alexandria, his native place, 232. He died at the end of 247.

HERACLEON, by his Commentaries on St. John and St. Luke, induced several Christians to adopt the system of Valentine, in which he made some alterations, and formed the sect of *Heracleonites*. Origen refuted him, and it is in his work that we find some fragments of the writings of this visionary.

HERACLEOTES (Dionysius) a celebrated philosopher, so called from being a native of Heraclea, a city of Pontus. After studying under different masters, he attached himself to Zeno, founder of the Stoical sect, 264 A. C. from whom he learned that pain was no evil, and persisted in that opinion so long as he continued in health; but, suffering violent pain during a fit of sickness, he abjured his doctrine, renounced his sect, and joined that of the Cyrenaics, who placed the sovereign good in pleasure. Some of his works are quoted by Diogenes Laertius.

HERACLIDES, a famous Greek philosopher, surnamed *Ponticus*, because born at Heraclea in Pontus, the disciple of Speusippus, and afterwards of Aristotle, about 336 A. C. This philosopher's pride was so great, that he desired one of his friends to put a serpent in his bed the moment he expired, that it might be supposed he was ascended to the gods: but this fraud was soon discovered. All the works of Heraclides are lost; but some pieces under his name may be found in the Esop of Aldus, 1505, fol.

HERACLITES, a Sicyonian, under whose

whose name Leo Allatius published the work *de Incredibilibus*. He took it from the Vatican Library, and printed it at Rome, 1641, 8vo.

HERACLITUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Ephesus, who had no master, and became learned by his own reflections. He was morose and melancholy, and wept continually for the infirmities of human nature, which gained him the appellation of *the obscure*, and *the weeping*, philosopher. Heraclitus used to say, *That we should fly from anger as from fire, because it quickly kindles, if we do not check it.* He wrote several treatises, among others, one *on Nature*, which gained him great reputation. Socrates valued it much, but thought it too obscure. Darius, king of Persia, admired this work so much, that he invited Heraclitus to his court by a very obliging letter; but the philosopher returned an extremely rude answer, and bluntly refused to go. He teaches, in the work above mentioned, that all things are animated by *one spirit*; that there is only one world finished; that this world was formed by fire, and, after many changes, will return to fire. His dislike to mankind grew so great, that he lived on herbs among the wild beasts, which way of life brought on a dropsy, of which he died about 500 A. C. aged 60. He imagined God to be a spiritual and intelligent fire, νοερὸν πῦρ. Some fragments of this philosopher remain, which Henry Stephens printed with those of Democritus, Timon, &c. 1573, 8vo. under the title of *Poesis Philosophica*.

HERACLIUS, a Roman emperor, son of Heraclius, governor of Africa, and originally of Cappadocia. Encouraged by the people's clamours, who could no longer endure the tyranny of Phocas, he landed at Cappadocia, defeated the tyrant's forces, caused him to be beheaded, and himself crowned emperor, with his wife *Eudoxia*, by the patriarch Sergius, 610. Some time after, Heraclius offered an annual tribute to Chosroës II. king of Persia, to obtain peace; but that prince chose rather to continue the war, took several provinces, and Jerusalem itself, in 615. Heraclius, alarmed by such rapid success, again proposed a peace; but Chosroës would grant it only on condition that he and all his subjects should renounce Christianity. The king, provoked by this demand, raised a powerful army, defeated Chosroës, and pursued him into his own dominions, where his eldest son Syroës, whom he wanted to disinherit, that the younger might reign, put him to death in prison. Heraclius made peace with this new king in 628, and carried back to Jerusalem the cross on which Jesus Christ suffered. It was received by the patriarch Zachariah, and his clergy, who adored it, and showed it to the people. This was the origin of the festival called, *The Exaltation of the Holy Cross*, celebrated September 14, by the Latin Church. Heraclius fell afterwards into the heresy of the Monothelites, and published a famous edict, called the *Ecthesis*, in favour of that error. He died of a dropsy, February 11, 641, after having reigned 30 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son Constantine.

HERAULT (Didier) *Desiderius Heraldus*, a learned advocate of the parliament of Paris, in the 17th century, who has left many valuable works: the principal are, *Notes on Tertullian's Apology*; on *Minutius Felix*; on *Arnobius* and *Martial*; *Adversaria*; and several tracts on law. He died 1649. Herault, his son, was minister of the Walloon church in London, and afterwards prebendary of Canterbury. He left the *Pacifique royal en deuil*, against the death of Charles I. king of England, which is a collection of *Sermons*, and was followed, after the restoration, by twenty other sermons, published under the title of, *Pacifique Royal en joie*.

HERAULT (Magdelen) daughter of a painter of the same name. She excelled in copying from the great masters, and also succeeded well in portraits; married, in 1660, Noel Coypel, whom see under that article.

HERBELOT (Bartholomew d') born December 4, 1625, of a good family at Paris. He went several times to Italy, where Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany, conceived a particular esteem for him. D'Herbelot having, by the duke's desire, endorsed some of the best Oriental MSS. which were offered to sale at Florence, and marked the price, that prince purchased them, and made him a present of them. M. Colbert, being informed of the merit

of this learned man, sent for him back to Paris, and procured him a pension from the king of 1500 livres. D'Herbelot had before the same pension from M. Fouquet, superintendant of the finances: after the disgrace of that minister, he was made secretary and interpreter of oriental languages. At length, the chancellor de Ponchartrain procured him the chair of professor royal of Syriac, vacant by the death of M. Dauvergne. M. D'Herbelot died at Paris, December 10, 1695, aged 70. His chief work is, *La Bibliotheque Orientale*, 1697, fol. a book containing immense learning, which he began in Italy, and finished in France. He also composed a Dictionary, Turkish, Persian, Arabic, and Latin; besides other works, which would be worth publishing.

HERBERAI *des Essarts* (Nicholas) commissioner of artillery, known chiefly by his translations of *Amadis* (v. CHAPUIS) and of *D. Florus of Greece*, fol. or 8vo. &c.

HERBERT (Edward) a celebrated English writer, an able statesman, and a great soldier, known by the title of *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, born, 1581, at Montgomery Castle in Wales, and educated at University College, Oxford. James I. sent him ambassador to Louis XIII. to solicit that prince in favour of the Protestants, who were besieged in various places. Lord Herbert also held great offices under Cha. I. He died in 1648, aged 67, leaving two sons and a daughter. His works are, *Hist. of the Life and Reign of Henry VIII.* a book much esteemed by the English; *Traité de Veritate*; another *de Causis errorum de Religione Laici*, London, 1645, 4to.; from these two Hobbes and Spinoza drew their systems, and they gave rise to a work by Kortholt. (v. KORTHOLT.) *De Religione Gentilium*, Amsterdam, 1700, 8vo.; *De Expeditione in Rheam insulam*, London, 1658, 8vo.

HERBERT (George) a celebrated English poet, of the same family as the preceding, born 1597, died 1635, minister of Bemmerton near Salisbury. He published some poems, which are esteemed, entitled, *The Temple*, and *The Country Clergyman*.

HERBINIUS (John) a great traveller and naturalist, born at Bitschea, a town in Silesia. He died at Graudentz, a small city of Prussia, February 14, 1676, aged 44, leaving a great number of curious and interesting works; the principal are, *Terræ motus et quietis examen*, 12mo.; *Tragicomedia et Ludi innocui de Juliano Imperatore Apostatâ*; *Ecclesiarum et Scholarum eversore*, 4to.; *Disputatio de Paradiso*; *de admirandis Mundi Cataractis supra et subterraneis earumque principio*, Amsterdam, 1678, 4to.; *Itinera subterrania*, 1675, 8vo.; *De Statu Ecclesiarum Augustanæ*; *Confessionis in Polonia*, Hafniæ, 1670, 4to.

HERCULES, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, Amphytrion's wife, the most famous of all the ancient heroes for valour, born at Tyrinthia, or at Thebes in Bœotia, about 1350 A. C. According to the fable, while in his cradle, he strangled two serpents, which Juno had sent to destroy him, and had, in his youth, 50 children in one night, by the 50 daughters of Thespius. He became famous, afterwards, by *the twelve labours* which he undertook by order of king Eurystheus, to whom the oracle had subjected him. These labours were, 1st, to kill the Nemæan lion, which he strangled, and always wore the skin: 2d, To destroy the frightful hydra in the forest of Lerna: 3d, To take the wild boar of Mount Erymanthus in Arcadia: 4th, To chase and catch, on Mount Menelus, a very swift hind, whose horns were gold: 5th, To destroy the harpies: 6th, To conquer the Amazons: 7th, To cleanse the Augean stable: 8th, To tame the Cretan bull: 9th, To vanquish Geryon: 10th, To take Diomedes, king of Thrace, who fed his horses with the flesh and blood of his guests, and give him for a prey to those animals: 11th, He carried away the golden apples from the Hesperian garden, after killing the dragon which guarded them: 12th, He chained Cerberus, and rescued the wives of Theseus and Admetus. Hercules also supported the heavens on his shoulders, to relieve Atlas; vanquished the River Achelous; slew Busiris, stifled the giant Antheus in wrestling, separated the mountains Calpe and Abyla, killed Cacus, a robber; subdued the Centaurs; erected pillars, which bear his name, on the strait now called *Gibraltar*; shot the eagle to death which eat the liver of Prometheus, who was chained to a rock on

Mount

Mount Caucasus; and performed numberless other noble actions, according to the fable: but, as there were many persons named Hercules, the Greeks have doubtless ascribed to one the actions and fables relating to several. However that may be, the poets relate, that Dejanira, one of his wives, to check a passion he entertained for Iole, daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, sent him a shirt dipped in the blood of Nessus the Centaur, which Hercules no sooner put on than such a phrenzy seized him, that he threw himself on a pile, and was burnt to death. He was deified, and married in heaven to *Hebe*, that Juno's anger might be appeased.

HERENTALS (Peter) a regular canon, of the order of Premontré, in the 14th century, so called from Herentals in Brabant, his native place. He was author of, *A Chain upon the Psalms*, fol.; *The Lives of Pope John* XXII. *Benedict* XII. *Clement* VI. *Innocent* VI. *Urban* V. *Gregory* XI. and *Clement* VII. published, 1693, by M. Baluze; and some other works.

HERESBACK (Conrad) so called from his being a native of Heresback, a village in the diocese of Cleves; governor, and afterwards counsellor to the duke of Juliers, who entrusted him with affairs of the greatest consequence. He understood Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and the modern languages, and died October 14, 1576, aged 67. Heresback left, *Hist. de la Prise de Munster, par les Anabaptistes, jusqu'à leur supplice en* 1536, Amsterdam, 1650, 8vo. *Rei rusticæ libri* 4. Spiræ, 1595, 8vo. Notes on different authors; and other works which are esteemed.

HERI (Thierri) a surgeon of Paris, eminent for his skill in venereal cases, which he had particularly studied in Italy, and the first who brought mercurial frictions to perfection. He died worth fifty-thousand crowns, 1599, leaving a book on the cure of the above named disorder, 1552, or 1634, 8vo.

HERICOURT (Julian de) an ingenious member of the academy at Soissons, and that of the *Ricovrati* at Padua. He studied at Paris, but was born at Soissons of a noble family; and the meetings held at his house gave rise to the academy afterwards established in that place. M. de Hericourt was entrusted with some important commissions by the court, and wrote a History of the Academy of Soissons, in Latin, printed at Montauban, 1688, 8vo. He died 1704. M. Lewis de Hericourt, an eminent advocate at Paris, his grandson, who died 1753, was author of *Traité des Loix Ecclesiastiques, mises dans leur Ordre naturel*, 1771, fol.; an abridgement of Pere Thomassin's *Discipline de l'Eglise*, with remarks, 4to.; *Traité de la Vente des Immeubles*, 4to.; and some posthumous works, 4 vol. 4to.

HERISSANT (Francis David) born 1724, at Rouen, and died 1773. He was doctor of physic of the faculty at Paris, member of the academy of sciences, and several of his Memoirs may be found in those of that academy. His taste for anatomy and botany prevailed over the intentions of his parents, who designed him for the law.

HERITIER (Nicholas l') a French poet in the 17th century, nephew of the celebrated keeper of the seals, de Vair. He was originally a musqueteer, but, being obliged to quit the service from a wound he had received, bought the place of treasurer to the French guards, and obtained that of historiographer of France. L'Heritier distinguished himself by two tragedies, *L'Hercule Furieux*, and *Clovis*; and by his little fugitive pieces; among which *Le Portrait d'Amaranthe* is particularly admired. He died 1680.

HERITIER (Mary Jane l') de Villandon, daughter of the preceding, a lady who became very celebrated not only for her learning and poetical talents, but for her amiable manners and noble sentiments. She was born at Paris 1664, admitted into the academy of the *Jeux Floraux* at Toulouse, 1696, and of the *Ricovrati* at Padua, 1697. She died 1734, at Paris. The greatest part of mademoiselle l'Heritier's works are a mixture of verse and prose: she also translated Ovid's Epistles, 16 of which are in French verse; *La Tour tenebreuse, English Tales*, 12mo.; *Les Caprices du Destin*, 12mo.

HERLICIUS (David) a philosopher, physician, and astrologer, born December 28, 1557, at Caits in Misnia, who published an almanac, 1584, which had great success, and applied himself to that kind of study 52 years. He also

drew horoscopes; and, as he wanted not sense, took every precaution possible to avoid the ridicule which attends that uncertain art. However, he foretold, in his *Anti-Turcicus miles*, that the Turkish empire would soon be destroyed; yet it still subsists. Herlicius taught mathematics, philosophy, and physic, in Germany, and married twice. He died August 15, 1636, at Stutgard, aged 79, leaving *Poems* and *Orations* in Latin, and many works in German.

HERMAN *of Ryswic*, a Dutch heresiarch, who was sent to prison in 1499, and set at liberty upon abjuring his errors; but, having published them a second time, he was burnt in 1511. He taught, that the angels were not created by God, and that the soul was not immortal; denied hell; said the matter of the elements was eternal; considered Christ as an impostor, and Moses as a madman.

HERMAN, *Hermanus Contractus*, a celebrated monk of Richenou in Suabia, descended from an illustrious family, surnamed *Contractus*, because his limbs were contracted from his childhood. He understood Latin, Greek, and Arabic. There is a Chronicle by him, and several books of piety, in the Library of the Fathers. He died at Aleshusen, 1054. The *Salve, Regina*, the *Alma Redemptoris*, and the prose *Veni Sancte Spiritus*, are ascribed to him; but the latter belongs, more probably, to Innocent III.

HERMAN, a painter. v. SUANFELD.

HERMAN (Paul) a famous botanist of Halle in Saxony, who practised physic in the isle of Ceylon, and was afterwards professor of Botany at Leyden, where he died, January 29, 1695. His works are, a Catalogue of the Plants in the Public Garden at Leyden, 1687, 8vo.; *Cynosura Materiæ Medicæ*; Argentinæ, 1726, 2 vol. 4to.; *Ejusdem continuatio a Boeclero*, 1729, 4to.; *Lugduno Batavæ Flores*, 1690, 8vo.; *Paradisus Batavus*, 1705, 4to.; *Museum Zeylanicum*, 1717, 8vo.

HERMANN (James) a learned mathematician of the academy at Berlin, and associate of that of sciences at Paris, born July 6, 1678, at Basil. He was a great traveller, professor of mathematics at Padua, and in Russia, 1724; and was afterwards professor of morality and natural law at his native place, where he died, July 11, 1733, aged 55, leaving several mathematical works, the principal of which are, a Defence of the Principles of the Differential Calculations, against Nieuwentyt, in Latin, 1700; a treatise on the forces and motions of bodies, entitled, *De phoronomiâ; sive de viribus et motibus corporum solidorum et fluidorum*, 1724, 4to.; a treatise *De novâ accelerationis Lege; quâ gravia versus terram feruntur, suppositis motu diurno Terræ, et vi gravitatis constanti*; *Disquisitio de vibrationibus chordarum tensarum*; *Solutio problematis de trajectoriis curvarum inveniendis*; a particular dissertation on the *Laws of Nature concerning the Forces of Bodies, and their true Measure*, &c.

HERMANT (Godfrey) a very learned doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, born February 6, 1617, at Beauvais. He became canon of Beauvais, 1643, prior of the Sorbonne, and rector of the university of Paris, 1646, and doctor in 1650. M. Hermant was well acquainted with the history and discipline of the church. He died suddenly at Paris, July 11, 1690, aged 74, after having been excluded from the Sorbonne and his chapter, for refusing to sign the *Formulary*. The principal among his numerous and excellent works are, *The Life of St. Athanasius*, 2 vol. 4to.; *of St. Chrysostom*, 4to.; *of St. Basil, and St. Gregory Nazianzen*, 2 vol. 4to.; and *of St. Ambrose*, 4to.; four pieces in defence of the University of Paris against the Jesuits; a French translation of *St. Chrysostom's treatise on Providence*, 12mo. and of St. Basil's *Ascetics*, 8vo.; Extract from the Councils, published after his death, by the title of *Clavis Disciplinæ Ecclesiasticæ seu Index universalis totius Juris Ecclesiastici*, 1693, fol. The Notes which have been added to this work are unworthy of M. Hermant. Baillet has written his life, 12mo.

HERMANT (John) curate of Maltot, in the diocese of Bayeux, born 1650 at Caen, and died 1725. He wrote *Hist. des Conciles*, 4 vol. 12mo.; *Hist. des Ordres Religieux*, 4 vol. 12mo.; *Hist. des Heresies*, 4 vol. 12mo.; *Hist. des Ordres Militaires*, 12mo.

HERMAPHRODITUS, son of Hermes and Venus, beloved by the nymph Salmacis,

macis, who obtained from the gods that their two bodies should be united in one.

HERMAS, an ecclesiastical writer of the first century, said, by Origen, Eusebius, and St. Jerome, to be the same whom St. Paul salutes at the end of his Epistle to the Romans. We have a book written by him in Greek some time before the persecution began in 95, under Domitian, entitled, *The Shepherd*, because the author introduces an angel speaking in the person of a shepherd. The Greek text is lost, but the Latin translation which remains is very ancient, and very exact. Some of the Fathers have considered this book as canonical: the author says clearly, according to St. Athanasius, that God created the universe from nothing, ἐκ τοῦ μὴ ὄντος, l. 1. vis. 1. It may be found in the Library of the Fathers, and in Cotelier, and is translated among the Apocryphal books in Sacy's Bible, 1742, 2 vol. 12mo.

HERMES, v. MERCURIUS TRISMEGISTUS.

HERMIAS, a philosopher of Galatia, who adopted the error of Hermogenes, respecting the eternity of the world, and held, that God and the soul were material, but of a more subtile matter than bodies. This was the metaphysics of the Stoics, accommodated to the dogmas of the Christian. The world, according to him, was hell; and the generation of mankind, the resurrection. His sectaries were called, Seleucian Hermianists.

HERMIAS, a Christian philosopher, supposed to have lived before Tertullian. An imperfect work of his remains; it is *a Burlesque on the Heathen Philosophers*, printed at Basil 1553; at Oxford, 1700, 8vo. with *Oratio Tatiani ad Græcos*, and in the Library of the Fathers.

HERMINIER (Nicholas l') an ingenious scholastic divine, doctor of the Sorbonne, prebendary and archdeacon of Mans, born November 11, 1657, in Perche. He taught theology in private during a considerable time, and died, May 6, 1735, aged 77, leaving *A System of Scholastic Divinity*, 7 vol. 8vo. and 3 vol. in 12mo. *on the Sacraments*. His treatise *on Grace* made much noise, and was censured by some bishops.

HERMIT (Peter the) a famous French solitary, born of a noble family at Amiens in Picardy, who, having visited the Holy Land about 1093, was so moved by the deplorable state to which the Christians were reduced, that he requested Simeon, patriarch of Jerusalem, to give him letters for the pope, and the western princes, that they might be induced to deliver the faithful from these oppresstons. Peter carried these letters first to Urban II. and afterwards, travelling over great part of Europe, that he might talk privately to the princes, was so successful in persuading them, and preached so eloquently in favour of a war against the infidels, that he soon collected great armies; and thus originated the crusade. Godfrey of Bouillon, head of the principal part of the crusaders, seeing Peter followed by a great multitude of the lower people, appointed him their leader, and ordered him to go before. Peter then divided his troops into two parts, gave the command of the first to a valiant French gentleman, his friend, named Walter *Sans avoir*, or *without money*, because he had no property, and put himself at the head of the other, which still consisted of above 40,000 men: these two armies committed great outrages in Hungary, and were defeated by Soliman near Nice in Bithynia. Such was the event of Peter the Hermit's expedition, who was not so successful with his sword as with his pilgrim's staff. The year following, 1097, he was at the siege of Antioch; and, wearied out with its length, would have fled; but Tancred obliged him to return, and swear he would not give up an enterprize of which he was the original author. Peter afterwards distinguished himself by his zeal for the conquets of the Holy Land; performed wonders at the siege of Jerusalem 1099, and was grand vicar of that city in the absence of the new patriarch. v. TRISTAN.

HERMOGENES, the first and most celebrated architect of antiquity, according to Vitruvius, a native of Alanbada, a city of Caria. He built a temple to Diana at Magnesia, another to Bacchus at Tros, and was the original inventor of several parts of architecture. A book he had written on that subject is lost.

HERMOGENES,

HERMOGENES, a famous heresiarch of the 2d century, against whom Tertullian, Origen, and Theophilus of Antioch, have written. He applied Stoicism to Christianity, saying, that matter was co-eternal with God, and that he had formed all creatures out of it. This Hermogenes must be distinguished from a rhetorician of the same name, who also lived in the 2d century, by whom we have some Greek books on rhetoric, with the other Greek rhetoricians, *Venice*, 1508, and 1509, 2 vol. fol. and, separately, *Geneva*, 1614, 8vo. Greek and Latin; to which are joined the Latin rhetoricians, 1523, fol. It is said that this author forgot, at 24, all he knew, and that, being opened after his death, his heart was found covered with hair, and of an uncommon size.

HERMOGENIANUS, a celebrated civilian, by whom we have *an Abridgement of Law*, in 6 books, and a *Collection of the Constitutions*, or *Laws of the Empire*. He lived, in the 4th century, under Constantine's children.

HERMOLAUS BARBARUS, v. BARBARO.

HERMONDAVILLE (Henry de) first surgeon to Philip *the Fair*. He was John Pitard's pupil, who held the same office at the court of St. Louis. Hermondaville became very skilful in his art, and taught with reputation at Montpellier, afterwards at Paris. It is not known when he died. He left some very curious tracts, written about 1306, part of which are, in the MS. Library of the Sorbonne.

HERNANDEZ (Francis) physician to Philip II. author of a History of the Plants, Animals, and Minerals, in Mexico, Latin, *Rome*, 1651, fol. valuable and scarce.

HERO, a famous priestess of Venus at Sestos, who lived near the Hellespont, over an arm of which Leander, her lover, a youth of Abydos, swam every night to visit her, guided by a torch which she placed upon a tower; but he was at length drowned in his passage, and Hero, seeing his dead body on the shore, threw herself into the sea, and perished.

HEROD *the Great*, or *Ascolonita*, born at Ascalon 68 A. C. son of Antipater and Ipumean. He was at first governor of Galilee, and joined the party of Cassius and Brutus, but, after their death, declared for Mark Anthony, and was made tetrarch, then governor of Judea, and at last king of the Jews, 34 A. C. of which kingdom he remained in peaceable possession three years after his competitor Antigonus died. Herod married Mariamne, daughter of Alexander, son of Aristobulus, and put his grandfather to death at the age of 80. After Anthony's defeat at Actium, he went to Augustus at Rhodes, and, by his submissive behaviour, induced that prince to let him remain king of the Jews. On his return to Judea, 28 A. C. he condemned Mariamne to death, whom before he had passionately loved, and was afterwards so deeply afflicted at what he had done, that he was like a madman, and frequently called for her, as if she had been still living. It was at this time that he destroyed all those who had any authority among the people, but showed some humanity during the plague and famine which happened about that time, melting down all his vessels of silver to supply the poor with food. Herod rebuilt the Temple, 19 A. C. but tarnished the glory of that edifice, by raising a theatre and amphi-theatre for the celebration of games in honour of Augustus. This, however, pleased the emperor so much, that he made him sovereign of three new provinces; upon which Herod carried his gratitude to impiety, and built a temple to that prince. Some time after he put to death his two sons, Alexander and Aristobulus, and then his other son, Antipater, born while he was in a private station. Augustus said on this occasion, *That it was better to be Herod's hog than his son.* He afterwards caused Judas and Matthias, two eminent doctors of the law, to be burnt alive; and ordered all the male children, of two years old and under, to be killed in Bethlehem, and its confines, because the wise men did not return to him when they had worshipped our Saviour in the manger. This impious prince died three years after the birth of Christ, aged 71, being eaten up by worms, and had reigned 37 years. He gave orders, that all the persons of distinction whom he kept in prison should be killed the moment he expired, that every great family in the kingdom

kingdom might weep at his death; but this inhuman command was not executed. There were flatterers and enthusiasts who took this tyrant for the Messiah, which gave rise to the sect of Herodians. Archelaus, Herod-Antipas, and Philip, his sons, succeeded him.

HEROD-ANTIPAS, son of Herod *the Great*, made tetrarch of Galilee by Augustus on his father's death. He put away the daughter of Aretas, king of the Arabs, to take Herodias, his brother's wife. This occasioned a long war between him and Aretas, in which the Jews were frequently defeated. It was this Herod who put St. John the Baptist to death, by a criminal deference to Herodias, and sent Christ back to Pilate: but his crimes did not remain unpunished: he was banished to Lyons by order of Caligula, and died miserably in that city, with Herodias, about the year 40.

HEROD AGRIPPA, v. AGRIPPA.

HEROD (Tiberius Claudius Atticus) surnamed *the Athenian*, a native of Marathon, who studied rhetoric. The first time he spoke before Adrian, he stopped short; but, not suffering this circumstance to discourage him, became so famous in Greece, and at Rome, for his extempore harangues, that Titus-Antoninus appointed him teacher of rhetoric to his adopted sons, Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus; considering him as the most eloquent man of the age. He rose from this office to the highest dignities, and was consul in 143. He retired towards the end of his life to Marathon, and died there of a consumption, aged 76. Some of his Speeches are in the Greek Orators by Aldus, 1513, 2 tom. fol.; and in those of Stephens, 1575, fol.

HERODIAS, sister of Agrippa *the Great*, married to Philip, youngest son of Herod *the Great*, but left her husband to marry Herod-Antipas, her brother-in-law. It was this Herodias who requested the head of St. John the Baptist, because he had opposed her criminal passion. She died at Lyons about the year 40.

HERODIAN, a celebrated Greek historian, whose life was spent chiefly at Rome with the emperors, and it was there he wrote his History, in 8 books, from the death of Antoninus *the Philosopher* to Balbinus, and Maximus Pupienus, whom the soldiers murdered, to set the younger Gordian on the throne. Herodian lived in the 3d century, under Marcus Aurelius, and his successors; and it is from him that we learn the ceremonies of the apotheosis of the Roman emperors. His History is written in Greek in a beautiful style: there is an elegant Latin translation of it by Angelo Politian, and an excellent French one by the abbé Montgault, the best edition of which is, 1745, 12mo. The most esteemed of the Greek and Latin editions is Oxford, 1699, or 1704, 8vo. and Edinburgh, 1722, 12mo. This author also left a grammatical work, *de Numeris*, which may be found with the Grammar of Theodore by Aldus, 1495, fol.

HEROET (Anthony) of la Maisonneuve, a native of Paris, related to the chancellor Olivier. His poetical talents introduced him to Francis I. who gave him the bishopric of Digne. He died the end of December 1568, leaving, *La Parfaite Amie*, in French verse; a translation of Plato's Androgyne; *Complainte d'une Dame nouvellement surprinse d'Amour*, Troyes, 1542, 8vo. and with the Poems of Borderie, and others, Lyons, 1547, 8vo. He treats of love in Plato's style.

HERODOTUS, the father of profane history, and the most celebrated among the Greek historians, son of Lixus and Dryo, born 484 A. C. at Halicarnassus in Caria. He retired to the isle of Samos, but afterward visited Egypt, Italy, and Greece; and having learnt, during his travels, the origin and history of nations, composed the nine excellent books which remain to us, and were published by Thomas Gale, London, 1679, fol. by Wesselingius, *Amsterdam*, 1763, fol. Glasgow, 1761, 9 vol. 8vo. Du Ryer has translated them into French, 3 vol. 12mo. These books were so highly valued by the Greeks, that, when Herodotus recited them before the assembly at the Olympic games, they gave them the names of the nine Muses, and cried out, whereever this author passed, *Here is the man who has so nobly sung our victories, and celebrated our conquests over the barbarians.* This author writes in the Ionic dialect, and his style is so clear, easy, and persuasive, so full of sweetness, charms, and delicacy, that he outshines all other

other historians. It is certain, notwithstanding the criticisms that have appeared on Herodotus, that his work contains the most authentic history extant of the different nations: he founds the greater part of the facts he relates on certain testimony; and, with respect to the rest, says honestly, that he does not answer for the truth of them. In short, Herodotus is among Historians what Homer is among the Poets, and Demosthenes among the Orators. The Life of Homer, which is at the end of the ninth Muse, is also ascribed to him; but it is the work of a more recent author. v. STEPHENS.

HEROLD (John) born 1511, at Hochsted, married at Basil, and died some time after 1566. He wrote *Hæreseologia; seu collectio Theologorum ad confutationem Hæreseon*, Basil, 1556, fol.; a Continuation of William of Tyre's History, printed with it; *De Germania*, in Schardius; *Notes* on Egypius.

HERON, the name of two celebrated mathematicians, one called, the Elder, a native of Alexandria, by whom we have a book translated into Latin, entitled, *Spirituadium liber*, 1575, 4to. The other, called the Younger, left a treatise on the Art of War and Military Machines, 1572. These works may be found among *the Ancient Mathematicians*, printed at the Louvre, 1693, fol.

HEROPHILUS, a celebrated physician, who obtained leave to dissect condemned criminals alive, for which Tertullian calls him the Executioner: *Herophilus ille Medicus aut Lanius qui sexcentos exsecuit, ut naturam sectaretur, qui homines odit ut nosset*, l. de an. c. 10. Herophilus made a great progress in anatomy, and cured Phalaris of a dangerous distemper. He lived about 570 A C. Cicero, Pliny, and Plutarch, mention him.

HERRERA-TORDESILLAS (Anthony) a Spanish historian, secretary to Vespasian de Gonzaga, viceroy of Naples, afterwards grand historiographer of the Indies under Philip II. who gave him a large pension, that he might be induced to write with greater assiduity. He died March 27, 1625, aged about 66. He left *a General History of the Indies*, in Spanish, 4 vol. fol. a curious work, but written with rather too much national partiality: it has been translated into French by Nicholas de la Coste, 3 vol. 4to. *A History of his own Times*, from 1554 to 1598, 3 vol. fol. in Spanish, little esteemed.

HERRERA (Ferdinand de) a famous Spanish poet of the 16th century, born at Seville, who excelled chiefly in the Lyric style. Besides his poems, *Seville*, 1619, 4to. he left *Notes on Garcilaso de la Vega*; *The Life of Sir Thomas More*, and an *Account of the War of Cyprus, and the battle of Lepanto*.

HERSAN (Mark Anthony) an eminent professor of rhetoric in the college du Plessis at Paris, and one of the greatest geniuses of his time, a native of Compiegne. He taught successively the second class, and rhetoric, at the college above mentioned, and was professor of eloquence at the royal college. No one had ever a happier talent for painting out the beauties of an author, and inspiring youth with emulation; besides which, he possessed every amiable quality of the heart, and an unbounded generosity. M. de Louvois made him his confidant. M. Hersan built a noble school, at his native place, for poor children, and appointed a master to instruct them: he was indeed a master to them himself, as the celebrated Gerson had been at Lyons. This worthy man died at Compiegne, with sentiments of the most fervent piety, 1724, aged above 72. M. Hersan left an excellent Funeral Oration on M. le Tellier, in Latin, translated by the abbé Boquillon; several Latin poems, *Pensées edifiants sur la Mort*; and some admirable Reflections on *the Song of Moses*, after his passage over the Red Sea. M. Rollin, one of M. Hersan's pupils, has inserted these Reflections in tom. 2. of his *Traité des Etudes*.

HERSENT, or HERSAN (Charles) a native of Paris, doctor of the Sorbonne, and chancellor of the church at Metz, whose writings made much noise. He published his book, entitled, *Optatus Gallus de cavendo Schismate*, in 1640, 8vo. in which he insinuates that the French church is in danger of a schism with Rome. The original edition is very scarce; it may be distinguished from the counterfeit at page 7, line 15 and 16, where we find *superiore* for *superiorum*; and by the sentence of parliament, which takes up 12 pages, and only 11 in the counterfeit. This book

was condemned by the parliament, and the bishops of the metropolitan of Paris, and was remarkably well refuted by Isaac Habert in his treatise entitled, *De consensu Hierarchiæ et Monarchiæ*. Charles Hersent wrote many other books, the chief and most important of which is, a treatise *de la Souveraineté de Metz, pays Messin, et autres Villes, et pays Circonvoisin*, 1633, 8vo. He had been a priest of the oratory, and died in Bretany, 1660.

HERSILIA, daughter of Tatius, king of the Sabines, who, being stolen by Romulus, became his wife. She reconciled these two princes, and was deified after her death. The Romans raised altars to her under the name of Horta.

HERTIUS (John Nicholas) a celebrated civilian, a native of Oberklee, near Giessen, professor of law, chancellor of the university of Giessen, and counsellor to the landgrave. He died September 18, 1710, aged 59. He left, *Notitia veteris Francorum regni*, 1710, 4to.; *Commentationes et Opuscula ad Historiam, et Geographiam antiquæ Germaniæ Spectantia*, 1713, 4to. and other valuable works.

HERVART (Bartholomew) descended from a noble family of Augsburg in Germany, and appointed intendant and controller-general of the finances in France, for his important services to Louis XIV. He was a Protestant, and died counsellor of state in ordinary, 1676, aged 70.

HERVE', a celebrated archbishop of Rheims at the beginning of the 10th century, universally esteemed for his charity, mildness, and zeal for ecclesiastical discipline. He held several councils, and died in 922, three days after he had, against his will, crowned the usurper Robert.

HERVE' *the Breton*, so called from his being born in Lower Bretany. He was the fourteenth general of the Dominican order in 1318, and one of the most zealous defenders of the doctrine of St. Thomas. He died 1323, at Narbonne, leaving *Commentaries on the Master of the Sentences*; a treatise *on the Papal Authority*; another *on the Eternity of the World*; and *an Apology for the Preaching Brothers*.

HERVE', a Benedictine monk of the Bourg-Dieu, author of a *Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles*, printed with St. Anselm's works; and a *Commentary on Isaiah*, in the Collection of Father Pez. He died about 1150.

HERVET (Gentien) born at Olivet, near Orleans, in 1499. He learned Greek and Latin from his childhood, and was made tutor to Claudius de l'Aubespine, who was afterwards secretary of state. Hervet going then to Paris, assisted Edward Lupset, an Englishman, in an edition of Galen, and, following Lupset into England, was entrusted with the education of Arthur Pole; from thence he was called to Rome by cardinal Pole, to translate the Greek authors into Latin. He gained the friendship of this cardinal, and of all the illustrious men in Italy; distinguished himself at the council of Trent; was grand-vicar of Nayon and Orleans, and afterwards canon of Rheims, in which last city he passed the remainder of his life, wholly devoted to study. He died September 12, 1584, aged 85. He left many works in Latin and in French; the principal are, Latin translations from several works of the Fathers; two Discourses delivered at the Council of Trent, 4to. one to prove the clergy should not be ordained without a title; the other, that marriages contracted by gentlemens' children, without consent of parents, are null: several controversial tracts in French; *a French translation of the Council of Trent*, &c.

HERWART (John George) chancellor of Bavaria at the beginning of the 17th century, descended from a patrician family of Augsburg. He wrote an *Apology* for the emperor Louis of Bavaria, against the falsehoods asserted by Bzovius; a chronological work, *Chronologia, nova et vera*, 1612 and 1626, 2 parts, 4to.; another very singular book, which has been published by his son, John Frederick Herwart, entitled, *Admiranda ethnicæ Theologiæ Mysteria propalata*, 1626, 4to. in which he maintains that the winds, the magnetic needle, &c. were the original gods of the Egyptians, adored under mysterious names. It seems strange that Vossius does not mention these two curious books.

HERVEY (James) born 1714, succeeded his father in the livings of Weston-Favel and Collingtree in Northamptonshire,

amptonshire, and died 1758. A French translation of his *Meditations among the Tombs*, &c. appeared in 1771, 12mo. by Mess. Peyton and le Tourneur.

HESBURN (James) earl of Bothwell, suspected of being concerned in the murder of Henry lord Darnley, husband of Mary, queen of Scots; but he had interest enough to get himself acquitted, and was bold enough to carry off the queen, and marry her. The nobility, anxious for Mary's son, afterwards James I. king of England, raised forces against the queen and Bothwell. Mary's party proving the weakest, he escaped to Denmark, was imprisoned there, and died miserably ten years after, 1577.

HESHUSIUS (Tilemannus) a celebrated divine of the confession of Augsburg, more known by the name of *Tilemannus*, born 1626, at Wesel in Cleves. He taught theology in many cities of Germany, but was banished for his restless, turbulent, and seditious spirit. He died September 25, 1588, aged 62, having had several children. He left Commentaries on the *Psalms*, fol. on *Isaiah*, fol. and on *St. Paul's Epistles*, 8vo.; a treatise *on the Sacrament, and Justification*, fol.; *Errores quas Romana Ecclesia fuventer defendit*, Francf. 1577, 8vo. and other works.

HESICHIUS, v. HESYCHIUS.

HESIOD, a very famous Greek poet, born at Ascra in Bœotia, and said to have become a poet while he was keeping sheep, by a particular favour of the Muses, whose priest he was, on Mount Helicon. Some authors make him more ancient than Homer, some his contemporary, while others say, that he lived long after him; which last opinion appears to be the true one; for we have every reason to believe, that Hesiod lived about 100 years later than Homer, as Porphyry asserts. It is said this poet was killed by the Locrians, who threw him into the sea; but that, his corpse being carried to land by dolphins, the guilty were discovered, and punished with death. Whether we credit this account or not, which has the appearance of a fable, we have certainly two of Hesiod's poems remaining; one, the best of them, entitled, *Opera et Dies*, consisting of precepts for agriculture; the other is the *Theogonia*, or *Generation of the Gods*. A poem entitled, *The Shield of Hercules*, is also ascribed to him, but the most able critics agree that he was not the author of it. Cicero advised Lepta to learn Hesiod by heart, and to quote him frequently. The account of the contest between him and Homer is an idle story. Hesiod, speaking of his poetical combat at the funeral of *Amphidamas*, neither names the vanquished, nor mentions Homer at all. The editions of this poet's works, printed at *Amsterdam*, 1667, 8vo. and 1701, 2 vol. 8vo. are joined to the authors *cum notis variorum*; but the best edition is, *Oxford*, 1737, 4to.. He is also among the *Poetæ Græci Minores*, Cambridge, 1684, 8vo. M. Bergier has given a French translation in his *Origine des Dieux*, 1768, 2 vol. 12mo.

HESNAULT (John) a French poet, v. HENAUT.

HESPERIDES, daughters of Hesperus, the son of Japhet, and brother of Atlas. Their names were Ægle, Arethusa, and Hesperathusa: they had a garden filled with golden apples, kept by a dragon, which Hercules killed that he might gather the fruit.

HESSE-CASSEL (Amelia Elizabeth of Hanau, widow of William V. surnamed the *Constant*, landgrave of) a famous heroine of the 17th century, who, by her victorious arms, and the firmness of her courage, acquired a great reputation. She joined with France against the house of Austria, restored her son William to the possessions of his ancestors, and died, covered with glory, August 8, 1651. The house of Hesse has produced many illustrious and warlike princes. v. FREDERICK.

HESSELS (James) one of the twelve judges of the sovereign council established by the duke of Alba in the Netherlands, who was continually asleep, and, when he was waked to give his opinion, always answered *ad patibulum* (to the gallows). He was at last hanged on a tree himself, without any trial, by the governors of Ghent, whom he had often threatened with that punishment.

HESSELS (John) an ingenious doctor of Louvain, one of the most learned divines of his age, born 1522. He was professor of divinity at the abbey du Parc, afterwards at the university of Louvain,

Louvain, distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and died of an apoplexy, November 7, 1566, aged 44, leaving several controversial works; *Commentaries* on St. Matthew, 8vo. on the first Epistle to Timothy; the second of St. Peter, and the first of St. John, 8vo. and an excellent *Catechism*, Louvain, 1695, 4to. which may be considered as a system of dogmatical and moral theology. All this author's works discover profound learning, great penetration, and solid judgment. He must be distinguished from John Leonard Hessels, and not Hessels, doctor and professor of Louvain, who died at the council of Trent, January 5, 1552, and also left some works.

HESYCHIUS, the most celebrated among the ancient Greek grammarians whose works have come down to us. He was a Christian, and, according to some authors, the same with Hesychius, patriarch of Jerusalem, who died in 609. This famous grammarian has left a Greek dictionary, from which we learn, that he was a judicious critic and a Christian: Casaubon calls it the most useful and learned work of its kind that antiquity has produced. Schrevelius published a good edition, with notes, in 1668, 4to. but the best is that published at *Leyden*, by John Alberti, 1746, and 1766, 2 vol. fol. The 2d vol. has been published by Runckenius. Several works by a priest named Hesychius are in the Library of the Fathers: we have also a history of persons eminent for their knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, written by Hesychius of Miletus.

HETZER (Lewis) a Socinian, who printed a Bible in German, 1529, fol. which, being suppressed on account of the errors it contained, is become scarce.

HEVELIUS, v. *the next article.*

HEVELKE, in Latin, *Hevelius* (John) senator and sheriff of Dantzick, and a celebrated astronomer, born Jan. 28, 1611, at Dantzick, son of a merchant. He was the first who perceived a kind of *libration in the motion of the moon*, and made many important observations on the other planets. He also discovered several fixed stars, which he called *the Firmament of Sobieski*, in honour of John III. king of Poland. His wife, who understood astronomy very well, made some of the Observations which were published by her husband. He died January 28, 1688, aged 67, leaving an excellent *Selenography*, or Description of the Moon, 1673, fol. in which he has divided that planet into provinces, and given them names: *Tract. de Cometis*, 1668, fol.; a description of the instruments he used in his observations, entitled, *Machina Cælestis*, 1647, fol.; *Uranographia*, 1690, fol.; and other valuable works. M. Colbert sent him a large sum of money in the name of Louis XIV. as a reward for his merit, and afterwards settled a pension upon him. The second part of the *Machina Cælestis*, Gedani, 1679, fol. is scarce.

HEVIN (Peter) advocate to the parliament of Bretany, born 1621, at Rennes, and died 1692. He published *Consultations sur la Coutume de Bretagne*, 1743, 4to.; *Questions sur les Matieres Feodales*, respecting the same custom.

HEURNIUS, or VAN HEURN (John) a learned physician, born January 25, 1543, of an obscure family at Utrecht. He became magistrate of that city, afterwards professor of physic at Leyden, and rector of the university in that place, where he died August 11, 1601, aged 58. He left several tracts respecting diseases in different parts of the body; several Commentaries on Hippocrates; and other works, *Lyons*, 1658, fol.; the principal are, *a Method of Study for those who apply to Physic*, Latin; *a Treatise on Fevers*, 4to.; *on the Trial by Water of those accused of Witchcraft*; which dissertation procured the abolition of that trial by the court of Holland, &c. Otho Heurnicus, his son, was also professor of physic at Leyden, and left *de Barbarica Philosophia*, Leyden, 1600, 12mo.

HEYLIN (Peter) an eminent doctor of divinity, born November 29, 1600, of an ancient family at Burfod in Oxfordshire. He was well acquainted with geography, history, and divinity; appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, prebendary of Westminster, and had the living of Alresford; but was deprived of all during the civil wars. Doctor Heylin lived, however, to see the Restoration, and attended Cha. II. at his coronation as sub-dean of Westminster. He died May 3, 1663, aged 62, and left a cosmographical work,

1702, fol.; *a Historical Exposition of the Apostles' Creed*, 1654, fol.; *the Life of Archbishop Laud*, fol.; *the Reformation of the Church of England*, 1674, fol.; *Hist. of the Sabbath*, 4to.; Hist. of the Presbyterians, fol. and *of Tithes*, 4to. and other works in English.

HEZEKIAH, king of Judah, succeeded his father Ahaz about 726 A.C. He pulled down the altars of the false gods, burnt the consecrated groves, broke the brazen serpent, that the Jews might have no object for their idolatry, and ruled with great wisdom and piety. After defeating the Philistines, who had rebelled, he fell sick about 713 A.C. and was told, by the prophet Isaiah, that he should die of that sickness; but having, by his tears, obtained a revocation of this sentence, Isaiah assured him, that God would add 15 years to his life; and, as a sign of his prediction, the shadow returned back ten degrees in the dial that Ahaz had made. Merodach-baladan, king of Babylon, upon the report of the miracle, sent ambassadors to congratulate Hezekiah, who shewed them all his treasures; and, for a punishment of this pride, the Lord sent Isaiah to tell him, that all his riches should one day be carried to Babylon; but Hezekiah obtained, by repentance, that this evil should not come to pass in his days. Some time after, having refused to pay tribute to the king of Assyria, Sennacharib, to revenge himself, entered Judea, took several cities, and would have continued his ravages but for the presents and promises of Hezekiah. Also, three years after, on his return from Egypt, he laid siege to Jerusalem; but the angel of the Lord smote his army, and destroyed 185,000 of them in one night. Hezekiah died 698 A.C. aged 53, and was succeeded by his son, Manassah.

HIARBAS, v. DIDO.

HICETAS, a celebrated philosopher of Syracuse, who, according to Theophrastus, as quoted by Cicero, believed that the heavens, sun, and stars, remained still, and that it was the earth which moved, and, by turning on its axis, produced the same appearance to us as if the heavens had turned, and the earth had been immoveable. Copernicus acknowledges that this passage in Cicero suggested to him the first idea of his system. Diogenes Laertius also mentions Hicetas.

HICKESIUS (George) a learned German of the 17th century, known by his work, entitled, *Linguarum veterum Septentrionalium thesaurus*, which may be found with *Antiqua litteratura Septentrionalis*, Oxford, 1703 and 1705, six parts, usually bound in 2 vol. fol.

HIDULPHE (St.) Hildulphe, Hidoa, or rather Hidulfe, of a noble family in Bavaria. He was bishop, or co-bishop, of Treves, and retired to Vosges in Lorrain, where he founded the abbey of Moyen-Moutier, and was its first abbot: he was also abbot of Jointures, and died about 707. There is a celebrated congregation of Benedictines which bears his name; the chief seat is at Verdun (v. COUR.) The life of St. Hidulphe may be found in Martenne's *Thesaurus*.

HIERAX, an Egyptian philosopher, and famous heretic, in the 3d century, who condemned marriage, the use of wine, and riches. He maintained that paradise was not an object of sense; that Melchisedec was the Holy Ghost; and compared the substance of the Word and of the Father to a lamp with two wicks, as if the splendour of each was derived from an intermediate power.

HIERMIAS, v. JEREMIAH.

HIERO I. king of Syracuse, son of Dinomenus, and brother of Gelon, whom he succeeded about 478 A.C. and made himself odious, at first, by his avarice and oppression, but was afterwards reformed by conversing with Simonides, Pindar, Bacchylides, and other wise men of that time. Hiero defeated Thrasideus, king of Agrigentum, and took away his crown. He won several prizes at the Olympic and Pythian games (which victories Pindar has celebrated), and rebuilt the city of Catana, where he died, after having reigned near 12 years. Thrasybulus, his brother, succeeded him.

HIERO II. king of Syracuse, son of Hierocles of the family of Gelon. He signalized himself under Pyrrhus, from whom he received military rewards; and, after the departure of that prince, was made pretor and general of the Syracusans, vanquished the Mammertini, and was elected king and general, to oppose the Carthaginians. In this

this character he continued the war against the Mammertini, who had recourse to the Romans, and delivered up to them the city of Messina, 260 A. C. Hiero then entered into an alliance with the Carthaginians, and, joining his forces to theirs, laid siege to Messina; but Appius Claudius, the Roman consul, conquered him, and defeated the Carthaginians. This ill success compelled Hiero to return to Syracuse; but Appius followed him thither, and besieged the city. Hiero then, finding the Carthaginian forces weakened, made peace with the Romans, and proved himself their friend in all their wars against the Carthaginians. This prince possessed the noblest qualities, was mild, wise, prudent; a friend to men of learning, and the father of his people. He died after a glorious and flourishing reign of 54 years, aged above 94. He wrote some books on agriculture, but they are lost. Hieronymo, his grandson, succeeded him, but conducted himself so ill, that he was killed by a conspiracy, and his death was followed by that of all the race of Hiero.

HIEROCLES, president of Bithynia, and governor of Alexandria in the 4th century. He persecuted the Christians, and wrote against them in Dioclesian's reign; daring even to extol the pretended miracles of Aristeus and Apollonius Tyaneus above those of Christ; but the absurdity of this comparison was exposed by Lactantius and Eusebius.

HIEROCLES, a celebrated Platonic philosopher in the 15th century, who taught with great reputation at Alexandria, and wrote seven books on *Providence* and *Destiny*. Some extracts from these have been preserved by Photius, by which it appears, that Hierocles supposed God to have drawn matter from nothing, and to have created it out of nothing. They were printed at London, 1673, 2 vol. 8vo. with his Commentary on Pythagoras. v. PYTHAGORAS. This latter was printed separately at Cambridge, 1709, and London, 1742, 8vo.

HIEROPHILUS, a physician, famous for having taught his art to a young woman named Agnodice. v. AGNODICE.

HILARIO (St.) a celebrated founder of the monastic life in Palestine, born about 291 at Tabatha, near Gaza. Being converted to Christianity in Alexandria, he went to join St. Anthony in his solitude, but afterwards returned home, and, on the death of his parents, distributed all his property among the poor, and hid himself in a desart. St. Hilario established several monasteries in Palestine and Syria, and went into the isle of Cyprus, where he died in 371, aged 80. St. Jerome has written his life.

HILARIUS, or HILARY (St.) originally of Sardinia, and deacon of the Roman church, employed in the most important affairs by St. Leo, whom he succeeded November 21, 461. He condemned the Eutychian and Nestorian heresies, confirmed the general councils of Nice, Ephesus, and Chalcedon; held a council at Rome in 465, and died February 21, 468. Eleven *Epistles*, and some *Decretals*, of his remain. Simplicius succeeded him. He must be distinguished from Hilarius, a deacon of the Roman church, who suffered much for the faith about 354, by order of the emperor Constantine; but engaged afterwards in the Luciferian schism, and fell into various errors. The *Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles*, found in St. Ambrose, are ascribed to him; and the *Questions* on the Old and New Testament in St. Augustine.

HILARIUS (St.) bishop of Poitiers, his native place, a celebrated doctor of the church, who, renouncing paganism, embraced Christianity, as did also his wife and daughter. He had been appointed bishop of Poitiers some years before the council held at Beziers in 356, from which he was banished to Phrygia, by the artifices of Saturninus of Arles, an Arian; but, being afterwards sent to the council of Seleucia, in 359, defended the faith so forcibly against the Arians, that they procured his being sent back into France, where he arrived in 360. St. Hilarius held several councils in defence of the Nicene council, and accused Auxentius, bishop of Milan (an Arian), to the emperor Valentinian, in 364. He died 367, or 368. The holy Fathers mention him with the highest encomiums: he is called, by St. Jerome, the Rhone of Latin eloquence: *Latinæ eloquentiæ Rhodanus*; in allusion to his style, which

which may be said to resemble the rapid course of that river. The best edition of his works is that by the Benedictines 1693, fol. the principal among them are; *the* 12 *Books on the Trinity*; The *Treatise on Synods*, three pieces addressed to the emperor Constantius; *Commentaries on St. Matthew*, and *part of the Psalms*; The *Gloria in excelsis*, the *Te Deum*, and the *Pange, lingua, gloriosi prælium certaminis*, also a letter and a hymn addressed to his daughter *Apre*, are falsely attributed to him. The marquis Scipio Maffei published a new and enlarged edition of St. Hilarius' works at Verona, 1730.

HILARIUS, *of Arles* (St.) raised to the bishopric of Lerins, by St. Honorat, whom he succeeded in that of Arles, about 429. He presided at several councils, among others at that of Orange in 444, when Chelidoine was deposed, which circumstance revived the quarrel between the churches of Arles, and Vienne; and Chelidoine appealed to pope St. Leo, who set aside all that Hilarius had done. This holy bishop died May 5, 449, leaving some *Homilies* under the name of Eusebius of Emesa, in the Library of the Fathers; *An Exposition of the Creed*, which is lost; *The Life of St. Honorat*, his predecessor, *Paris*, 1578, 8vo. and in Surius, a valuable work; and other small pieces, with *St. Vincent de Lerins*, Rome, 1731, 4to. and in the *St. Leo* of P. Quesnel.

HILDEBERT *de Lavardin*, so called from the place of his birth; he was a pupil of Beringer's, afterwards of St. Hugh de Clugni, succeeded Hoël in the bishopric of Mans, 1097, and was translated to the archbishopric of Tours in 1125. He died in 1134. Hildebert left many *Letters* on important points of morality, discipline, and history, extremely well written, for the time in which he lived; and other works in the Library of the Fathers; and published by Pere Beaugendre, a Benedictine, 1708, fol. except two pieces which M. Baluze published in 1715, in the seventh volume of his *Miscellanea*.

HILDEBRAND, v. GREGORY VII.

HILDEBRAND (Joachim) an eminent German divine, born November 10, 1623, at Walckenried, who after having studied with great application, was appointed professor of divinity and ecclesiastical antiquities at Helmstadt, then superintendant general at Zell, where he died, October 25, 1691. The most considerable among his numerous works are; *De priscæ et primitivæ Ecclesiæ sacris publicis*; *Templis et diebus festis*; *De precibus veterum Christianorum*; *Rituale orantium*; *Ars bene moriendi*; *De nuptiis veterum Christianorum*; *De natilitiis veterum, sacris et profanis*; *Theologia dogmatica*; *Vita Æterna ex lumine naturæ ostensa*; *Sacra publica veteris Ecclesiæ*; *Hierarchia veteris Ecclesiæ*; *Primitivæ Ecclesiæ offertorium pro defunctis*; *De veterum Concionibus*; *De Religiosis et eorum ordinibus*, &c.

HILDEFONSUS (St.) v. ILDEFONSUS.

HILDEGARDE (St.) a celebrated abbess of Mount St. Rupert, of the Benedictine order; born 1098, at Spanheim, who became very famous by her revelations and miracles, and was much esteemed by popes, emperors, bishops, and the German princes. She was the first abbess of the above-mentioned abbey near Binghen on the Rhine, and died in 1180. Some of this saint's *Letters* remain, and other works in the Library of the Fathers. *Libri quatuor Elementorum*, Strasburg, 1533, fol. and 3 books of *Revelations*, Cologn, 1566, 4to.

HILDEGONDE (St.) a virgin of the Cistertian order in the 12th century; born near Nuitz in the diocese of Cologn. Her father wishing to take her with him into Palestine, but fearing the insults she might be exposed to, dressed her as a boy, calling her Joseph, and they embarked in Provence, with the Crusaders. The father dying at sea, St. Hildegonde continued her voyage under the name of Joseph, staid sometime at Jerusalem, and then returned to her own country, went into the abbey of Schonaug near Heidelberg, was admitted there as Joseph, and lived in so holy and prudent a manner, that her sex was not discovered till her death.

HILDUIN, a celebrated abbot of St. Denys in France, in the 9th century, in the reigns of Louis *le Débonnaire*, and Lothaire his son. He became despicable by his attachment to the latter, and by frequently violating the oath of fidelity which he swore to the emperor Louis, whenever he was reconciled to his

his children. Hilduin was the first who confounded St. Dionysius, bishop of Paris, with Dionysius the Areopagite, in his Life of St. Dionysius, entitled *Areopagitica*, Paris, 1565, 8vo. and in Surius.

HILKIAH, high priest of the Jews, in the time of Josiah and Huldah the prophetess, by whom the books of Moses were found in the temple, written as is supposed by the hand of that legislator.

HILL (Joseph) an English divine in the 17th century, who added 8000 words to the Greek of Schrevelius, and published it at London, 1676, 4to. This edition is much valued.

HILLEL *the Elder*, a famous Jew, born in Babylon, of an illustrious family, and eminent for his learning and talents. He was made president of the Sanhedrim of Jerusalem, which dignity his family enjoyed through ten generations; he also founded a celebrated school, and had a great number of disciples. Hillel zealously maintained the oral traditions of the Jews, against his colleague Shammai, who held that men should adhere literally to the text of scripture, without attending to traditions. This dispute made much noise, and St. Jerome supposes it to have been the origin of the Scribes and Pharisees. Hillel is one of the doctors of the *Misna*, and may even be considered as the first author of it, since according to the Jewish doctors he was the first who ranged the Judaical traditions under six *Sedarim*, or treatises. He laboured much to give a correct edition of the sacred text, and there is an ancient MS. bible which bears his name ascribed to him, part of which is with the MSS. of the Sorbonne. Hillel is called *Pollio* by Josephus: he lived about 30 A.C. and died at a very advanced age.

HILLEL, *the Nasi*, or *Prince*, another famous Jew, great grandson of Judas *Hakkadosh*, or *the Holy*, author of the *Misna*. This latter Hillel lived in the 4th century, composed a cycle about 360, and was one of the principal doctors of tho *Gemara*. That correct edition of the Hebrew text which bears the name of Hillel, and is mentioned in the preceding article, is attributed to him by most of the Jewish writers, among whom there have been several others named Hillel.

HILPERT (John) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Coburg, professor of Hebrew at Helmstadt, and superintendant of Hildesheim, who died May 10, 1680, aged 53. He left, *Disquisitio de Præadamitis*, against la Peyrere, 1656, 4to.; *Tractatus de Pœnitentiâ*; *Disputatio de Judæorum flagellandi ritibus*, 4to.; *De gloria Templi posterioris*, 4to.; *Explicatio Psalmi secundi*, 4to.; *Hebræorum Philosophia adversus Judæos*; *De Agapis*, 8vo.; *De perseverantia Sanctorum*.

HIMERUS, son of Lacedemon, who having committed incest unknowingly, was so overwhelmed with sorrow, that he threw himself into the Marathon, a river of Laconia, which took his name, and was afterwards called Eurotas.

HINCMAR, a celebrated archbishop of Rheims, and one of the most learned men of his time, originally a monk of St. Denys in France. He was elected in the place of Ebbon in 845, and shewed great zeal for the rights of the Gallican church. Hincmar acquired much influence at court, and among the clergy, but made an ill use of it to accomplish his designs. He condemned Gotescalc, deposed Hincmar bishop of Laon his nephew, and died in 882, at Epernay, to which place he had escaped from the Normans in a litter. Several of his works remain, the best edition is by P. Sirmond, 1645, 2 vols. fol. What Hincmar wrote concerning St. Remi of Rheims, and St. Dionysius of Paris, is not in this edition, but may be found in Surius. There is also something more of his in Pere Labbe's councils, and in the council of Douzi, 1658, 4to.

HINCMAR, nephew of the preceding on the mother's side, was made bishop of Laon before the age prescribed by the canons, but his irregular conduct, injustice, and violent proceedings against his clergy, occasioned the council of Verberie, in which he was accused by Charles the *Bald*; but the proceeding was suspended by an appeal to the pope. Hincmar was less fortunate in the council of Douzi in 871, where being accused of sedition, calumny, and disobedience to the king by open force, his uncle pronounced sentence against him, and he was banished, sometimes put in irons, and blinded.

blinded. Another bishop was appointed in his room: however in 878 he was reinstated, but died soon after. His vindications may be found in the history of the council of Douzi, 1658, 4to.

HIPATIUS, nephew of the emperor Anastasius, during whose reign he had a great share in the government. On the death of Justin he wanted to ascend the throne, but Justinian crushed this party, and put Hipatius to death, with his cousins Procopius and Probus, 1527.

HIPPARCHIA, wife of Crates the Cynic philosopher, with whose discourses she was so charmed, that she resolved to marry him at all events. Many noble, rich, and handsome young men, paid their addresses to this lady, but she would hear of none but Crates, and protested to her parents that she would stab herself, if they did not let her marry him. The philosopher omitted nothing in his power that might persuade Hipparchia to change her plan; he represented to her his poverty, shewed her his hump back, laid his staff, wallet and cloke at her feet, saying, *This is the man you are to have, and the furniture you will find in his lodgings; consider the matter seriously; you cannot be my wife without living according to the rules of our sect*; but Hipparchia replied immediately, that she was infinitely delighted with the terms proposed. She accordingly took the Cynic habit and equipage, and proved her attachment to Crates by rambling every where with him; attended him to feasts, and so closely adhered to the doctrines of his sect, as to pay him conjugal duty in the open streets without any scruple. Hipparchia was born at Moronea, a city of Thrace, of a noble family, and lived in the reign of Alexander *the Great*. She had a son by Crates named Pasicles, and wrote some works which are lost.

HIPPARCHUS, v. PISISTRATUS.

HIPPARCHUS, a celebrated Greek astronomer, and one of the most learned among the ancient mathematicians; he was a native of Nice, and lived under Ptolemy *Philometor*, and Ptolemy *Evergetes* between 168, and 129, A.C. Hipparchus first discovered the particular motion of the fixed stars from west to east. M. Rohault is mistaken in saying that such a motion was unknown to this astronomer. Pliny mentions Hipparchus with great encomiums, calls him nature's confident, *Consiliorum Naturæ particeps*, and places him in the number of those sublime geniuses, who by foretelling eclipses, taught mankind to be no longer astonished at those phenomena. He also admires him for having reviewed all the stars, counted them, and marked the situation and magnitude of each. We have none of this astronomer's works remaining, but his commentary on the *Phenomena* of Aratus, which Pere Petan has translated into Latin, and published a good edition of it in his *Uranologia*, Paris, 1650, fol.

HIPPIAS, v. PISISTRATUS.

HIPPOCRATES, the most celebrated physician of antiquity, and one of the greatest men that have appeared in the world, born about 460, A.C. in the island of Coos, one of the Cyclades; said to be descended from Esculapius by his father Heraclides, and from Hercules by his mother Praxitea. He was the disciple of Herodicus of Sicily, and having collected the observations of his ancestors, and his own, published the first system of physic, which has been admired by all the learned to this day, nor do his works discover less integrity than erudition. Hippocrates was of the greatest service to his country during a plague, which began on the coast of Illyria, and afflicted all Greece; it is even said that he had foretold it, and was honoured upon that occasion in the same manner as Hercules. Persia being also visited with a contagious disorder, king Artaxerxes offered Hippocrates whatever he should desire, if he would come and stop its ravages; but the physician answered that he would never relieve the enemies of Greece. He died 356, A.C. aged 104. The best editions of his works are by Foësius, Greek and Latin, *Geneva*, 1657, 2 vols. fol. by Vanderlinden, *Leyden*, 1665, 2 vols. 8vo. which is joined to the collection of authors, *cum notis variorum*, and that published by Chartier with Galen, 1639, 13 tom. in 9 vols. fol. v. DURET. The *Aphorisms*, *Prognostics*, and all that Hippocrates has written on the symptoms of diseases, are justly considered as master pieces; his dialect is Ionian.

Clifton

Clifton says, it appears clearly that he used but few remedies, and those of the most simple kind. Thessalus and Draco his sons, Polydeus his son-in-law, and Dexippus his principal pupil succeeded him with reputation in the practice of physic.

HIPPODAMIA daughter of Œnomaiis, king of Elis, who for her great beauty was sought for in marriage by all the Grecian princes; but her father having been told by the oracle that he should be killed by his son-in-law, declared his resolution of giving her to no one who had not first conquered him in a race. The thirteen princes who first presented themselves were vanquished, and put to death by Œnomaiis; but Pelops the fourteenth, having bribed Myrtillus the king's charioteer, his chariot broke down in the midst of the race, and he was killed by the fall, and left his kingdom to Pelops, who gave his name to all Peloponnessus. v. BRISEIS.

HIPPOLYTUS, a Grecian prince, son of Theseus and Antiope an Amazon. Being accused of incest by Phedra his mother-in-law, because he did not return her passion, he was driven out, and cursed by his father, and perished in flying from Trezena, a sea monster having frightened the horses, upon which they overturned and broke the chariot among the rocks. Euripides and Racine have each made this fable the subject of a very fine tragedy.

HIPPOLYTUS (St.) a bishop and martyr, who, after becoming very eminent in the church by his writings, shed his blood for the Christian faith about 230, in the reign of Alexander Severus. It is certain that he was author of many works much esteemed by the ancients, but by no means certain that what remain under his name, and are ascribed to him, were really written by him. However that may be, Fabricius has published an elegant edition of them in Greek and Latin, 1716, and 1718, 2 vols. fol. Some may be also found in the Library of the Fathers.

HIPPOMENES, v. ATALANTA.

HIPPONAX of Ephesus, a celebrated Greek poet, about 540 A.C. who invented the Iambic verses called *Scazon*, and being driven from Ephesus, settled at Clazomena. His satires were so very keen, that *Bupalus* and *Athenis*, two ingenious sculptors, who had made the ugliest and most ridiculous figure of him they could possibly invent, were said to have hanged themselves in consequence of the bitter verses he wrote against them; but Pliny proves that this report was false. The poems of Hipponax are lost.

HIRAM king of Tyre, son and successor of Abibilus. He made an alliance with David, and supplied Solomon with cedars for building the temple at Jerusalem, and also with gold and silver; he reigned 60 years, about 1000 A.C. Balcazor his son succeeded him.

HIRE (Stephen la) a famous captain. v. VIGNOLES.

HIRE (Laurence de la) an excellent painter, born 1606 at Paris, son of Stephen de la Hire, a good painter, from whom he learnt his art. He very early acquired a great reputation by his picture of St. Bartholomew, which he painted for the church of St. James du Haut Pas. Many paintings by this artist are in different churches at Paris, where he died, 1656.

HIRE (Philip de la) son of the preceding, born March 18, 1640, at Paris. He was intended for his father's profession, learnt drawing, perspective, and gnomonics, and went afterwards to Italy, to perfect himself in that art; but being at Venice, his taste turned wholly to mathematics and geometry, and he devoted his talents entirely to those sciences. On his return, M. de la Hire was sent with M. Picard into Bretany and Guienne, by M. Colbert, in order to make a general map of the kingdom, more accurate than those already drawn. He took the dimension of the channel from the point of the Bastion at Risban, to Dover Castle in England; and in 1693 continued on the north of Paris the famous meridian, begun by M. Picard. M. de la Hire drew well, and was a good landscape painter; the academy of sciences admitted him a member in 1678, and he was a long time professor in that of architecture. He died April 21, 1718, aged 78, leaving children. The following are the principal of his numerous and excellent works: *Nouveaux élémens des Sections coniques*, 12mo.; a large treatise *on Conic Sections*, 1685, fol.

in Latin; *Astronomical Tables*, Latin, 1702, 4to.; *L'Ecole des Arpenteurs*, 1692, 12mo.; *Traité de Mechanique*, 1695, 12mo.; *Traité de Gnonomique*, 1698, 12mo.; Several works printed among the memoirs of the academy of sciences, &c. It is said that M. de la Hire never passed a windmill without pulling off his hat in honour of the inventor. Philip his son practised physic with reputation, was also a member of the academy of sciences, and painted for his amusement. He died 1719, at Paris, aged 42.

HISCHAM-BEN-ABDADMELEK, tenth caliph of the race of Omiades. He succeded his brother Jesid II. was a great prodigal, and to supply his extravagance, seized unjustly the property of his subjects. He died 743, after a reign of 19 years.

HISPANISLUS, v. SPAGNOLI.

HOBBES, or HOBBS (Thomas) in Latin *Hobbesius* and *Hobbius*, born April 5, 1588, at Malmsbury, son of a clergyman. William Cavendish, earl of Devonshire, appointed him tutor to his eldest son, with whom he travelled into France and Italy. He translated Thucydides into English, and published it 1628, to show his countrymen from the history of the Athenians, the disorders and confusions of a democratical government. Hobbes visited France several times. He wrote a treatise *de Cive*, which made much noise from the pernicious maxims contained in it, against sound politics and religion. According to the opinion of Descartes, *Hobbes in this work supposes all men wicked, or gives them encouragement to be so, and extends the power of monarchy beyond its just bounds.* Some time after this publication, he taught mathematics to the prince of Wales, who had been obliged to retire into France, and devoted his leisure to writing the *Leviathan*, a work which raised every body against him; and being then forced to go back to England, he spent the rest of his days with the earl of Devonshire, employing his time in writing and study, and died in the earl's family at Hardwick, December 4, 1679, aged 91. Charles II. at his restoration in 1660, showed a particular regard for him, and gave him a pension. Hobbes, if we may credit the author of his life, (v. AUBREY) loved his country, was faithful to his king, a kind friend, charitable and courteous. He is said to have been afraid of spectres and demons. His principal works are; *De Cive*, the best edition is *Amsterdam*, 1647, 12mo.; Sorbiere translated it into French, and printed it at *Amsterdam*, 1649, 12mo.; *Leviathan*, printed at Amsterdam by Blacu, 1668, with an appendix, and his other philosophical works, *Amsterdam*, 1663, 2 vols. 4to. &c. He also amused himself with poetry; there is a translation of Homer by him in English verse, 1675, and 1677, 8vo.; *De mirabilibus Pecci*, 1678, 8vo.; a poem in Latin, on a castle near Derby.

HOBERG (Wolfgang Helmhard de) born 1612, in Austria, and died 1688, at Ratisbon, well known by his works, particularly his *Georgica curiosa*.

HOCHSTRETTER (Andrew Adam) an eminent Lutheran doctor of divinity, born July 13, 1668, at Tubingen. After studying with credit in the principal universities of Germany, he was successively professor of eloquence, morality and divinity at Tubingen, pastor, superintendant, and rector of the academy in that place, where he died April 27, 1717. The following are his principal works: *Collegium Puffendorfianum*; *De jure pœnarum*; *De Statu naturali*; *De Officiis erga defunctos*; *De Festo expiationis et Hirco Azazel*; *De Conradino ultimo ex Suevis Duce*; *De Rebus Elbingesibus*; *De pretio redemptionis*, &c. He must be distinguished from Philip Hochstetter, an ingenious physician, who died in 1635, and left *Rarorum observationum Medicinæ Centuriæ duæ*.

HOCHSTRAT (James) a famous Dominican, so called from being a native of Hooghstratten, a village in Brabant, between Antwerp and Bergen-op-zoom, professor of divinity at Cologn, prior of the Dominican convent in that city, and inquisitor in the three ecclesiastical electorates. He had a great dispute with the famous Reuchlinus, was compelled to retract the injurious things he had said against the count of Nevenar, and was one of the first who wrote in opposition to Luther. Erasmus, and all the learned, draw a very disadvantageous portrait of Hochstrat. Maimbourg says, he exhorted the pope *to use only fire and sword against Luther, that the world might be rid of him at once.* He died January 11, 1527,

1527, at Cologn, leaving a great many controversial works, which discover more zeal and heat, than learning. The following severe epitaph was made upon him:

Hic jacet Hochstratus, viventem ferre patique
Quem potuere mali, non potuere boni.
Crescite ab hoc taxi, crescant aconita Sepulchro.
Ausus erat sub eo qui jacet omne nefas.

But Aubert le Mire says, that the quite contrary would have been much nearer the truth;

Hic jacet Hochstratus: viventem ferre patique
Quem potuere boni, non potuere mali.

HOCQUINCOURT, v. MONCHY.

HODY (Humphrey) a learned king's professor of Greek at Oxford, author of a good Latin *Dissertation* against Aristeus' history, a treatise *De Bibliorum Textibus originalibus*, Oxford, 1705, fol. and other valuable works. He was chaplain to two archbishops of Canterbury, John Tillotson, and Thomas Tenison, and died archdeacon of Oxford, January 20, 1736, aged 47. His most remarkable work is a history in Latin of those illustrious Grecians, who revived the study of Greek and Ethics in Europe; published at London, 1742, 8vo. with the life of Hody by Samuel Jebb.

HOE (Matthias) a famous Lutheran divine, born 1580, at Vienna. He was ecclesiastical counsellor, first preacher, and chief minister at the court of Saxony; and received eleven thousand crowns from the emperor, for having persuaded the elector to accede to the peace of Prague, and prevented his joining the Protestants. His disposition was violent and turbulent, and he railed equally against Catholics and Calvinists. He had ten children. He died March 4, 1645, at Dresden, leaving a *Commentary on the Revelations*, Leipsic, 1671, fol and other works.

HOESCHELIUS (David) one of the most learned men of his time, librarian of Augsburg, at which place he was born, April 11, 1556. He taught there a considerable time at the college of St. Anne, of which he was rector in 1593, and died at Auxburg, October 20, 1617. His works are an excellent *Catalogue* of the Greek MSS. in the Augsburg library; the best edition is 1675, 4to. the Latin MSS. have been joined to it by Reiserus; *Notes on Origen's Books against Celsus*, and on the *Bibliotheca* of Photius; a translation of *Procopius* with notes, and many other works.

HOFFMAN (Frederic) son of a physician at Halle in the duchy of Magdeburg, where he practised physic himself with great success, and was one of the first professors of that science in the university founded at Halle, 1694. The elector of Brandenburg appointed Hoffman his chief physician, and he retained the same office under four princes of that house. The academy of naturalists, and that of Petersburg, admitted him a member. He died October 12, 1742, in the highest reputation, aged 83, leaving a son of the same name and profession. His works were printed in 1748, 6 tom. fol. There is a first supplement, second edition 1754, 2 parts; a second in 3 vols. the whole bound in 6 or 7 vols.

HOFFMAN (Maurice) born 1622, at Furstemburg. He was professor of physic at Altorf, married three times, and died in 1698, leaving several children. His works are, *Altdorfi deliciæ hortenses*, 1677, 4to.; *Appendix ad Catalogum plantarum hortensium*, 1691, 4to.; *Deliciæ Silvestres*, 1677, 4to.; *Florilegium Altdorfinum*, 1676, 4to. &c.

HOFFMAN (John Maurice) physician to the marquis of Anspach, and professor of physic at Altorf, who died 1727, at Anspach, aged 74, leaving three daughters. He continued his father's *Deliciæ hortenses Altdorfinæ*, 1703, 4to. and published *Acta laboratorii chimici Altdorfini*, 1719, 4to.; *De differentiis Alimentorum*, 1677, 4to.

HOFMAN (Daniel) a Lutheran minister, superintendant and professor of divinity at Helmstadt, towards the end of the 16th century, who opposed the form of concord proposed by James Andreas, and made himself the head of a sect, which pretended that some things which were false in philosophy, were true in theology. Some of his controversial works that remain were written against Beza. He must be distinguished from Melchior Hofman, a fanatic of the 16th century, who after making much noise died in prison at Strasburg; and from Jaspar Hofman

an ingenious professor of physic at Altorf, born 1572, at Gotha, and died 1649, by whom we have several medical works.

HOFMAN (John James) an eminent professor of Greek at Basil, author of an historical and universal dictionary in Latin, the best edition is *Leyden*, 1698, 4 vols. fol.

HOFMANSWALDAU (John Christian de) imperial counsellor, and president of the council in the city of Breslaw, where he was born in 1617. His German poems, in which he has happily united all the beauties of the Latin, French, Italian, German, and Flemish poets, have gained him great reputation. He also translated Guarini's *Pastor Fido*, and the *Dying Socrates* of Theophilus, into German verse. He died April 18, 1679, aged 63.

HOGARTH (William) an English painter, who, neglecting the higher parts of his art, devoted himself to painting in the familiar style a kind of pieces, which, like comedies, consist of a plot gradually unfolded, and a catastrophe. He died 1765, at London.

HOLBEN, or HOLBEIN (John) a celebrated painter in the 16th century, a native of Basil, who acquired great reputation in a short time, which did not however raise him from the state of poverty, into which his debauchery and extravagance had plunged him. Erasmus and Amerbach the lawyer had a particular esteem for this artist, and frequently assisted him by their liberality. He went to England by the earl of Arundel's advice, and lived with the lord chancellor More, to whom he had been recommended by Erasmus, and who presented him two years after to Henry VIII. This prince was much pleased with Holben, and retained him at court; he went once more to Basil, and died in London, 1554. His most admired works are, The Last Supper, on cloth pasted on wood; the Dance of Death painted on the walls of the church-yard at Basil, a description of which was printed in that city 1744, 4to. fig. and the portraits of Charles V. Erasmus, Frobenius, and Holben himself; he always used his left hand. His colouring is strong, his carnations lively, and his figures have a relief which deceives the eye agreeably; he is only reproached with having cast his draperies badly.

HOLBERG (Lewis) born 1684, in Norway, of a noble family but poor, which obliged him to take the office of tutor. He afterwards travelled into France, Holland, Italy, and England, where he acquired knowledge of every kind, and going to Copenhagen, was made assessor to the consistory. This office enabling him to follow his own taste, he was by turns a satyrical and comic poet, an historian, and a moralist; a volume of his comedies has been translated into French, but his history of Denmark, 3 vols. 4to. does him most credit He died 1754, leaving very considerable property, which his books, his place of assessor, and his frugality had procured him; he left seventy thousand crowns to the academy of Zealand, founded for the young nobility, and sixteen thousand crowns to be paid in dowries for the young ladies of Copenhagen.

HOLCOLT, or HOLKOT (Robert) an eminent divine of the 14th century; born at Northampton, who entered the Dominican order, and wrote a commentary on the master of the sentences, 1497, fol. and other works. He died in 1349.

HOLDEN (Henry) an ingenious English divine, who, after teaching in several universities, went to Paris, was admitted doctor of the Sorbonne in 1646, and acquired great reputation by his integrity and his writings. He died in 1662. There is an excellent book by him, entitled, *The Analysis of Faith*, 12mo. which comprehends the whole system of religion in a few words; at the end is a small treatise *on Schism*; short and judicious marginal notes on the New Testament; printed at Paris by Savreux, 1660, 2 vols. 12mo.; Some *Letters* on subjects of importance.

HOLLARD (Wenceslaus) an ingenious engraver of landscapes, animals, insects and furs; born 1607, at Prague. His work is large, but only the part in which he excelled is esteemed.

HOLLERIUS, v. HOULLIER.

HOLOFERNES, a famous general under Nebuchodonosor king of Assyria, who after ravaging various provinces, and spreading consternation every where, went with a powerful army to besiege

besiege the city of Bethulia, that the Jews might be forced to submit to his master; but Judith beheaded him in his tent after a great feast, about 634, A.C. Upon this noble action the Assyrians fled, and the Israelites plundered their camp.

HOLSTENIUS (Luke) a native of Hamburg, much esteemed in France for his learning and probity; who, going afterwards to cardinal Francis Barberini at Rome, was by him appointed canon of St. Peter's, and keeper of the Vatican library. In 1655, he was sent to meet the queen of Sweden, and received her confession of faith at Inspruck. He died February 2, 1661, at Rome, aged 65. Cardinal Barbarini, to whom Holstenius left his books, erected a marble tomb to his memory. Several of his dissertations and other works remain, which discover a solid judgement, great penetration, and just criticism; his *Notes* on Stephanus Byzantinus, are joined to this author, 1684, fol. A work by him has been published, entitled, *Codex regularum Monasticarum et Canonicarum*, Aug. Vind. 1759, 6 vols. fol.

HOMBERG (William) born January 8, 1652, at Batavia. His father John Homberg, a Saxon gentleman, had gone thither with a view of making his fortune, and returning afterwards with his son to Europe, settled at Amsterdam. William Homberg was advocate in 1674, at Magdeburg, where he studied experimental philosophy, and going into Italy, was taught physic, anatomy, and botany at Padua, studied at Bologna, and acquired a knowledge of optics, painting, sculpture, and music at Rome. He afterwards travelled into France, England, and Holland, took a doctor's degree in physic at Wittemberg, visited the mines of Saxony, Bohemia, Hungary, and Sweden; and returning to France, received such advantageous offers from M. Colbert, who had been informed of his merit, that he determined to fix at Paris. M. Homberg being already well known by his *Phosphorus*, by a *Pneumatic machine*, which he had invented, more perfect than that by Guerick, by his *Microscopes*, and his chymical discoveries, was admitted into the academy of sciences in 1691, and had the use of the laboratory. M. the duke of Orleans, (afterwards regent) took him as his physician, and allowed him a pension, with the most superb laboratory, that ever chymist had; and in 1704, appointed him his first physician. M. Homberg married Margaret Dodard, daughter of the most celebrated M. Dodard in 1708, and died with the most fervent sentiments of piety, September 24, 1715. He had abjured what is called the reformed religion in 1682. Many learned and curious works of Homberg's are in the memoirs of the academy of sciences, and in several journals.

HOME (David) a Protestant divine, descended from a very distinguished family in Scotland, who, going into France, attached himself first to the reformed church of Duras, in Lower Guienne, then to that of Gergeau, in the Orleanois. He was esteemed by James I. king of England, who employed him to settle the disputes between Tilenus and du Moulin, concerning justification; and even to unite, if possible, all the Protestant divines in Europe, in one and the same doctrine, and under one confession of faith; this project however failed. Home left several works, the most considerable among them is, *Davidis Homii apologia Basilica, seu Machiavelli ingenium examinatum*, &c. 1626, 4to.; Seven of his Latin poems are in Arthur Johnston's *Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum*, Amsterdam, 1637, 2 vols. 12mo.; Two satires against the Jesuits are ascribed to him; *Le contr' assassin, ou réponse a l'apologie des Jesuites*, Geneva, 1612, 8vo. containing 391 pages; and, *L'assassinat du Roi, ou maximes du Vieil de la Montagne Vaticane, et de ses assassins, pratiquées en la personne de defunt Henri le Grand*, 1617, 8vo. 82 pages.

HOMELIUS (John) born 1518, at Memingen. He taught mathematics at Leipsic, and many other cities in Germany, invented several mathematical instruments, and was much esteemed by Melancthon, and the emperor Charles V. Homelius died much regretted by the learned in 1562, aged 44, before he had time to print his works.

HOMER, the most ancient and celebrated among the Greek poets, and one of the finest geniuses that have appeared in the world. According to the Arundelian

Arundelian marbles, he lived about 900 A.C. and 300 after the taking of Troy. Seven cities contended for the glory of having given him birth; these were Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chio, Argos, and Athens; but the most probable opinion is, that he was a native either of Smyrna or Chio. Nothing is known with much certainty respecting his life: it is said, that his mother's name was Critheis, and that he had a master called *Phemius*, or *Pronapidus*, who taught music and the belles lettres at Smyrna, and, admiring the prudent conduct of Critheis, married her, and adopted her son. After the death of Phemius and Critheis, he inherited their property, with his father's school, and became universally admired; but a ship-master named *Mentes*, who traded at Smyrna, being much pleased with Homer, proposed his accompanying him in his voyages; to which the poet, who was already thinking of his Iliad, consented; and it appears certain, that he travelled over all Greece, Asia Minor, the Mediterranean sea, Egypt, and several other countries. In the course of these voyages Homer became an excellent geographer, and acquired a knowledge of the manners of different nations, particularly the Grecians, Phrygians, and Egyptians. On his return from Spain, he landed at Ithaca, and there being afflicted with an inflammation in his eyes, Mentes left him with Mentor, one of the principal inhabitants of Ithaca, and went back to Lucadea, his native country. When Mentes returned to Ithaca, he found Homer cured. They again embarked together, and, after visiting the coasts of Peloponnesus, arrived at Colophon, where this great poet is said to have lost his sight, and was from thence surnamed the *Blind Man*. This misfortune obliged him to return to Smyrna, where he finished his Iliad. From thence he went to Cumæ, and the inhabitants received him with so much joy, that he requested to be maintained at the public expence; but this being refused, he left them, to go to Phocea, with this imprecation: *That Cumæ might never produce a poet to celebrate it!* Homer wandered afterwards through various places, and stopped at Chio, where he married, and composed his Odyssey; and some time after, having added to his poems several lines in praise of the Grecian cities, particularly Athens and Argos, went to Samos, where he passed the winter, and from thence to Io, one of the Sporades, intending to continue his journey towards Athens; but fell sick, and died there, about 920 A.C. His *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are two master-pieces, which contain beauties of every kind. We have nothing equal to the brilliancy and grandeur of Homer's style, the sublimity of his thoughts, or the strength and sweetness of his verse. All his images are striking, his descriptions just and accurate, the passions so well expressed, and nature so truly painted, that he gives, to every thing, motion, life, and action. This great poet excels particularly in genius and invention; the different characters of his heroes are so varied, that they affect the reader in a manner which cannot be described. In a word, Homer has so many for persons of true taste, that the more he is read the more he is admired. Alexander took so much delight in him, that he usually put him under his bolster with his sword, and kept the Iliad in the precious casket of Darius, *That* (as he told his courtiers) *the most perfect production of human genius might be enclosed in the most valuable casket in the world.* He called Homer *his storehouse of military knowledge*; and seeing one day the tomb of Achilles in Sigea, exclaimed, *O fortunate Hero to have had a Homer to sing thy triumphs!* Homer appears so much acquainted with all the arts and sciences known in his time, and so well skilled in politics, and military affairs, that we might suppose him to have been a great captain, a statesman, or, indeed, of all professions; but, as he was too modest to speak of himself, we are ignorant what state of life he chose, though from the manner in which he mentions physic, his knowledge of anatomy, wounds, &c. there is some reason to conjecture that he was a physician. Lycurgus, Solon, the Grecian kings and princes, so highly valued this poet's works, that they took every method to procure correct editions of them; the most valuable was that of Aristarchus. Didymus is supposed to have been the first who wrote notes

on Homer; and Eustathius, archbishop of Thessalonica in the 12th century, is the most celebrated among his Commentators. Homer had written several works besides the Iliad and Odyssey; and the *Batrachomyomachia*, thirty-two *Hymns*, and sixteen other pieces, the greatest part of which are *Epigrams*, are ascribed to him; but the most probable opinion is, that we have nothing of his remaining but the Iliad and the Odyssey. There are some very elegant Greek editions of this poet, with Notes; that of *Florence*, 1488, 2 vol. fol.; *Rome*, 1542, and 1550, with Commentaries by Eustathius, 4 vol. fol.; *Glasgow*, 1756, 2 vol. fol.; and the following Greek and Latin ones are also very elegant; that by Schrevelius, 1656, 2 vol. 4to. and by Barnes, 1711, 2 vol. 4to. and by Clarke, 1729, 2 vol. 4to. M. Dacier published a French translation, *Paris*, Rigaud, 1711, and 1716, 6 vol. 12mo. Picart's plates, which were engraved for the Dutch edition, are sometimes inserted. There is a later Paris edition, in 8 vol. M. Bitaubé has published a translation of the Iliad in prose, 8vo. and 12mo.; a new one appeared, 1777, 3 vol. 8vo. or 12mo. M. de la Motte, and M. de Rochefort, have translated it into verse, 8vo. but have not eclipsed that of Mad. Dacier. The celebrated M. Boivin also translated it into French, but his translation has not appeared.

HOMODEI (Signorello) a celebrated civilian of Milan in the 14th century, who left *Repetitiones Juris Civilis*, Lugd. 1553, fol. which are esteemed. He must be distinguished from two cardinals of the same family; Lewis Homodei, who died 1685, and another Lewis Homodei, his nephew, who died 1706.

HOMTORST (Gerard) a skilful painter, born 1592, at Utrecht. He was Bloemart's pupil, and, going to Italy for improvement, excelled so much in night-pieces, that no artist has exceeded him in that style of painting. Homtorst had some illustrious pupils, particularly the queen of Bohemia's children, sister of Charles, king of England; among whom the princess Sophia, and the abbess of Mabuisson, distinguished themselves by their taste and skill in painting. He died in 1660.

HONAM, an Arabian Christian in the 9th century, who translated all Aristotle's works, by order of Almammon, seventh caliph of the Abasside race, and received, for each book, its weight in gold.

HONDERKOOTER (Melchior) a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Utrecht, who excelled in painting animals, and particularly birds. His pictures are dear, and much sought after. He died 1595, at Utrecht, aged 59.

HONDIUS (Josceline) an ingenious geographer, born 1563, at Wackerne, a small town in Flanders, who engraved, and made drawings on copper and ivory. He also cast very beautiful types for printing, though he had never been taught by any master. He died February 16, 1611, aged 48, leaving, *Orbis terrarum Geograph. descriptio*, 1607, fol. and other works.

HONE (George Paul) a learned German lawyer, born at Nuremberg, 1662. He was counsellor to the duke of Meinungen, and bailiff of Coburg, where he died in 1747, leaving various works in Latin; the most known are, *Iter juridicum per Belgium, Angliam, Galliam, Italiam. Lexicon topographicum Franconiæ*, &c. Also a *History of the Dutchy of Saxe-Coburg*; *Thoughts on the Suppression of the Mendicants*, &c. in German

HONERT (John Van Den) born 1693, at a village near Dort. He did not begin his studies till he was 20, but made so rapid a progress in them as to be successively minister of several churches in a few years. Rising at four in the morning, he studied constantly 14 hours in the day. Honert was appointed pastor, professor of divinity, ecclesiastical history, and pulpit eloquence, at Leyden, where he died, April 5, 1758, leaving several works, chiefly polemical. His father had also been professor at Leyden, and left some works.

HONESTIS (Peter de) abbot of St. Mary du Port, near Ravenna, in the 12th century; for which abbey he wrote some *Rules*, and died 1119. He must be distinguished from cardinal Peter de Damien.

HONGRE (Stephen le) an eminent sculptor of Paris, admitted into the academy of painting and sculpture in 1668. He adorned the gardens of Versailles with several works, much admired,

mired, and died at Paris, 1690, aged 62.

HONGRE (James le) a celebrated Dominican preacher, born at Argenton, was admitted doctor of the Sorbonne in 1560, and appointed grand-vicar of Rouen in 1563, under the cardinal of Bourbon. He preached a funeral sermon, the same year, for the duke of Guise, who was killed before Orleans, and published his life. He died 1575, at Rouen, aged 55, leaving some Homilies, and other works.

HONORAT, or HONORE' (St.) archbishop of Arles, and founder of the monastery at Lerins, a Gaul of an illustrious family. Having, with his brother Venance, embraced Christianity, and distributed all they were worth to the poor, they put themselves under the discipline of St. Caprais, a hermit of the isles of Marseilles, and went afterwards into Achais, and there lived a solitary life. St. Venance dying at Metona, St. Honorat returned to Provence, and, by the advice of Leontius, bishop of Frejus, chose the isle of Lerins for his retreat, where he built a monastery about 410, which was soon inhabited by a great number of monks from all nations. St. Honorat succeeded Patroclus, archbishop of Arles, in 426, and died in 429, in as holy a manner as he had lived. St. Hilarius of Arles, his successor, has written his life. He must not be confounded with Honorat, a famous bishop of Marseilles in the 5th century, who died about 594, and is very highly spoken of by Gennadius. This latter Honorat wrote the life of St. Hilarius of Arles, which may be found in father Quesnel's St. Leo, and with the St. Prosper, printed at Rome, 1732, 8vo. The isle of Lerins now bears the name of *St. Honorat*.

HONORE' (St.) v. *The preceding Article, and* HONORIUS.

HONORE' *the Solitary*, a learned prebendary of the church at Autun in the 12th century, under the emperor Henry V. author of a treatise on Predestination and Grace, and many other works in the Library of the Fathers: the greatest part of them have been printed separately: some may be found in the *Thesaurus Anecdotorum* of Father Pez, 5 vol. fol. He is commonly called Honoré d'Autun, but improperly.

HONORE' *de Sainte Marie* (Peter Vauzelle) born July 4, 1651, at Limoges. He made profession among the Carmelites at Toulouse in 1671; taught theology with reputation in his order, in which he was prior, counsellor, provincial, and visitor-general of the three provinces of France. He died 1729 at Lisle, aged 78. His most curious work is entitled, *Reflexions sur les Regles, et sur l'Usage de la Critique*, 3 vol. 4to.; the first vol. is most esteemed. He also left, *la Tradition des Peres, et des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques, sur la Contemplation, avec un Traité sur les Motifs, et la Pratique, de l'Amour divin*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *Traité des Indulgences et du Jubilé*, 12mo.; *Dissertations historiques et critiques sur les Ordres militaires*, 1718, 4to. Several works in favour of the *Formulary*, and the constitution *Unigenitus*, &c.

HONORIUS, emperor of the West, second son of Theodosius *the Great* and Flacilla, and brother of Arcadius, emperor of the East, born September 9, 384, saluted emperor November 20, 393. He began to reign on the death of his father, January 17, 395, under the regency of Stilico, whose daughter he married. Stilico, having conquered Rhadagasius in Italy, made an alliance with Alaric, and undertook to dethrone the emperor, that he might put his son Eucherius in his place; but Honorius, being informed of his treachery, caused him to be killed by Heraclian, August 23, 408. Soon after this, Alaric, general of the Goths, seized Rome, and set up Attalus, prefect of that city, who took the title of emperor. Several other tyrants rose against Honorius; Gratian, Constantine, with his son Constantius, Maximus, Jovian, Heraclian, &c. but he was so fortunate as to defeat them all by his captains, and particularly by the valour of Canstantius, to whom he married his sister Placidia, widow of Athaulphus, king of the Goths. This emperor married successively Stilico's two daughters, *Mary* and *Thermancia*, but had no children by them. He died of a dropsy at Ravenna, August 15, 423, aged 39. He is said to have had but little sense, and less courage.

HONORIUS I. a native of Campagna di Roma, elected pope, Oct. 27, 625. He put a stop to the schism of the

the Istrian bishops, who engaged in defence of the *Three Chapters*, and governed the church at first with zeal and prudence; but tarnished the glory of his pontificate by favouring Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, and head of the Monothelite heretics, against St. Saphronius, afterwards patriarch of Jerusalem. This conduct was the cause of his being condemned and anathematized by the sixth general council, pope Agatho, and several other sovereign pontiffs. There are some of his letters in father Labbe's *Councils*, and an *Epigram* in the Library of the Fathers. He died October 12, 638.

HONORIUS II. originally called *Lambert*, elected and acknowledged pope, by the interest of Robert Frangipani, December 21, 1124. He governed the church with prudence, and died February 14, 1130. v. ALEXANDER II.

HONORIUS III. a Roman, originally called *Censius Savelli*, who succeeded pope Innocent III. July 17, 1216. He confirmed the Dominican, and several other religious orders; crowned Frederic II. and Peter de Courtenay, and died March 18, 1227, after having shewn much zeal for the recovery of the Holy Land. He was the first pope who granted indulgencies at the canonization of Saints, which custom has been continued by his successors. A book has been published under his name, entitled, *Conjurationes adversus Principem tenebrarum et Angelos ejus*, Rome, 1629, 8vo. scarce.

HONORIUS IV. a Roman, named *James Savelli*, elected pope, April 2, 1285. He cleared the ecclesiastical state from robbers, firmly defended the immunities of the church against several princes, and displayed great zeal for the conversion of infidels. He died April 3, 1287.

HONTAN (N. Baron de la) a gentleman of Gascony, who was at first a common soldier in Canada 1683, and afterwards an officer; sent to Newfoundland as king's lieutenant; but, quarrelling with the governor, was broke, and retired to Portugal in 1693, and went from thence to Denmark. He is author of a voyage to South America; curious, but not wholly to be depended upon. In the Amsterdam edition, 1705, 2 vol. 12mo. is the Discourse of a Savage, contrary to the Christian religion.

HONTIVEROS (don Bernard) a celebrated and learned Spanish Benedictine, professor of divinity in the university of Oviedo, then general of his congregation in Spain, and, lastly, bishop of Calahorra. He died in 1662, leaving a book, entitled, *Lacrymæ militantis Ecclesiæ*, or, The Tears of the Church militant, written against the relaxed casuists; which is esteemed.

HONTORST (Gerard) v. HOMTORST.

HOOGE, v. ROMAIN.

HOOFT (Peter Cornelius Van) a celebrated historian and poet, born March 16, 1581, at Amsterdam, son of a burgomaster in that city. He was lord of Muyden, judge of Geyland, and knight of St. Michael. He died at the Hague, May 21, 1647. His works are, an excellent *History of the Netherlands*, from the abdication of Charles V. to 1588: the best edition is 1703, 2 vol. fol.; *Plays*, *Epigrams*, and other poems; the *History of Henry IV.* of France, fol. and 4to. with several other works; by which he has acquired so much reputation, that the Flemings consider him as the *Homer*, and *Tacitus*, of the Netherlands.

HOOGSTRATTEN (David Van) born at Rotterdam, March 14, 1658. He spent the greatest part of his life at Amsterdam, where he taught ethics, and was corrector of the college. Returning home, November 13, 1724, at six in the evening, so thick a fog came on that he lost his way, and fell into a canal of Guelderland quay: he was taken out, but the coldness of the water, joined to his fright, brought on so great an oppression of the lungs, that he died a week after. His works are, *Poems in Latin*, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Poems in Flemish*, one vol. 4to.; a *Dict. Flemish and Latin*; *Notes on Cornelius Nepos and Terence*; an edition of *Phædrus*, 4to. for the use of the prince of Nassau, in which he imitates the publications *ad usum Delphini*; a good edition of the *Poems* of Janus Broukhusius, 4to.

HOOK, or HOOKE (Robert) born 1635, of a good family in the isle of Wight. His body was deformed, but he possessed great mental powers; read public lectures in London on mechanics, was one of the first members

of the royal society, chief author of the *Philosophical Transactions*, and professor of geometry. He brought the microscope to perfection, and invented pocket watches, which were nearly as perfect as those in use at present. In 1666, Hook laid before the royal society a plan for rebuilding London, which had been destroyed by fire, and was afterwards appointed one of the city surveyors by act of parliament, in which office he amassed great wealth. He died March 3, 1703, aged 68, leaving many valuable works: the principal are, *Micrographia*, or, *A Description of minute Bodies observed through the Microscope*, in English, fol. with plates. Some small pieces and Essays on Mechanics, in English, 4to. *Lectiones Cutlerianæ*; *Philosophicæ Collectiones*; *Opera posthuma*, &c. He is to be distinguished from N. Hooke, author of an excellent Roman history, in English, whose son, a doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, supports, with dignity, the credit of his family.

HOOKER (Richard) a learned and judicious English divine, born at Exeter, author of a work, in folio, much esteemed, entitled, *Ecclesiastical Polity*, in which he defends the rights of the church of England. He died November 9, 1600, aged 46, leaving *Sermons*, and other works.

HOOPER (George) a celebrated English author, well acquainted with mathematics, languages, and oriental learning. He was bishop of Bath and Wells, and chaplain to Charles II. 1685, but refused the bishopric of London.

HOORNBECK (John) a learned professor of divinity in the universities of Utrecht and Leyden, born 1617, at Harlem, and died September 1, 1666, at Leyden, aged 49, leaving several children. He understood the learned and modern languages, and was author of many works: the principal are, *A Refutation of Socinianism*, from 1650 to 1664, 3 vol. 4to.; a treatise for the *Conviction of the Jews*, 1658, 8vo. and *of the Gentiles*, 1669, 4to.; *A System of Practical Divinity*, 4to.; *Theological Institutions*, &c.; all in Latin.

HOPITAL, v. HOSPITAL.

HORACE, the most excellent of all the Latin poets, both in the lyric and satirical style, and one of the finest geniuses and most judicious critics of the Augustan age, born at Venusium 63 A. C. grandson of a freed man. Having chosen the military life, he was in the suite of Brutus and Cassius, but threw away his buckler at the battle of Philippi, and afterwards devoted himself entirely to the belles lettres and poetry. His talents soon attracted the notice of Augustus and Mecænas, by whom he was particularly esteemed, and loaded with favours. He also formed a friendship with Agrippa, Asinius Pollio, Virgil, and all the great men of his age. Horace, who had no ambition, led a happy and tranquil life among his friends. He was troubled with inflammations in his eyes, which obliged him to use collyrium. He died 7 years A. C. aged 57. The works of this poet which remain to us are, *Odes*, *Epistles*, *Satires*, and an *Art of Poetry*, which have passed through numerous editions: that by Elzevir, 1629, 12mo. should have an engraved title, and a printed title, notes by Hensius, with a title, and *de Satyra Horatiana*, with a false title, Bond's Horace, 1676, Elzevir, 12mo. The edition, *cum notis variorum*, 1670, 8vo. Italic character. There are none with round letters. The edition, *ad usum Delphini*, 1695, 4to: that engraved by Pine, 1733, 1737, 2 vol. 8vo.: that of the Louvre, 1642, fol. 1733, 16to. a small type, like Phædrus; an edition by Sandby, *London*, 1749, 2 vol. 8vo. fig.; it is joined to Virgil, Terence, and Juvenal, published also by Sandby. Barbou's editions, 1746, and 1763, 12mo. are very neat. Those of Glasgow, 1760, and by Baskerville, 1770, are elegant. There are translations of Horace by Dacier, Sanadon, le Battena, 2 vol. 12mo. &c. The number of persons who have employed their pens on the works of this great poet, is almost incredible. v. VIRGIL.

HORAPOLLO, *Horus Apollo*, a celebrated Greek author, who has explained, in that language, the hieroglyphics, and is supposed, by many learned men, to have been a grammarian of Panopolis in Egypt. He taught at Alexandria, and afterwards at Constantinople, in the reign of Theodosius. The best edition of his *Hieroglyphics*, is, *Utrecht*, 1727, 4to. Greek and Latin, with Notes by John Cornelius de Paw.

HORATII (The) three brothers, Romans,

Romans, who fought against the three Curiatii of the Alban's army, 669 A. C. in the reign of Tullius Hostilius. Two of the Horatii were killed directly, but the third, by a stratagem, defeated successively the three Curiatii, and, by this victory, subjected the city of Alba to the Romans. It is said, that, as he returned to Rome, he met his sister, who having been betrothed to one of the Curiatii, and seeing her lover's spoils, appeared inconsolable for his death; and it is added, that the conqueror, offended at this grief, killed her, and the murder was forgiven: but this account has all the appearance of a fabulous episode.

HORATIUS, surnamed *Cocles*, because he had lost an eye in battle, nephew of the consul *Horatius Pulvillus*, and descended from one of the three brothers who fought against the Curiatii. Porsenna, besieging Rome, 507 A. C. drove the Romans from the Janiculum, and pursued them to a wooden bridge on the Tiber, which joined the city to the Janiculum. Largius Herminius, and Horatius Cocles, sustained the enemy's attack on this bridge, to prevent their entering the city confusedly with the Romans; and, Herminius having passed it, Horatius Cocles, though alone, repulsed the foe till the bridge was broken down behind him; upon this he jumped into the Tiber, armed as he was, and, swimming across it, returned triumphant to Rome. This brave man was wounded in the thigh during the combat, which made him lame for life. Being one day reproached with that defect, he replied, *Every step I take reminds me of my triumph.*

HORMISDAS, a native of Frosilona in the Campagna di Roma, who succeeded pope Symmachus, Nov. 26, 514, and sent several ambassadors to the emperor Anastasius, in hopes of putting an end to the schism, but could not effect it till Justin's reign, the sucessor of Anastasius. Hormisdas held a council at Rome 518, in which he exhibited a pattern of patience, modesty, and charity. He died August 6, 523, leaving various *Epistles*, which are most of them come down to us.

HORNECK (Anthony) an eminent divine, author of several religious books in English. He was a native of Baccharach in the palatinate, and died in 1653, aged 70.

HORNES (The earl of) v. EGMONT.

HORNEIUS (Conrad) born November 25, 1590, at Brunswick. He was professor of philosophy and divinity at Helmstadt, and died there Sept. 26, 1649, aged 59. His principal work is, *Philosophiæ moralis, sive civilis doctrinæ de moribus libri quatuor*, 8vo.

HORNIUS (George) a celebrated historian in the 17th century, born in the Palatinate. He visited most of the countries in Europe; was tutor to Thomas Morgan, a young English gentleman who lived at the Hague; and appointed professor of history, politics, and geography, at Harderwick; afterwards professor of history at Leyden. He died 1670. His principal works are, An Ecclesiastical History, with an Introduction to the Universal Political History; a curious and instructive work, which has been translated into French, and continued to 1704. *The History of England*, in the year 1645, and 1646, *Leyden*, 1648, 8vo.; *History of the Origin of the Americans*, Hague, 1652, 8vo.; *History of Philosophy*, in 7 books, 1655, 4to.; an edition of *Sulpitius Severus*, with *Notes*, 8vo.; *Noah's Ark*, or, A History of Monarchies. This work is full of curious enquiries into the Origin of each Monarchy, &c. The above are all in Latin.

HORROX (Jeremiah) an ingenious English astronomer, born 1619, at Texteth near Liverpool, who died regretted by all the learned at the age of twenty-three, just after he had finished his treatise, entitled, *Venus in Sole visa*, Gedani, 1662, thin folio.

HORSTIUS (James) born May 1, 1537, at Torgaw. He took a doctor's degree, in physic, at Francfort upon Oder, 1562; practised at Sagan, Scheweidnitz, and Iglaw; was appointed physician in ordinary to the archduke of Austria in 1580; and, in 1595, was professor of physic at Helmstadt, and director of the university. He married twice, and died 1600. His works are, A Speech, *de remoris dicentium Medicinam, et earum remediis*; a Comment on Hippocrates, *de Corde*; a treatise on this question, *qualem Pharmacopolam esse conveniat*; *De morbo epidemico Febri catharrhali per totam Europam grassante.*

grassante. De vite vinifera, 8vo.; *De noctam bulonibus*; *De dente aureo purri Silecii*, 8vo.; *Disputationes Catholicæ de rebus secundum et præter naturam*; *Epistolæ Philosophicæ et Medicinales*, 8vo.; *Compendium medicarum institutionum*; *Herbarium*, 1630, 8vo. &c.

HORSTIUS (Gregory) nephew of the preceding, born 1578, at Torgaw, son of Gregory Horstius, one of the chief magistrates in that city. He taught and practised physic with such high reputation at Wittemberg, Giessen, and Ulm, that he was called, *The German Esculapius*. He died August 9, 1636, having been twice married. His principal works are, *Institutiones Logicæ*, 8vo.; *De natura humana*, fol.; *De natura amoris*, 4to.; *Observationes Medicinales et Pharmaceuticæ*, VIII lib. in 2 vol. 4to.; *De morbis earumque causis et symptomatibus*, fol.; *Herbarium Horstianum*, Marp. 1630, 8vo.; *Marcelli Donati de Historia medica naturali*, libri vi, with Notes, &c. He had two sons, Daniel Horstius, born at Giessen, professor of physic at Marpurg, and physician to the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, who died January 27, 1685, aged 68. It was he who procured the edition of *Zachiæ quæstiones medicolegales*, and of *Riverii opera medica*. He was also the author of some medical works. Gregory Horstius, born December 20, 1626, at Ulm, admitted doctor of physic at Padua 1650; afterwards physician and professor of physic at Ulm, and died May 31, 1661. He collected the greatest part of his father's works, and printed them at Gouda, 1661, 2 vol. 4to. This family has produced several other men of learning.

HORSTIUS (James Merlon) a pious and learned curate of Cologn, born at Horst in Guelderland, from whence he was called *Horstius*. He died 1644, aged 47. His principal works are, an *edition* of St. Bernard's works, which he had very carefully collected; an excellent devotional treatise, entitled, *Paradisus animæ*, 12mo. and 8vo. *Antwerp*, fig.: it has been translated into French under the title, *Heures Chrétiennes*, 2 vol. 12mo.

HORTA (Garcio d') or *Garcio of the Garden*. He taught philosophy at Lisbon, 1534, and was first physician to the count di Redondo, viceroy of the Indies. There are some excellent Dialogues by him in Spanish on the Simples of the East, 1574, 8vo. and fol.; they have been translated into Latin by Charles Clusius, 1605, 36 plates; and into French by Anthony Colin, an apothecary of Lyons, 1619, 8vo.

HORTENSIA, a Roman lady, daughter of the celebrated orator Hortensius. She eloquently pleaded for her countrywomen before the triumvirs, who were going to compel 1400 of them to give an account of their possessions, that they might be taxed to support the expences of the war; but, in consequence of Hortensia's noble speech, only 400 were included in the sentence. This happened 64 A. C.

HORTENSIUS (Quintus) a celebrated Roman orator, Cicero's contemporary, and rival. He pleaded with universal applause at 19, and continued to do so 48 years with equal success; but afterwards, engaging in the army, was made military tribune, pretor, and, at last, consul, 70 A. C. Cicero, with whom he disputed the palm of eloquence, mentions him in a manner to make us regret that his orations are not come down to our times: he praises him as an excellent orator, a good citizen, and a wise senator. Quintilian, however, who had read his pleadings, affirms, that they were far from being equal to the fame he enjoyed in his lifetime; which proves that his reputation was more brilliant than solid, and owing principally to the excellency of his delivery. Hortensius had a prodigious memory, and his speeches were very methodical. He died very rich 49 A. C. a little before the civil war, which he had endeavoured to prevent by every possible means.

HORTENSIUS (Lambert) a native of Montfort, in the province of Utrecht, surnamed Hortensius, or, *Of the Garden*, because he was a gardener's son. He made himself master of Greek and Latin, was overseer of the college at Naerden in Holland, and nearly perished when that city was taken by the Spaniards in 1572: his natural son was murdered before his eyes, and he was on the point of being killed himself; but an officer in the Spanish army, who had formerly been his pupil, saved him. He died in 1574, leaving *Satires*, *Epithalamiums*, and other works in Latin, the most known among which are,

seven

seven books *de Bello Germanico* under Charles V. 8vo.; *de Tumulta Anabaptistarum*, fol.; *de Secessionibus Ultrajectinis*, fol.; Commentaries on the first six books of *Virgil's Æneid*, and *Lucan's Pharsalia*; Notes on four plays of *Aristophanes*.

HOSEA, first of the twelve minor prophets, son of Beeri, of the tribe of Issachar. He prophesied in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, about 800 A. C. His prophecies are in Hebrew, and contain 14 chapters, in which he reproves the Israelites for their idolatry, foretells the destruction of the synagogue, and the calling of the Gentiles. His style is pathetic, his sentences short and forcible. The command which this prophet received from God, to take a prostitute for his wife, and have children by her, is a subject of much dispute among the learned. Some suppose, with St. Jerome, that it is to be understood only as a vision; while others explain it by saying, that God does not command Hosea to commit adultery or fornication, but to rescue a prostitute from her disorderly life, and marry her. This last interpretation is preferable, because the Scripture says expressly, that the prophet took Gomer, the daughter of Diblaim, to be his wife, and that he had three children by her, a son and two daughters.

HOSHEA, son of Elah, and the last king of Israel, who had succeeded Pekah. He made an alliance with So, king of Egypt, and refusing to pay the usual tribute to Shalmaneser, that prince besieged Samaria, and, having taken it at the end of three years, 721 A. C. carried the Israelites into Medea and Assyria, and put an end to the kingdom of Israel 250 years, after its separation from that of Judah.

HOSIUS, or OSIUS (Stanislaus) a native of Cracow, admitted doctor of law at Bologna, and appointed secretary to the king before he was made canon of Cracow, bishop of Culm, and afterwards of Wormia. Pius IV. sent him to the emperor Ferdinand, to request that the council of Trent might be continued; and it is asserted, that, after their conversation, Ferdinand embraced him, saying, *He could not resist a man whose mouth was a temple, and his tongue an oracle, of the Holy Ghost.* Pius IV. rewarded Hosius, for this important service, with a cardinal's hat in 1561, and sent him, two months after, to open the council of Trent, as his legate, with the cardinals de Mantua and Seripand, which Hosius executed happily. He afterwards retired to Wormia, where his writings and zeal so greatly raised his reputation, that he was justly considered as the most illustrious defender of the Catholic faith in Germany. Pope Gregory XIII. recalled him afterwards to Rome, and made him grand penitentiary. Hosius died at Capravolo, near Rome, August 5, 1579, aged 76, leaving many works, collected at Cologn, 1584, 2 vol. fol. which are esteemed, and have been translated into several languages: the principal are, *Confessio Catholicæ fidei Christianæ*; *De Communione sub utraque specie*; *De Sacerdotum conjugio*; *De Missa vulgari linguâ celebranda*, &c. Rescius has written his life. v. OSIUS.

HOSPINIAN (Rodolphus) a celebrated divine of the Zuinglian sect, well skilled in ecclesiastical history, born November 7, 1547, at Altorf, a village in the canton of Zurich. He died in a state of childhood, March 11, 1626, aged 77, leaving a large family. His works have been printed at Geneva, 1669 to 1681, 7 vol. fol.: the following are the most known: a treatise *on Temples*; a *Sacramentarian History*, 2 vol.; a *Treatise on Monks*; a *Treatise on the Jewish and Pagan Festivals*; another *on those of the Christians*; History of the Jesuits, &c. All Hospinian's works discover great learning, but too much heat and passion. His life has been written in Latin by Heidegger.

HOSPITAL (Michael de l') born 1505, at Aigueperse, his father was physician to the constable Charles de Bourbon, and to the princess Renée de Bourbon, wife of Anthony duke of Lorrain. Michael de l'Hospital studied the languages, belles lettres, and law, in the most celebrated universities of France and Italy; he wrote elegant Latin verse, had a solid judgement, great eloquence, with much delicacy and integrity. He rose by his merit to every honourable post in the law, was counsellor to the parliament of Paris, chancellor to the princess Margaret, sister of king Henry II. and at last chancellor of France, in the reign of Francis

Francis II. 1560. Michael de l'Hospital's rule of action was the national good, and the true interests of the king his master. He prevented the inquisition from being introduced into France, by consenting to the edict of Romarantin, which was published against the Protestants in 1560; established the consular jurisdiction, and did every thing he could to prevent the civil wars. Finding after the affair of Vassy, that both parties were preparing to take up arms, he opposed it with all his power, and when the constable told him *that it was not for men of the long robe to decide on subjects of war*; he replied, *though such men are unskilled in arms, they can judge nevertheless when they ought to be used.* His pacific disposition made him suspected by Catherine de Medicis, who had been instrumental to his elevation, was the cause of his being excluded from the council of war, and contributed to his disgrace. He retired voluntarily in 1568, and spent the rest of his days at Vigna, a country house which he had in Beauce, where he died, March 13, 1573, aged 68. It has been observed that he resembled Aristotle in his countenance. Chancellor de l'Hospital left some poems which are esteemed, *Amsterdam*, 1732, 8vo. and some excellent speeches delivered at the states of Orleans, 1561, 4to. In a collection of pieces intended for history, *Paris*, 1623, 4to. is a discourse of his, consisting of reasons and arguments for the peace in 1568, and his will which is curious. This last piece may also be found in the *Bibliotheque choisie*, by Colomiez, in Bouchel's *Bibliotheque du Droit François*, in Castelnau, and in Brantome, under the article of the constable de Montmorenci; his *Memoires* were printed at Cologn, 1572, 12mo. He was supposed to be a Calvinist in his heart, which gave rise to this saying, *The Lord deliver us from the chancellor's mass.* This great man used to sign himself Delospital, but it has become customary to write De l'Hospital. The French academy crowned his panegyric by abbé Remi, in 1777, and Louis XVI. had his statue erected in marble by de Gois. He appointed his only daughter his heiress, whom he married to Robert Hurault, and left his library to Michael Hurault his grandson, well known by the name of M. de Fay. This latter had also a great genius, and much learning, and was chancellor to the king of Navarre; he died 1592, after having embraced the Protestant religion, to which the chancellor de l'Hospital was much inclined. M. de Fay left a book esteemed by the Protestants, entitled, *Excellent et libre Discours sur l'etat present de la France*; in the *Menippean* satire; an *Answer* in Latin to the speech of pope Sixtus V. on the death of Henry III. entitled, *Sixtus et anti-Sixtus*, 1590, 4to. and 8vo.; and *L'Anti-Espagnol*, which may be found in the memoirs of the league, and separately. M. Arnauld d'Andilly in his memoirs ascribes this to his father Anthony Arnauld. His descendants added the name of l'Hospital to that of Hurault, and ended in the male line, 1706.

HOSPITAL (William Francis Anthony de l') born 1661, of an illustrious and ancient family, but not that of the chancellor de l'Hospital. He engaged first in the military profession, and was captain of horse, but being very near sighted, quitted the service to devote himself entirely to mathematics. M. the marquis de l'Hospital was admitted an honorary member of the academy of sciences in 1693, and died at Paris, February 2, 1704, aged 43, leaving a son and three daughters; his widow Mary Charlotte de Romilley de la Chesnaye died 1737, aged 66. He left two excellent treatises, *L'Analyse des infiniment petits*, 1696, 4to.; *Traité des Sections coniques*, the best edition of which is 1707, 4to.

HOSPITAL (Lewis de l') called the *Brave l'Hospital*, descended from an ancient family different from the preceding; marquis de Vitry and governor of Meaux for the league; the first governor of a city who acknowledged Henry IV. in 1593. He was knight of the king's orders, captain of the life guards, and employed to arrest marechal de Biron, in 1602.

HOSPITAL (Nicholas de l') son of the preceding, and also knight of the king's orders, captain of the life guards, &c. Louis XIII. appointed him marechal of France, in 1617, and governor of Provence, in 1632, but having had a great quarrel with Henry Escoubleau de Sourdis, archbishop of Bourdeaux, he was confined in the Bastile, 1637, and

and not set at liberty till 1644. The king raised the lands of Chateau Villain, into a duchy pairie for him by the name of Vitry, but he did not enjoy this dignity long, dying on the 28th of September following, 1645, aged 63. His male posterity ended in his grandson Lewis Maria Charles, killed at Paris, 1674.

HOSPITAL (Francis de l') seigneur de Hallier, brother of the preceding. He was intended for the ecclesiastic profession, had the abbey of St. Genevieve, at Paris, and was nominated by Henry IV. to the bishopric of Meaux; but gave up all these dignities to pursue his inclination for the army. He defeated the duke of Lorrain, in the engagement of Morhange in 1639, commanded the left wing at the battle of Rocroy, was appointed marechal of France in 1643, and took the name of marechal de l'Hospital; his brother being called marechal de Vitry. Six years after this he was made governor of Paris, having resigned the government of Champagne; he did the king many important services, and died April 20, 1660, at Paris, aged 77.

HOSSCH, *Hosschius* (Sidronius) a celebrated Jesuit in the 17th century, born at la Mark in the diocese of Ypres, 1596, and died September 4, 1653, at Tongres. He left *Elegies*, *Odes*, *Eclogues*, and other Latin poems, written with great purity, and elegance, 1656, 8vo. Pope Alexander VII. valued them extremely.

HOSTASIUS of Ravenna, a soldier in the French army when Pavia was taken in 1527. Being the first who entered the city, he demanded for his reward a copper statue which stood in the public square, supposed to be that of Antoninus, carried from Ravenna to Pavia to save it from the plunder of the Germans. The inhabitants offered Hostasius a crown of gold instead of it, which he accepted, and hung up in the church of Ravenna for a memorial of his valour.

HOSTE, or L'HOSTE (John) a learned mathematician of Nancy, towards the end of the 16th century, who taught law and mathematics with uncommon reputation at Pont-á-Mousson, and was appointed superintendant of fortifications, and counsellor of war by Henry duke of Lorrain. His genius was extensive, penetrating, and formed for the sciences; who died in 1631. He left several valuable works, the principal ones are, *Le Sommaire et l'usage de la Sphere artificielle*, 4to.; *La Pratique de Géométrie*, 4to.; *Description et usage des principeaux instrumens de Géométrie*, 4to.; *Du Quadran et quarré*; *Rayon astronomique*; *Bâton de Jacob*; *Interpretation du grand Art de Raymond Lulle*, &c.

HOSTE (Paul) born May 19, 1652, at Pont-de-Vesle. He entered among the Jesuits in 1669, and acquired great skill in mathematics; accompanied the marechals d'Estrées, and de Tourville, during twelve years, in all their naval expeditions, and gained their esteem. He was appointed king's professor of mathematics at Toulon, and died there February 23, 1700, aged 49, leaving, *Recueil des Traités de Mathématiques les plus necessaires à un Officier*, 3 vol. 12mo.; *L'Art des Armées navales, ou Traité des evolutions navales*, Lyons, 1697, and 1727, fol. this work is not less historical than dogmatical, and contains an account of the most considerable naval events of the fifty preceding years. Pere Hosto presented it to Louis XIV. who received it graciously, and rewarded the author with 100 pistoles, and a pension of 600 livres; A treatise on the construction of ships, which he wrote in consequence of some conversation with marechal de Tourville; it is printed at the end of the preceding.

HOSTE (Nicholas) son of a domestic of M. de Villeroy's, whose entire confidence he gained and betrayed. He had accompanied Anthony de Silly in his embassy to Spain, and there sold himself to the Spaniards for a pension of 1200 crowns. On his return to France, being made secretary to M. de Villeroy, he took care to acquaint the Spanish ambassador with whatever came to his knowledge. His treachery was discovered in 1604, which having notice of, he made his escape with a Fleming, but was siezed at la Faye, where being obliged to pass the Marne, he drowned himself. His body was carried to Paris, and dragged to pieces by four horses.

HOSTUS (Matthew) an eminent scholar, and antiquary, born 1509, in Germany. He was professor of Greek, and died at Francfort upon Oder, April 29, 1587, aged 79, having made himself

self famous by the following works; *De re Nummaria veterum Græcorum, Romanorum et Hebræorum*, Francfort, 1580, 8vo.; *De Monomachia*; *Davidis et Goliath*; *De multiplici assis usu*; *De Sex hydriarum Capacitate*; *Inquisitio in Fabricam Arcæ Noë*, &c. London, 1660, fol. and in the *Rei Nummariæ veteres Scriptores*, Leyden, 1695, 2 vols. 4to.

HOTMAN (Francis) *Hotomanus*, born at Paris, August 23, 1524, an eminent lawyer, counsellor to the parliament. He taught with reputation at Lausanne, Valence, and Bourges, where his pupils saved him from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572. Hotman was much engaged in the Protestant affairs, and professed law at Geneva, Montballiard, and Basil, where he died, February 12, 1590, aged 65, leaving three sons, and two daughters. We have by him several treatises on law, which are esteemed, and two tracts which have made much noise; one entitled, *Brutum fulmen*, 1586, 8vo. in favour of the king of Navarre, excommunicated at Rome; printed in French, 1585, 8vo. the other *Franco Gallia*, 1573, 8vo. the edition of 1586, is more ample. The French translation is 1574, in which he asserts against both law and custom, that the monarchy of France is elective, not hereditary. The principles which Hotman endeavours to establish by this treatise have occasioned the *Vindiciæ contrà Tyrannos*, by Junius Brutus to be ascribed to him. v. LANGUET, (Hubert) He also wrote *De Furoribus Gallicis*, 1573, 8vo. The above works were all printed at Geneva, 1599, 3 vol. fol. Anthony Hotman, his brother, who was advocate general to the parliament of Paris at the time of the league, has also left some works on law, which are esteemed, and John Hotman, sieur de Villiers, son of Anthony Hotman, was author of several works; the chief of which are, *a Treatise on the duty of an ambassador*; *The Life of Jaspar de Coligny de Châtillon, admiral of France, killed in* 1572, it was written in Latin, and printed in 1575, 8vo, and has been translated into French, *Anti-Chopinus*, v. CHOPIN, &c. Some small pieces in French by Francis, Anthony, and John Hotman were printed at Paris by Guillemot, 1616, 8vo.

HOTTINGER (John Henry) born at Zurich, March 10, 1620. He early discovered so great a taste for learning, that the curators of the schools sent him to study abroad at the public expence. Hottinger went first to Geneva, then into France and Holland; studied the oriental languages at Leyden under the celebrated Golius, and was tutor to his children. He afterwards visited England, and being recalled to Zurich, taught ecclesiastical history, theology, and the oriental languages in that place. In 1655, he was sent to the elector palatine, to restore the university of Hiedelberg to its reputation; where he revived and encouraged study, and pleased the elector extremely; and in 1661, was recalled again to Zurich, and intrusted with affairs of the greatest importance. The academy at Leyden were desirous of having him for their divinity professor in 1667, and at length obtained their request by favour of the states of Holland. Hottinger was preparing to set out, when he was unfortunately drowned with part of his family, June 5, 1667, in the river Limat, which runs to Zurich. The chief of his numerous works are, *Exercitationes antimorinianæ*, 4to, in which he defends the purity of the Hebrew text of the bible against Pere Morin; this book is esteemed; *Hist. Orientalis*, 1660, 4to.; *Bibliothecarius quadrepartitus*, 4to.; *Thesaurus Philologicus sacræ Scripturæ*, 1696, 4to.; *Hist. Ecclesiastica*, 9 parts 8vo.; *Promptuarium sive Bibliotheca Orientalis*, 4to.; *Etymologicon Orientale*, 4to.; *Dissertationes miscellaneæ*, 8vo. which are a supplement to his *Analecta*, 8vo. His life has been written by Heidegger. John James Hottinger his son, was also a learned Protestant divine, succeeded Heidegger in the divinity chair at Zurich, and died December 18, 1735, leaving a great number of works; they are chiefly *Theological Dissertations*, on important subjects.

HOUBIGANT (Charles Francis) a priest of the oratory, who published a good edition of the Hebrew bible with notes, and a Latin version, Paris, 1753, 4 vol. fol.; also a Latin translation of the Psalter from the Hebrew, 1746, 12mo.; and of the Old Testament, 1753, 8 vol. 8vo.; *Hebrew Roots*, 1732, 8vo.; An examination of the Psalter of the Capuchins, 12mo.; and a French

French translation of *Forbes' Reflections*, 8vo.

HOUDART *de la Mothe*, v. MOTHE.

HOUDRY (Vincent) a Jesuit, born January 22, 1631, at Tours, who taught ethics, rhetoric, and philosophy among the Jesuits, and devoted himself afterwards to preaching 24 years; the rest of his life was spent in composing useful books. He died at Paris, in the college of Louis *le Grand*, March 29, 1729, aged 99 years, and 3 months. His works are, *La Bibliotheque des Predicateurs*, Lyons, 1733, 22 vol. 4to.; *Morality*, 8 vol. the supplement 2 vol.; *Panegyrics*, 4 vol. and the supplement 1 vol.: the *Mysteries*, 3 vol. and the supplement 1 vol.; *the Tables*, 1 vol.; *the Ceremonies of the Church*, 1 vol.; *Christian Eloquence*, 1 vol.; *Traité de la maniere d'imiter les bons Predicateurs*, 12mo.; *Ars Typographica, carmen*, 4to.; twenty volumes of *Sermons*.

HOULIERES (Antoinette du Ligier de la Garde, widow of William de la Fon seigneur des) born 1638, at Paris, a lady who possessed every charm of person and mind; and was formed to poetry by M. Hesnault. She married M. des Houlieres king's lieutenant of the city of Dourlens, and died of a cancer in her breast, February 17, 1693, aged 56. Her works and those of her daughter, have been collected and printed in 2 vol. 12mo. Most of the *Idylls* particularly *the Sheep*, *the Birds*, *the Rivulets*, and *the Flowers*, exceed every thing of that kind in the French language; their style is pure, flowing, and chaste, the thoughts and expressions noble. The works of mademoiselle des Houlieres (Antoinette Therese de la Garde, who died in 1718) are not nearly so beautiful as her mother's; her *Madrigals* nevertheless are charming, They were both members of the academy *Degli Recovrati*, and madame des Houliers of that of Arles also. She wrote two tragedies, *Genseric*, and *Jules-Antoine*, but they are not admired. The party which this lady formed in favour of Pradon's *Phedre*, against that of Racine, and the *Sonnet* she wrote upon that subject would much injure her character as to taste, were not that character established by her works; and were it not well known into how many errors, prejudices and prepossession lead us.

HOULLIER (James) a skilful physician of Paris, born at Estampes, author of several works, *Geneva*, 1635, 4to. which are highly commended by his friend M. de Thou. He died 1562.

HOUTTEVILLE (Claudius Francis) a native of Paris, and member of the French academy. He entered the congregation of the oratory at sixteen, but quitting it eighteen years after, was secretary to cardinal du Bois, and abbot of St. Vincent du Bourg sur Mer. He died November 8, 1742, aged 54. His chief work is entitled, *La vérité de la Religion Chrétienne prouvée par les faits*, the best edition is, *Paris*, 1741, 3 vol. 4to. and 4 vol. 12mo. This book had an astonishing success on its first appearance; but sunk afterwards into a state of discredit no less astonishing: it had been extolled too highly at first, and afterwards too much depreciated. The style is affected, and the author lays down useless principles, and, some times, even such as are dangerous and hurtful to his cause. His proofs are not always solid, nor well chosen; but he is more particularly blameable for having separated the difficulties and objections from the proofs brought against them. By thus heaping objections on objections at the end of his work, and giving very short and concise answers for fear of repetitions, he gives greater force to the former than to the latter, makes us loose sight of his proofs, and seems to destroy what he had established.

HOWEL (James) a laborious English writer, secretary to the embassy, and to the council during the civil wars. His profusion was the cause of his confinement in prison, where he was obliged to write for his subsistence, and continued to do so after he was at liberty. His works in English are, *Hist. of Louis XIII.*; another entitled, *the Grove of Dodona*, which has been translated into French, *Paris*, 1652, 4to.; and a third *on the preeminence of the Kings of France, Spain, and England*; translated into Latin, *London*, 1664, 8vo.; Some *Poems*, 1663, 8vo. &c. After having been a zealous royalist, he flattered Cromwell's party, but was nevertheless appointed *Historiographer* to the king after his restoration. He died 1666, aged 72.

HOY (Andrew) a learned king's professor

professor of Greek at Douay, born at Bruges, who acquired great reputation by his Latin poems, 1587, 8vo.; *Ezechiel Paraphrasi poëticâ illustratus*, 1598, 4to.; *De pronunciatione Græcâ*, 1620, 8vo.; and by his other works. He died at the beginning of the 17th century.

HOZIER (Peter d') born July 12, 1592, at Marseilles, son of an advocate. After his father's death in 1611, he enlisted in the company of light horse belonging to M. de Crequi Bernicules, who was then in search of his genealogy. M. d'Hozier offered to assist this nobleman in his enquiries, and drew up the genealogy of that illustrious house with such good success, that he afterwards undertook a general enquiry into those of the other families in the kingdom, and became so eminent in that study, that Louis XIII. appointed him waiting gentleman maitre d'hotel, gentleman in ordinary to his bedchamber, and judge of the arms of France. Louis XIV. not only continued him in these offices, bnt created that of *Genealogiste des Ecuries* on purpose for him, gave him a pension, and a brevet of counsellor of state. Peter d'Hosier was consulted throughout France, and from several parts of Europe: so astonishing was his memory that he could immediately quote without any mistake the dates of contracts, names, surnames, and arms of any family that he had once studied, which made the celebrated d'Ablancourt say of him, *that he must have been present at all the marriages, and christenings in the universe.* He died December 1, 1660, after having brought the science of genealogy to the highest perfection, leaving a *Hist. de Bretagne*, fol. and several *Genealogies.*

HOZIER (Charles d') son of the preceding, born February 24, 1640, at Paris. His father had given him some instructions in genealogy which he made use of to draw up under the direction of M. de Caumartin, *the Peerage of Champagne*, Chalons, 1673, fol. in form of an Atlas. He received the cross of St. Maurice from the duke of Savoy in 1681, and married the year following; he had also the office of judge of the arms of the French nobility, and was rewarded with a pension of 4000 livres. He died 1732. It was this gentleman's nephew who undertook the *Armorial général de France*, ten volumes of which have appeared in 1738, and the following year, but they have been discontinued on account of the obstinacy of certain noblemen in maintaining chimeras. One of these nephews, Lewis Peter, died in 1767.

HUARTE (John) a native of St. Jean in French Navarre, who acquired great reputation in the 16th century, by a work which he wrote in Spanish, entitled, *The trial of Genius*; it has been translated into Latin and French; the edition of Cologn, 1610, 12mo. is esteemed.

HUBER (Samuel) professor of divinity at Wittemberg, from which university he was expelled about 1592, for teaching that Jesus Christ having made an atonement for all mankind, they were damned only because they fell voluntarily from this state of justification into sin, by abusing their liberty; an opinion diametrically opposite to that of Luther. He left, *An explanation of the 9th 10th and 11th chapters of the Epistle to the Romans*, 8vo.

HUBER (Mary) a Protestant of Geneva; she died at Lyons in 1759, aged 59, leaving several works; *Le Monde fou, preféré au Monde sage*, 1731, 1744, 12mo.; *Le Système des Theologiens, sur l'etat des Ames separées des Corps*, 1731, 1733, and 1739, 12mo.; *Lettres sur la Religion essentielle à l'homme*, 1739, and 1754, six parts, 22mo.; *Le Spectateur en abrégé*, 1753, six parts 12mo.

HUBER (Ulric) born March 13, 1636, at Dockum. He was professor of law at Franeker, and died November, 1694, after having had great disputes with the celebrated Perizonius. His works are, a *Tr. de jure civitatis*; *Jurisprudentia Frisica*; *Specimen Philosophiæ civilis*; *Institutiones Hist. civilis*, and many more which are esteemed.

HUBERT (St.) an illustrious bishop of Mastricht, who succeeded St. Lambert in 708, and caused his body to be removed about 721, to Liege, where he fixed his episcopal seat. St. Hubert travelled over the Ardennes, converted there a great number of infidels, and died May 30, 727. His remains were carried in the next century to the Benedictine abbey of Andain, in the forest of the Ardennes, which abbey is become famous, and is now called St.

St. Hubert. This saint is particularly invoked in cases of madness.

HUBERT (Matthew) a native of Chatillon in Maine, who entered the congregation of the oratory at 21, and after distinguishing himself by teaching ethics, was destined for the pulpit. He preached successively in Provence, at Paris, and at court with applause, and gained the esteem of P. Bourdaloue. He died March 22, 1717, at Paris, aged 77. His sermons were published there 1725, 6 vol. 12mo. by Pere de Monteuil of the oratory.

HUBNER (John) a learned German geographer, who taught that science at Leipsic and Hamburg, with uncommon reputation; he was master of the school in the last named city, and died there, May 21, 1732, aged 63. His chief work is a system of geography, very valuable for the part which respects Germany; it has been translated from German inro French, and printed at Basil, 1757, 6 vol. 12mo.

HUDDE (John) a burgomaster of Amsterdam, a great politician, and well acquainted with mathematics, author of some *Opuscula*, which are much esteemed, and inserted by Francis Schoten in his *Commentary on the Geometry of Descartes*. He died April 6, 1704, at Amsterdam.

HUDSON (Henry) a celebrated English pilot of the 17th century, from whom a strait, and bay on the north of Canada took their names. If he made a voyage thither, as the English assert, in 1610, he made no settlement; the French set up the king's arms there in 1656, and the English did not trade there till 1665.

HUDSON (John) a native of Wodehop in Cumberland, who taught philosophy and the belles lettres at Oxford till 1701, when he succeeded Thomas Hyde as librarian to the Bodleian library. He was afterwards made principal of St. Mary Hall, which two offices he kept till he died, November 27, 1719, aged 57. His wife was the daughter of Sir —— Harrison. He published editions of *Velleius Paterculus*; *Thucydides*; *Dionysius of Hallicarnassus*; *Longinus*; *Esop*; *Josephus*; and the *Minor Geographers*, Oxford, 1698, to 1712, 4 vol. 8vo. &c.

HUERGA (Cyprian de la) a learned Spanish monk of the Cistertian order, who taught the holy scripture in the university of Alcala, and left *Commentaries on Job*; *the Psalms*; and *Canticles*, &c. He died in 1560.

HUET (Peter Daniel) born 1630, at Caen; he applied himself to philosophy, mathematics, languages, and antiquities; he so much admired Bochart, that he wished for his acquaintance, and forming a strict friendship with that learned man, accompanied him to Sweden, which circumstance proved very advantageous to the works with which he afterwards enriched the public. On his return to Caen, he found himself elected a member of the academy of belles lettres, and founded one himself for natural philosophy, of which he was the head. M. Bossuet being appointed preceptor to the dauphin 1670, the king gave him M. Huet for a colleague, in quality of sub-preceptor, and it was for this young prince that he planned the editions *ad usum Delphini*, from M. de Montausier's idea, and directed the execution of them. M. Huet was 46, when he was ordained priest, and the king nominated him shortly after to the abbey of Aunay, and bishopric of Soissons in 1685, but he did not take possession, having changed with M. Brulart de Sillery, who had been appointed bishop of Avranches. This diocese M. Huet governed ten years, in which he promoted learning and piety; his too great application to study was however complained of, and it is said that a countryman having waited upon him several times with some complaint, and being always told that he could not speak with the prelate for he was at study, said, *why did not the king give us a bishop who had finished his studies?* M. Huet resigned his bishopric for the abbey of Fontenai near Caen, and afterwards retired to the Jesuits of the professed house at Paris, to whom he had always been much attached, and to whom he left his library, which was transferred to the king's library after the dissolution of that society. He died among the Jesuits January 26, 1721, aged 91, leaving a great number of works well written, and which contain immense erudition; the principal are, *De claris interpretibus et de optimo genere interpretandi*, Hague, 1683, 8vo.; An edition of *Origen's Commentaries on the*

Scriptures, Greek and Latin, Rouen, 1668, 2 vol. fol. Cologn, 1685, 3 vol. fol.; A treatise *des Origine des Romans*, prefixed to the romance of *Zaidæ*; *Demonstratio Evangelica*, fol. more learned than solid, 1679, and 1690, fol. the second edition is larger, but there are some omissions in it which makes the first more sought after; *Quæstiones Alnetanæ de concordia rationis et fidei*, Caen, 1690, 4to.; *De la situation du Paradis Terrestre*, Amsterdam, 1701, 12mo.; *Hist. du Commerce, et de la Navigation des Anciens*, Lyons, 1763, 8vo.; *Commentarius de rebus ad eum pertinentibus*, 1718, 12mo.; *Traité de la foiblesse de l'esprit humain*, Amsterdam 1723, 12mo. This is a translation made by M. Huet of the first part of his *Quæstiones alnetanæ*, and a plagiarism from the Pynhonian institutions of Sixtus Empericus, whom he continually steals from, but never quotes. *Huetian*, some Latin and Greek verses which are esteemed; they consist of *Odes*, *Elegies*, *Idylls*, *Heroic pieces*, *a Poem on Salt*, and his travels in Sweden. v. the collection published by the abbé d'Olivet, 1756, 12mo. His *Metamorphoses*, the account of his travels in Sweden, and some *Odes*, are particularly admired. Several *Letters*; *Origines de Caën*, Rouen, 1706; *Diane de Castro*, 1728, 12mo. &c. He was a member of the French academy.

HUFNAGEL (George) a painter in the 16th century, born at Antwerp, whose talents procured him the esteem, favour, and patronage of the duke of Bavaria. He painted a missel for Ferdinand, archduke of Inspruck which he was eight years about, and it is esteemed a master piece. The emperor Rodolphus took this artist into his service, and employed him in painting all kinds of animals, a style in which he excelled. Hufnagel died in 1600, leaving a son who distinguished himself in the same art.

HUGH (St.) bishop of Grenoble in 1080, a native of Chateau-neuf-sur-l'Isere, near Valence in Dauphiny, who received St. Bruno and his companions, and fixed them in the grande Chartreuse. He was author of a *Cartulary*, some fragments of which are in Mabillon's posthumous works, and in Allard's *Memoirs of Dauphiny*, 1711, and 1727, 2 vol. fol. and died April 1, 132. He must be distinguished from St. Hugh, abbot of Clugni, 1049, who procured the church (which still remains there) to be built through the liberality of Alphonso IV. king of Castile, and died 1109, leaving some works which are in the library at Clugni, and also from St. Hugh, elected bishop of Rouen in 722, who died April 9, 730.

HUGH *the Great*, called also Hugh *the Abbot*, or Hugh *the Fair*, son of Robert king of France, and Beatrix de Vermandois. He caused Louis *d'Outremer* to be crowned at Laon in 936, took Rheims, succoured Richard I. duke of Normandy, and was created duke of Burgundy and Aquitain, by Lothaire. He died June 16, 956. This was one of the most famous princes of his age; he was surnamed *the Great*, from his stature and noble actions; *the Fair*, from his complexion; and the *Abbot*, because he had taken possession of the abbeys of St. Denys, St. Germain des Prés, and St. Martin de Tours.

HUGH *Capet*, earl of Paris and Orleans, head of the third race of French kings, called the *Capetines*, son of Hugh *the Great*. He defended Paris with uncommon valour, and was universally esteemed for his courage and prudence. When Louis V. *le Fainéant* died, Hugh Capet caused himself to be proclaimed king of France at Noyon, and was crowned at Rheims, by the archbishop Adalberon, July 3, 987. There were none of the blood royal remaining, but Charles the first duke of Lorrain, son of Louis d'Outre-mer, and this prince attempted to regain by arms, the crown he had lost through his own fault, but was taken prisoner at Laon, and confined at Orleans. Hugh alone the richest of the French nobility, could uphold a kingdom, which was become a mere empty title; the last kings of the second race having divided the lands which remained to them as fiefs, among the nobles who professed to support them, but much oftener betrayed them. Other free persons were fallen into a state of vassalage; the taking and retaking of towns had destroyed the remains of liberty, and nothing was left but lords, who did not consider themselves as owing any thing to the king, and ecclesiastics, who held themselves exempted from

from all contribution towards supporting the state, except the service of the fiefs which each held; but even this service they refused unless the subject for which it was demanded happened to please them. The king therefore had no revenue, his subjects were only nominal; nor can the firmness and prudence of the kings of this race be too much admired, who could restore the kingdom to so good a situation as they did. Hugh *Capet* associated his son Robert, and died October 24, 997, aged 57, after reigning ten years.

HUGH *de Fleury*, or *de St. Marie*, a celebrated monk of the abbey of Fleury, towards the end of the 11th century, called Hugh *de St. Marie* from the name of a village which belonged to his father. He is little known but by his works, which are as follow; Two books, *De la Puissance Royale, et de la Dignité Sacerdotale*, dedicated to Henry, king of England, in which he establishes with great solidity the rights and bounds of the two powers, in opposition to the prejudices which prevailed at that time. This work may be found in tom. IV. of the *Miscellanea* of Baluze. A *Chronicle*, or *History* from the beginning of the world to 840; A small chronicle from 996, to 1109; *Munster*, 1638, 4to. valuable and scarce; it may also be found in Troher's collection.

HUGH *de Flavigny*, born 1065; He was a monk of St. Vannes at Verdun, and afterwards abbot of Flavigny in the 12th century; but dispossessed of that dignity by the bishop of Autun who caused another abbot to be elected. Hugh supplanted St. Laurentius, abbot of Vannes, who was persecuted by the bishop of Verdun for his attachment to the pope, and kept his place till 1115, after which time it is not known what became of him. He wrote the *Chronicle of Verdun*, which is esteemed, and may be found in P. Labbe's *Bibl. Manuscript.*

HUGH *of Amiens*, also called Hugh *of Rouen*, left Amiens his native place, and going to England was made abbot of Roding, afterwards a bishop of Rouen, 1130, and died 1164. He was one of the greatest, most pious, and most learned bishops of his age. He wrote three books for the instruction of his clergy, against the Heretics of that time; they are in the Library of the Fathers, and P. d'Achery has printed them at the end of Guibert de Nogent's works. Some other pieces by Hugh may be found in the collections by Martenne and Durand.

HUGH *de St. Victor*, an eminent divine in the 12th century, originally of Flanders, who devoted himself to God in the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, at that time governed by its first abbot Gilduin in 1115, and taught theology with so much reputation, that he was called *a second Augustine*. He died in 1142, aged 44, after having been prior of St. Victor, leaving several works, in which he imitates St. Augustine's style, and follows his doctrine. The principal among these is a large treatise *on the Sacraments*. They have all been printed at Rouen 1648, 3 vol. fol. and some may also be found in Martenne's *Thesaurus*.

HUGH *de St. Cher*, a celebrated cardinal of the Dominican order, so called from the place of his birth, at the gates of Vienne, where there is a church dedicated to St. Cher. He acquired great reputation in the 13th century by his prudence, learning, and genius; was doctor of divinity of the faculty of Paris, appointed provincial of his order, and afterwards cardinal by Innocent IV. May 28, 1244, which pope and his successor Alexander IV. employed him in affairs of the greatest consequence. He died March 19, 1263, at Orvieto. His principal works are a collection of the various readings of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin MSS. of the bible, entitled, *Correctorium Bibliæ*, which is in the Sorbonne, in MS.; A Concordance of the Bible, (Cologn, 1684, 8vo.) the earliest work of this kind; for Hugh de St. Cher was the first who invented concordances, by which he has immortalized his name. *Commentaries on the Bible*; *Speculum Ecclesiæ*, Paris, 1480, 4to. &c.

HUGHES (John) an English poet, who sought relief in the fine arts from the melancholy which frequently attends an ill state of health: his poems were printed in 1739, 2 vol. 12mo. and are esteemed by his countrymen. He died 1719, aged 42.

HUGO (Charles Lewis) a regular canon of the reform of Prémontré, doctor of divinity, abbot of Estival, and

and bishop of Ptolemais, who died at his abbey, September 2, 1739, aged 74. The following are the chief of his numerous works: *Annals of the Prémonstratenses*, in Latin, 2 vol. fol. and another collection, entitled, *Sacræ antiquitatis monumenta historica, dogmatica, diplomatica*, 1725, &c. 2 vol. fol.; *La Vie de St. Norbert*, 4to. with very curious Notes; it is accurate, and much esteemed. *Traité historique et critique de la Maison de Lorrain*, 1711, 8vo. under the name of Balcicourt. This treatise was suppressed by act of parliament in 1712, &c.

HUGOLIN (Bartholomew) a learned Italian canonist, born in Lombardy, and died in 1618, author of several works in Latin, which are esteemed. He presented to pope Sixtus V. his *Treatise on the Sacraments*, Rimini, 1587, fol. by whom he was handsomely rewarded.

HULSMANN (John) a learned Lutheran divine, born November 26, 1602, at Esens in Friesland. After studying in several universities, and travelling into Germany, France, and Holland, he was appointed professor of divinity, and superintendant at Leipsic, and had many other honourable places. He died June 12, 1661. His principal works are, *Collegium publicum anti-papisticum*; *Breviarium Theologicum*; *Manuale Augustanæ Confessionis*; *Calvinismus irreconciliabilis*; *Extensio Breviarii Theologici*; *Methodus concionandi*; *De auxiliis gratiæ*. Also an account, in German, of the Colloquy of Thorn, to which he was sent in 1645, at the head of the Lutherans.

HULSIUS (Anthony) a Protestant divine, born 1615, at Hilde, a little village in the dutchy of Bergue. He studied first at Wesel, then at Deventer, where he made a great progress in the oriental languages, travelled afterwards into England, France, and Holland. Hulsius was minister at Breda 25 years, till 1676, when he was appointed professor of divinity, and languages, at Leyden, in which city he died 1685, aged 70, leaving *Judaical Theology*, in Latin, published 1653, 4to. *Authentia Textus Hebraici*, Rotterdam, 1662, 4to. &c. His son, Henry Helsius, who died April 27, 1723, was also the author of several works; among others, a Summary of Theology, in Latin.

HUMBERT II. dauphin of Viennois, born 1312, succeeded his nephew, Guigues VI. 1333. He married Mary de Baux in 1332, by whom he had a son, and unfortunately let the child fall from a window in his palace in Isere, while playing with him. Humbert was afterwards made general of the crusade against the Infidels, and went into Greece, but was unsuccessful there from his ill conduct. On his return, in 1343, he gave dauphiny to king Philip de Valois, who invested his grandson Charles with it, and this donation was confirmed in 1349, on condition that he should receive 40,000 crowns in gold, and a pension of 10,000 livres. Thus dauphiny was re-united to the crown of France. Humbert afterwards turned Dominican, took holy orders, was appointed patriarch of Alexandria by the Latins, and had the perpetual administration of the archbishopric of Rheims. He died at Clermont in Auvergne, March 22, 1355, aged 43, and was buried in the church of the Jacobins at Paris, of which he was prior.

HUME (David) born April 26, 1711, at Edinburgh, of a good family; but, being a younger son, inherited only a small portion of his father's fortune: his œconomy, however, made it sufficient. The profits of his works, the place of secretary to the embassy which he held under general Sinclair at Vienna, and Turin, in 1747, and to France, under the earl of Hertford, in 1763, and that of under secretary of state with Mr. Conway, 1767, raised his income to a thousand pounds per annum. He spent the rest of his life at Edinburgh in the study of history and philosophy, except going sometimes to his brother's country seat, and died of a decline, in his native place, August 25, 1776. His *History of England* met with much opposition in that country, because he steered a middle course between the factions, which was not agreeable to the warmth of either side. The Whigs were most against him. This work is, however, much esteemed by persons of moderate principles. It is divided into three periods; the Houses of Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart; and has been translated into French; the House of Stuart by the abbé Prevôt, the two others by Mad. Benoît; each in 2 vol. 4to. or 6 vol.

vol. 12mo. The first edition of the House of Stuart is in 3 vol. 4to. Hume also wrote, *Enquiries into the Human Understanding*; *The History of Natural Religion*; *Essays Moral and Political*; *Political Discourses*, which have not been much esteemed in England, except the Essays. They have all been translated into French, *Amsterdam*, 1764, 6 vol. 8vo. which may be easily bound in three.

HUMIERES (Lewis de Crevant d') descended from an ancient family of Tours. He married Louisa de Châtre, who, having captivated the vicomte de Turenne, obtained, through his interest, the marechal's staff for her husband. It was upon this occasion that Louis XIV. asking the count de Grammont if he knew whom he had just made marechal of France, the count replied, *Yes, Sire, Mad. d'Humieres.* He died 1604.

HUMPHREY (Laurence) an English divine of the 16th century, born 1519, at Newport-Pagnel in Buckinghamshire. He taught Greek, and afterwards theology, at Oxford; was president of Magdalen college, dean of Gloucester, afterwards of Winchester, and died February 1, 1590, aged 71, leaving several children. His works are, *Epistola de Græcis litteris, et Homeri lectione, et imitatione*, prefixed to a book written by Adrian Junius; *Copiæcornu*, Basiliæ, 1558, fol.; *De Religionis conservatione et reformatione, deque primatu Regum*, Basil, 1559, 8vo.; *De ratione interpretandi autores*, 8vo.; *Optimates, sive de nobilitate, ejusque origine*, 8vo.; *Jesuitismi pars prima et secunda*, 8vo.; *Pharisæismus vetus et novus*, 8vo. &c. He was a Calvinist, and did not approve of the English hierarchy.

HUNERIC, king of the Vandals in Africa. He succeeded his father, Genseric, in 476; was an Arianc, persecuted the Catholics with astonishing barbarity, and died in 485, universally detested for his cruelties.

HUNIADES (John Corvinus) *vavoid* of Transilvania, general of the armies of Ladislaus, king of Hungary, and one of the greatest captains of his age. He defeated the Turks in several important battles in 1442 and 1443, and signalized himself at that of Varna, in which Ladislaus was killed, with great numbers of the nobility. Huniades also lost another battle in 1448, but he prevented Mahomet II. from taking Belgrade in 1455, and died, the same year, at Zemplin, September 10. Pope Calixtus III. shed tears on hearing of the death of this great man, who was lamented throughout Christendom. v. MATTHIUS CORVINUS.

HUNNIUS (Giles) a minister of Wittemberg, who wrote much against the Calvinists, particularly in his *Calvinus Judaisans*, Wittembergæ, 1595, 8vo. He died 1603, aged 53.

HUR, the husband of Miriam, Moses' sister, who, with Aaron, supported the Jewish lawgiver's hands, while he held them up in prayer to God for the success of the Israelites.

HURAULT (Philip) count de Cheverni, born March 25, 1528, of a noble family. He was well acquainted with history, and counsellor to the parliament of Paris in 1554, afterwards chancellor of France under Henry III. and Henry IV. He died July 30, 1599, aged 72, leaving some Memoirs, which are well known by the title of *Memoires de Cheverni*: the best edition is, 1636, 4to.

HURE' (Charles) born November 7, 1639, at Champigny-sur-yone, in the diocese of Sens. He was teacher of the third and second, in the college de Bencourt, twenty-five years, and afterwards devoted himself wholly to the study of the Scriptures, which his knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, made easy to him. Huré was at last appointed principal of the college de Boncourt, where he died November 12, 1717, aged 78. He left several works on the Holy Scriptures, the chief of which are, a Latin edition of the New Testament, with short Notes, 2 vol. 12mo. which is esteemed; a French translation of the New Testament, and of his Latin Notes, enlarged, Paris, 1702, 4 vol. 12mo.; this translation made much noise; *Grammaire sacrée, ou Rogle pour entendre le sens litteral de l'Ecriture Sainte*, Paris, 1707, 12mo.; *A Dictionary of the Bible*, Paris, 1715, 2 vol. fol. in French, with the words of the Bible in Latin. He was much attached to Messieurs of Port-Royal, and to their opinions.

HURTADO (Thomas) an eminent Spanish divine, a native of Toledo, who taught at Rome, Alcala, and Salamanca,

lamanca, and wrote, *Resolutiones ortho-doxo-morales*, Coloniæ, 1655, fol. which are esteemed. He died 1659.

HUSS (John) a famous heresiarch, born at Huss, a small town in Bohemia, of obscure parents. He took his degrees in the university of Prague, of which he became rector, and afterwards pastor of the church of Bethlehem, where he distinguished himself by his preaching. John Huss revived the errors of the Waldenses, and Wickliff, to which he added several others, and gained many disciples, particularly after he had joined himself to Jerome of Prague. The emperor Sigismond, brother and presumptive heir to Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, fearing the fatal consequences of this new doctrine, compelled John Huss to go to defend his opinions at the council of Constance, which was then assembled, and gave him a passport. Huss arriving there in November 1414, his doctrine was carefully examined during seven months, and he had leave to speak and defend himself; but, refusing to abjure his errors, he was condemned to be burnt alive with his books, which sentence was executed July 16, 1415. The Protestants relate many fabulous stories respecting the death of Huss, whose name signifies a *goose*; among others, his having said, when dying, *That they had killed a Goose, but a Swan should rise from its ashes a hundred years after, which should support the truth which he had defended.* This swan they say is Luther, who appeared in 1515, and derived his errors from the writings of Huss, as he declares himself. The history and works of John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, were printed at *Nuremberg* in 1558, 2 vol. fol. and reprinted 1715. There are some *Opuscula* by John Huss, 3 tom. in one vol. 4to. containing 281 leaves. His disciples, who are called *Hussites*, desolated Bohemia, to revenge their patriarch's death.

HUSSEIN, a shepherd, who kept his flocks near Ibrahim's prison, and often diverted him with his songs, and the rustic airs he played on the flageolet. When Ibrahim was taken from his dungeon to ascend the throne, he made Hussein his favourite; but the latter so shamefully abused his power, as to cause the grand vizir, Mahomet, to be strangled. This cruelty made him so odious to the people, that they tore him to pieces in 1648.

HUTCHESON (Francis) born August 8, 1694, in the north of Ireland, where his father had settled, who, as well as his grandfather, had been nonconformist ministers in Aireshire in Scotland. He was employed to direct a school of belles lettres and philosophy at Dublin, and published, in 1725, *An Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue*, &c. In this work Dr. Hutcheson establishes the *moral sense*, by which we distinguish between good and evil: it has been translated into French by M. Eidous, 1749, 2 tom. in one vol. 12mo. His Essay *on the Nature and Government of the Passions and Affections, with Explanations of the Moral Sense*, which he published in 1728, fixed the author's reputation. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Glasgow in 1729, and filled that chair with the highest credit till 1747, when he died, aged 53. Besides the regular exercises of his professorship, he read lectures, three days in a week, explaining the best Greek and Latin moralists, dedicating Sunday to discourses on the excellency of Revelation, and the divine origin of the Gospel. Dr. Hutcheson also left, *Philosophiæ moralis institutio compendiaria*; *Synopsis metaphysicæ ontologiam et pneumatologiam complectens*; a *System of Moral Philosophy*, published, after his death, at Glasgow, 1755, 4to. by his son Francis Hutcheson, doctor of physic. It has been translated into French by M. Eidous, *Lyons*, 1770, 2 vol. 12mo. All the above are universally esteemed.

HUTINOT (Lewis) a sculptor of Paris, in which city he died 1679, aged 50. A figure representing *Ceres* may be seen in the gardens of Versailles, which was executed by him.

HUTTEN (Ulric of) a gentleman of Franconia, known by his Latin poems, born April 20, 1488, at the castle of Steckelberg. He served with great bravery in Italy, in the army of the emperor Maximilian I. by whom he was honoured with the poetic crown. He embraced the doctrine of Luther, led a very restless life, and died near Zurich, August 29, 1523, aged 36. His *Poems* were printed at Francfort, 1538, 12mo. His writings against the duke

duke of Wirtemberg are very scarce; they were printed at Steckelberg, 1519, 4to. and turn chiefly on the assassination of his cousin John Hutten, grand marshal of his court, whose wife the duke was in love with. Hutten also assisted in the *Epistolæ obscurorum virorum*, v. GRATIUS; and first published, in 1518, two books of Livy, which had not appeared before; *de Guaiaci medicina*, 8vo. reprinted in the Collection of Tracts on the Venereal Disease, *Leyden*, 1728, 2 vol. fol. The author confesses, in his dedication, that he had long been a sufferer from that disorder, and it is the most common opinion that he died of it. His *Dialogues on Lutheranism*, 1520, 4to. are scarce. Burchard wrote his life, *Wolfenbuttle*, 1717, 12mo.

HUTTERUS (Elias) a Protestant divine in the 17th century, author of several works: the principal one is, a *Polyglot Bible*, Hamburg, 1596, 3 vol. very scarce.

HUTTERUS (Leonard) born 1563, at Ulm, and died 1616. He had been married; was professor of divinity at Wittemberg, and wrote against the Catholics and Calvinists. His *Ilias malorum regni Pontificio-Romani*, Wittemberg, 1609, 4to. is esteemed.

HUYGENS (Christian) *Hugenius*, born April 14, 1629, at the Hague, son of Constantine Huygens, lord of Zuylichem, who died in 1687, aged 90, and is well known by his Latin *Poems*, 1655, 12mo. under the title of *Momenta desultoria*. Christian Huygens made a rapid progress in mathematics under the famous Schoten, professor at Leyden, and attended Henry, earl of Nassau, into Holstein and Denmark in 1649. He wished to have gone as far as Sweden, to see Descartes, but the earl's short stay in Denmark could not admit of it. He afterwards visited France and England, but, M. Colbert having settled a large pension upon him, in order to fix him in Paris, Huygens complied with his desire, and continued in that city from 1666 to 1681. He had been admitted into the royal society of London 1663, and was made a member of the academy of sciences during his stay at Paris. Huygens loved retirement, and a quiet contemplative life, but was entirely free from that melancholy disposition which is often contracted in solitude. He was the first who discovered a *ring*, and a third satellite, about Saturn, which had, till then, escaped the eyes of all the astronomers. He also found means to make clocks more accurate, by applying a pendulum, and rendering all its vibrations equal by the cycloid (v. HAUTEFEUILLE). His treatise on this subject was printed at Paris, 1673, fol. He also brought telescopes to perfection, and made many other very useful discoveries. He died June 8, 1695, at the Hague, aged 66, leaving a great number of excellent works. The principal are contained in two collections, the first printed at *Leyden*, 1724, 2 vol. 4to. under the title of *Opera varia*; the second, entitled, *Opera reliqua*, was printed at Amsterdam, 1728, 2 vol. 4to. His treatise *on the Plurality of Worlds*, was translated into French by M. Dufour, gentleman in ordinary of the king's band of music, 1702, 12mo.; also his treatise *on Light*, Leyden, 1690, 4to.

HUYGHENS (Gommare) a celebrated doctor of Louvain, born 1631, at Lier, or Lyre, a town in Brabant. He professed philosophy at Louvain with reputation, and was made president of the college of pope Adrian VI. where he died, October 27, 1702, aged 71, leaving several works in Latin: the principal are, *The Method of remitting and retaining sins*, 1686, 12mo.; it has been translated into French; *Theses on Grace*, 4to.; *Theological Conferences*, 3 vol. 12mo. &c.; a *Course of Divinity*, 15 vol 12mo. &c. He refused to write against the four articles of the French clergy, which displeased the court of Rome. Huyghens was P. Quesnel's intimate friend, and zealously defended his cause, and his opinions. M. Arnauld speaks highly in praise of Huyghens.

HYACINTHUS, son of Pierus and Clio, beloved by Apollo, and Zephyrus. The latter, growing jealous upon seeing him play at quoits with Apollo, urged the quoit against his head, and killed him. He was changed into a flower called *Hyacinth* by Apollo.

HYACINTHUS (St.) a Dominican, born 1183, at Sasse in Silesia, descended from the ancient family of the earls of Oldrovans, which has given many great officers to the crown of Poland. His uncle, who was bishop of Cracow,

carried him to Rome in 1217, where he met with St. Dominic, and received the habit from the hands of that holy patriarch, 1218. St. Hyacinthus afterwards returned to his own country, founded several Dominican monasteries there, and went into the North, where he converted prodigious numbers from infidelity and schism. He died at Cracow, August 15, 1257.

HYAGNIS, father of Marsyas, whom Apollo conquered. He lived about 1500 A. C. and is said, by Plutarch, to have invented the *flute*, and *the Phrygian harmony*.

HYAS, daughter of Æthra, devoured by a lion. She had seven sisters, who died of grief for the loss of her; but Jupiter changed them into rainy stars, which are called *Hyades* by the Greeks, and *Succulas* by the Latins.

HYDE (Edward) earl of Clarendon, and lord chancellor of England, eminent for his genius, and his skill in public affairs. He was much attached to Charles I. and Charles II. and shared both their good and bad fortune. The great seal being taken from him in 1667, he retired into France, and died at Rouen, December 19, 1674, leaving a *History of the Civil Wars of England*, from 1641 to 1660, printed at *Oxford*, 1704, 3 vol. fol. and, in French, at the Hague, 6 vol. 12mo. This history is much valued; the folio edition is the best and most accurate. This great man left several other works, in which he discovers great integrity, and much zeal for the welfare and glory of his country. Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon, succeeded to his estates.

HYDE (Thomas) professor of Arabic at Oxford, and one of the most learned authors of the 17th century. He was librarian to the Bodleian library, and gained great reputation by his writings. The most known is a treatise in Latin, *on the Religion of the ancient Persians*, Oxford, 1700, 4to. reprinted 1760, 4to. a learned and curious work, but too obscure. *The Catalogue of the Bodleian Library*, Oxford, 1674, fol.; *De ludis Orientalibus*, Oxoniæ, 1694, 2 vol. 8vo.; a Latin translation of Abraham Peritsol's *Cosmography*, printed in Hebrew and Latin, *Oxford*, 1691, 4to.; *De herbæ Cha Collectione cum espistola de mensuris Chinensium*, Oxoniæ, 1688, 8vo. A Collection of his *Dissertations*, with his *Life*, was published by Gregory Sharpe, *Oxford*, 1767, 2 vol. 4to.

HYGINUS (St.) governed the church after the death of pope St. Telesphorus, about the year 139, and died about 142. It was in his time that Valentine and Cerdo went to Rome.

HYGINUS (C. Julius) a celebrated grammarian, one of Augustus's freed men, and a friend of Ovid's; said, by some authors, to have been a Spaniard, by others, a native of Alexandria. Some Fables *cum notis variorum*, are ascribed to him, *Hamburg*, 1674, 8vo.; and in the *Mytographi Latini*, Amsterdam, 1681, 2 vol. 8vo. which are joined to that author's *cum notis variorum*, and have been reprinted at *Leyden*, 1742, 2 vol. 4to.; also *Astronomia Poëtica*, Venice, 1482, 4to.: but these works are by some writer of the Lower Empire.

HYLARET (Maurice) born 1539, at Angoulême. He took the Franciscan habit in 1551, and was distinguished both as a divine and a preacher, but particularly by his enthusiasm for the League, which breaks out in every page of his Homilies, 5 vol. 8vo. which are also full of absurd fables. The Leaguers made a saint of him. He died in 1591.

HYLAS, son of Theodamas, a favourite of Hercules, who, according to the fable, was carried off by the Nymphs as he was taking some water for Hercules from a fountain. That hero built a city in Mysia called by his name.

HYLLUS, son of Hercules and Deianira. He married Iole after his father's death; but, being driven away by Euristheus, with all the Heraclides, took refuge at Athens, and there built a temple to Mercy, which was used as an asylum for criminals.

HYMENEUS, son of Bacchus and Venus, and the god of marriage, according to the fable. He was represented as a fair young man, crowned with roses, a torch in his hand, and wearing a yellow robe, with shoes of the same colour.

HYPATIA, daughter of Theon, a celebrated philosopher and mathematician, born at Alexandria towards the end of the 4th century. Her father was her tutor, and she made so rapid a progress in philosophy, geometry, astronomy, and mathematics, that she was

was thought the most learned person of her time. Hypatia kept the famous school at Alexandria, in which so many great men had taught before her, and among her pupils was Synesius of Cyrene, who was afterwards bishop: he calls this learned maid his mother, his sister, his instructor in philosophy, and his benefactress; addresses several letters to her, makes her the judge of his works, and submits to her decisions. Hypatia composed several treatises on mathematics, which are lost. She was killed, March 415, in the great church of Alexandria, during a popular tumult, on supposition that she had prevented a reconciliation between Orestes, governor of the city, and St. Cyril; which latter the Protestants have falsely accused of being concerned in this murder. Those who have mentioned Hypatia, speak no less in praise of her unblemished conduct than of her extraordinary genius; a circumstance which may be considered as very uncommon, since it appears certain, that she lived always in the darkness of Paganism.

HYPERIDES, a famous Grecian orator, the disciple of Plato and Isocrates, who governed the Athenian republic, and bravely and zealously defended the liberties of Greece, but was put to death by the command of Antipater. He composed many Orations, one only of which remains. He is one of the ten famous Orators of Greece, but excelled only in small causes.

HYPERION, son of Cœlus, employed to guide the chariot of the Sun, from whence he has been considered as his child, or as the Sun himself.

HYPERIUS (Gerard Andrew) an ingenious Protestant divine, born May 16, 1511, at Ypres, son of an advocate. He took his name from the place of his birth. Hyperius understood the languages, history, philosophy, and theology, and was a good speaker. He was chosen professor of divinity at Marpurg in 1542, and had several children. He died 1564, aged 53. His works are numerous: those most esteemed by the Catholics are two theological tracts, one entitled, *De recte formando Theologiæ studio*, 8vo.; the other, *de formandis concionibus sacris*. Laurentius de Villa Vicentia, a Spaniard of the Augustine order, admired them so much, that he had them printed at Louvain under his own name, leaving out some parts.

HYPERMNESTRA, the only one among the fifty daughters of Danaüs, king of Argos, who refused to obey her father's cruel command, that each should murder her husband on the wedding night. This princess saved the life of Lynceus, her spouse, after exacting a promise from him that she should remain a virgin.

HYPSIPYLE, daughter of Thoas, king of Lemnos, whose life she saved when the women of that island murdered all the men, by keeping him carefully concealed, and making them believe she had destroyed him, upon which she was chosen queen. Some time after, the Argonauts landed at Lemnos, and, finding all the women without husbands, made connections with them. Hysipyle attached herself to Jason their chief, and had twins by him; but he left both her and her children to continue his voyage. The Lemnians finding, after his departure, that Hypsipyle had spared Thoas, drove her from the island, and she retired to Peloponnesus

HYRCANUS I. (John) high-priest, and prince of the Jews, son of Simon Maccabeus, whom his son-in-law, Ptolemy, treacherously murdered 135 A. C. Hyrcanus, to revenge his death, besieged Ptolomy. He also maintained the siege of Jerusalem against Antiochus Sidetes; took several towns in Judea, subdued the Idumeans, destroyed the temple at Gerizim, and conquered Samaria. He died 107 A. C. after having ruled the Jews wisely 28 years, but never took the title of king. He left five sons.

HYRCANUS II. eldest son of Alexander I. whom he succeeded in the pontificate 79 A. C. and ought also to have succeeded him in the throne; but his brother, Aristobulus, took it from him, by the assistance of the Romans, leaving him only the high-priesthood. Hyrcanus fell afterwards into the hands of his nephew Antigonus, who caused his ears to be cut off; and he was at last put to death by Herod, at the age of 80, 30 A. C.

HYSTASPES, son of Arsames, of the race of the Achemenides: he was father to Darius who reigned in Persia,

after having killed Smerdis, one of the Magi. Hystaspes was governor of Persia proper during his son's reign, but died soon after his elevation.

I.

JAAPHER Ebn. Tophail, a philosopher, contemporary with Averroes, author of a philosophical romance, in which he points out by what steps mankind may ascend from the knowledge of natural things to those which are supernatural. The younger Pocock has published a Latin translation of this work, with the Arabic text, *Oxford*, 1671, 4to. entitled, *Philosophus autodidactus*.

JABELLY (Bartholomew) originally of la Marche, advocate to the parliament of Paris in the 17th century. He attended the bar with success, and left *Les Coutumes de la Marche expliquées*, 1744, 12mo.

JABIN, king of Hazor, having joined three neighbouring kings against Joshua, was defeated, his capital taken, and all his people destroyed with the sword.

JABIN, king of Canaan, descended from the preceding. He had 900 chariots of war, and kept the Israelites in hard bondage during 20 years, till they were relieved by Barak, who defeated the armies of Jabin, led on by Sisera, 1285 A. C.

JABLONSKY (Daniel Ernest) a learned Polish Protestant, born November 20, 1660, at Dantzick. He was successively minister at Magdeburg, Lissa, Konigsberg, and Berlin; and president of the academy of sciences in that city; was very zealous against atheists and deists, and endeavoured, but in vain, to unite the Lutherans and Calvinists. He died May 26, 1741, leaving a Latin translation of Bently's Sermons against Atheism, and of Burnet's treatise on Predestination; several Discourses in Latin on the Land of Goshen; *Meditationes de divinâ origine Scripturæ Sacræ*; a book entitled, *Thorn afflicted*, 8vo.; *Homilies*, in 4to. and other valuable works. Jablonsky was in possession of the famous Syriac MS. written in 616, which had belonged to the learned Masius, and is the only MS. known which has preserved to us Origen's edition of Joshua, and the other historical books of the Old Testament which follow. It is enriched with asterisks and obelisks by Origen, and translated, word for word, from a Greek copy, corrected by the hand of Eusebius. We have this anecdote from Breitenger in his preface to Grabe's Septuagint, page 4, tom. 3.

JABLONSKY (Paul Ernest) a celebrated professor at Francfort upon Oder, author of many valuable works; among others, *Pantheon Ægyptiacum seu de Religione et Theologia Ægypti*, Francfort, 1750, 3 vol. 8vo.; *de Memnone Græcorum*, Francfort, 1753, 4to. fig.; and *Institutiones historiæ Ecclesiasticæ*, 2 vol. 8vo. He died September 14, 1757, at Francfort, aged 64.

JACCETIUS, or DIACETIUS (Francis Cataneus) an ingenious Platonic philosopher and orator, born November 16, 1466, at Florence. Marsilius Ficinus was his master, to whom he succeeded in the philosophical chair, and died 1522, at Florence, leaving a treatise *de Pulchro*, another *de Amore*, *Epistles*, and several other works, *Basil*, 1563, fol.

JACKSON (Thomas) a celebrated English divine, born 1579, of a respectable family at Witten in the bishopric of Durham. He took a doctor's degree at Oxford in 1622, was afterwards president of Chr[illegible] church, chaplain in ordinary to the king, prebendary of Winchester, and dean of Peterborough. His works were collected in 1673, in 3 vol. fol.; the most esteemed is his *Exposition of the Creed*.

JACOB, a celebrated patriarch, son of Isaac and Rebecca, born about 1836 A. C. His mother loved him better than Esau, because of his sweet and even temper. Jacob bought his brother's birth-right, artfully obtained Isaac's blessing by Rebecca's advice, and went afterwards to his uncle Laban in Mesopotamia, during which journey he had the miraculous vision of a ladder which reached from earth to heaven. Meeting afterwards with Rachel, Laban's daughter, on the spot where the inhabitants of Haran watered their flocks, he told her that he was her kinsman; upon which she ran immediately to acquaint her father with

with the news, who, going to meet Jacob, took him home. Jacob lived with Laban, and served him seven years for Rachel; but, when the time was expired, Laban gave him Leah instead of her sister; upon which he was obliged to serve seven years more to obtain Rachel for his wife, whom he afterwards married, and loved her better than Leah. This holy patriarch became at last so powerful, that Laban's children grew jealous of him; wherefore he resolved to return to his father Isaac in Canaan, and departed without mentioning his design to Laban; who, being told three days after that he was gone, pursued and overtook him in Mount Gilead, where they made a covenant. Jacob afterwards wrestled with an angel, met his brother Esau, and went to settle near Salem: from that place the Lord commanded him to go to Bethel, and changed his name from Jacob to Israel, whence this holy patriarch's posterity were called Israelites. At last, when Jacob was 130 years old, he went with his whole family into Egypt, hearing that his son Joseph, whom he supposed dead, was first minister in that kingdom. He lived there 17 years, adopted Ephraim and Manasseh, Joseph's sons, and gave each of his children a particular blessing, foretelling what should befall them before the birth of the Messiah. Jacob died 1690 A. C. aged 147, was embalmed by Joseph's order, and buried in the land of Canaan, in the cave which Abraham had bought of Ephron. The sons of this patriarch by Leah, were, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zabulon, and a daughter named Dinah: by Rachel, he had Joseph and Benjamin; by her handmaid Bilhah, Dan and Naphtali; and by Zilpah, Leah's handmaid, Gad and Asher.

JACOB BEN NAPHTALI, a celebrated rabbi of the 15th century. He and Ben-Aser were the two principal Masorites in the school of Tiberias in Palestine; and the invention of Hebrew points is ascribed to them, about the year 476.

JACOB, *al Bardai*, a disciple of Severus', patriarch of Antioch, called *Bardai*, because he was originally of Bardaa, a town in Armenia. He spread the Eutychian doctrine in Mesopotamia and Armenia, and it is supposed to be from him that the Eutychians took the name of *Jacobites*, which they bear to this day. He lived in the time of the emperor Anastasius, but must be distinguished from another Jacob, a disciple of Dioscorus and Eutyches, from whom also some learned men have supposed the Eutychians took the name of *Jacobites*.

JACOB BEN HAIIM, or CHAIIM, a famous rabbi of the 16th century, who gained great reputation by the collection of the *Masorah*, which he published at Venice 1525, 4 vol. fol. printed by Bomberg, with the Hebrew text of the Bible, the Chaldee paraphrases, and the Commentaries of some rabbins on Scripture. This edition of the Bible in Hebrew, and those afterwards published by this rabbi, are much valued: they contain the *Masorah* in all its purity.

JACOB (Lewis) a famous Carmelite, born at Châlons-sur-Saone, who, being indefatigable, acquired great knowledge in the belles-lettres and theology, and was appointed counsellor and almoner to the king. He died at Paris, May 10, 1670, aged 62, at the house of M. Harlay, at that time procurator-general, and afterwards first president. Jacob's principal works are, *Bibliotheca Pontificia*, Lyons, 1643, reprinted 1647, 4to. in two books, which treat of the popes and anti-popes down to Urban VIII. with a list of writings for and against the popes. *Traité des plus belles Bibliotheques*, Paris, 1644, 8vo. *Bibliographia Gallica universalis*, for the year 1643 to 1651. *Bibliographia Parisina*, from 1643 to 1650, 4to. *De claris Scriptoribus Cabilonensibus*, 1652, 4to. *Gabrielis Naudai Tumulus*, 4to. &c.

JACOB (John) an Armenian of Zulpha. He was head of the Persian monarch's joiners in 1614. Going into France, he formed so clear an idea of the mechanism of the press, that, at his return, he prepared materials, and set up a printing-office, where St. Paul's Epistles, and the penitential Psalms, were printed: but this was discontinued for want of good ink, and lest the Writers should be injured. He continued a Christian a long time, notwithstanding the king of Persia's endeavours to persuade him to turn Mahometan.

JACOB, a Hungarian fanatic, an apostate

apostate of the Cistertian order, who, upon the strength of a pretended vision, persuaded a multitude of children, both in France and Germany, to take the cross, in 1212, for the Holy Land, of whom the greatest part perished for want. In 1250, St. Louis being taken prisoner among the Saracens, Jacob began to prophecy again, and assembled the shepherds and peasants to go and deliver the king. These were joined by thieves and banditti, who robbed and murdered, preaching against the pope and the clergy. They were all called *Pastoureaux*, and queen Blanche caused them to be excommunicated. A butcher killed Jacob their chief with an axe, and the rest were knocked down like wild beasts.

JACOBÆUS (Oliger) born July 6, 1650, of a respectable family at Arhusen. He travelled into France, Italy, Hungary, England, and the Netherlands, to improve himself in physic and the sciences; and returning to his native country in 1679, the king of Denmark appointed him professor of physic and philosophy at Copenhagen, and counsellor to his tribunal of justice. Jacobæus died 1701, aged 51, leaving six children by Anne-Margaret, daughter of the celebrated Thomas Bartholin. His works are, *Compendium institutionum Medicarum*, 8vo.; *De Ranis et Lacertis Dissertatio*, 8vo.; *Musæum Regium, sive Catalogus rerum tam naturalium quam artificialium quæ in Basilica Bibliotheca Christiani Quinti Hafniæ asservantur*, Hafniæ, 1696, fol. fig. and other works in Latin, verse and prose.

JACOBATIUS (Dominico) bishop of Luceria, who was employed in various important affairs by Sixtus IV. and his successors, and created cardinal in 1517, by Leo X. He died July 2, 1327, aged 84. He left a *Treatise on the Councils*, in Latin, which is sold very dear, though justly considered by the learned as worth very little. It is the last volume of P. Labbe's councils; the first edition is *Rome*, 1538, fol. but the edition of *Paris*, made for Labbe's councils, is the only one which is esteemed. The reimpression of Venice is not valued.

JACOBEL, a famous heretic in the 15th century, born at Mise in Bohemia. He was among the disciples of John Huss, made much noise by his errors, and obstinately maintained that the laity were obliged to receive the communion in both kinds.

JACOBINS, v. DOMINIC (St.)

JACQUELOT (Isaac) an eminent Protestant divine, and celebrated preacher, born December 16, 1647, at Vassy, of which place his father was minister. He distinguished himself so much by his studies that he was ordained at the age of 21, and appointed colleague, and assistant to his father. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, Jacquelot quitted France, and retiring to Heidelberg, received public marks of favour from the electress palatine. He went afterwards to the Hague, where he gained great reputation by his sermons; and the king of Prussia being in that city, and having heard him preach, desired to have him for his French minister at Berlin, and settled a large pension upon him. Jacquelot went into Prussia 1702, and died at Berlin, October 15, 1708, aged 61. His works are, *Traité de l'Existance de Dieu*, Amsterdam, 1697, 4to.; *Dissertations sur le Messie*, Hague, 1699, 8vo. Three books against Bayle's Dictionary; the first entitled, *Conformité de la Foi avec la Raison*, 8vo.; the second, *Examen de la Théologie de M. Bayle*, 12mo.; and the third, *Réponse aux Entrétiens composés par M. Bayle*, 12mo.; *Traité de l'Inspiration des Livres Sacrés*, 1715, 8vo. two parts, the first of which is excellent. Two small pamphlets, entitled, *Avis sur le Tableau du Socinianisme*. This last work occasioned much trouble to Jacquelot from Jurien, author of the *Tableau du Socinianisme*; Twenty eight *Letters* to the French bishops, persuading them to a mild conduct towards the Calvinists; *Sermons*, 2 vol. 12mo.

JACQUET (Elizabeth Claudia) wife of Martin de la Guerre, an organist, a lady celebrated for her taste and musical talents, born at Paris 1669; she excelled particularly upon the harpsichord, had a very fine voice, and great skill and genius for composition. She died 1729, at Paris. Her works are, *Cephale et Procris*; three books of *Cantatas*; a collection of harpsichord lessons; another of *Sonatas*; and a *Te Deum*, with grand chorusses.

JACQUET (Peter) of the diocese of Grenoble, advocate to the parliament of

of Paris, who took priest's orders when he was above sixty, and died at his native place, 1766. He published, *Commentaire sur la Coutume de Touraine*, 1761, 2 vol. 4to. which title he changed to that of *Commentaire sur toutes les Coutumes*, 1764, 2 vol. 4to.; *Traité des Fiefs*, 1762, 12mo.; *Traité des Justices des Seigneurs*, 1764, 4to. He was a priest when he published a book of prayers, entitled, *Clef du Paradis*, 1765, 12mo. and 16mo.

JADDUS, or JADDOA, a high priest of the Jews, who appeased Alexander *the Great*, when that prince was incensed against them for having refused to furnish his army with necessaries during the siege of Tyre. Jaddus shewed him the book of Daniel, in which it is foretold that the Grecians should destroy the Persian empire, after which he obtained from him whatever he desired. This was about 333.

JÆGER (John Wolfgang) a learned Lutheran divine, born March 17, 1647, at Stutgard, whose father was counsellor to the duke of Wirtemberg's dispatches. Having finished his studies, he was entrusted with the education of the duke Eberhard III. and travelled with this prince into Italy in 1676, as preceptor, and preacher. He afterwards taught philosophy and theology, and in 1698 was appointed counsellor to the duke of Wirtemberg, superintendant general, and abbot of the convent of Maulbrun. Jæger was made consistorial counsellor the year following, preacher of the cathedral at Stutgard, superintendant general, and abbot of the convent of Adelberg; and at length in 1702, appointed first professor of divinity, chancellor of the university, and provost of the church of Tubingen. He died April 2, 1720, aged 73. The principal of his numerous works are, *Ecclesiastical History compared with prophane History*, Hamburg, 1709, 2 tom. fol.; *a System and Compendium of Theology*; Several Tracts *on Mystical Theology* against Poiret, M. de Fenelon, &c. 2 vol. 8vo.; Remarks on Puffendorf, and on Grotius' *Treatise on war and peace*; a *Treatise on Laws*, 8vo.; *an Examination of Spinoza's Life and Doctrine*; a *System of Moral Theology*, &c. They are all written in Latin.

JAEL, an illustrious Jewess, wife of Heber the Kenite, who drove a large nail through the temple of Sisera the general of the Canaanites, he having retired to her tent after his defeat, 1285, A.C.

JAGELLON, king of Poland, v. LADISLAUS V.

JAILLOT (Alexis Hubert) an eminent geographer, by whom we have a great number of maps; those relating to France are very particular, and most of them accurate. His map of Lorrain is the best hitherto drawn of that country. He died 1712.

JAIR, judge of Israel twenty two years, 1209, A.C. The Jews were in bondage to the Philistines and Ammorites, eighteen years in his time.

IAMBE, daughter of Pan and Echo, the only one who was able to comfort Ceres for the loss of Proserpine. The invention of *Iambic* verse is ascribed to her.

JAMBLICUS, the name of two celebrated Platonic philosophers, one a native of Chalcis, the other of Apamea in Syria. The first, whom Julian the apostate absurdly equals to Plato, was the disciple of Anatolius, and Porphyry, and died in the reign of Constantine. The second was also very famous, and Julian the apostate wrote several letters to him; he is said to have poisoned himself in the reign of Valens. It is uncertain to which of these two the works, which we have in Greek under the name of *Jamblicus*, are to be ascribed; *A History of the Life and Sect of Pythagorus*, Amsterdam, 1707, 4to.; A piece against Porphyry's *Letter* on the Egyptian mysteries, Oxford, 1678, fol. It had been published before with other philosophical works at Venice, 1497, fol. in *Nichomachi arithmeticam et de Fato*, Arnheim, 1668, 4to.

JAMBRES, one of the Egyptian magicians, who imitated the miracles wrought by Moses.

JAMES (St.) *the Great*, brother of St. John the Evangelist, son of Zebedee and Salome, a native of Bethsaida in Galilee. He was called to the apostolic office with St. John, as they were mending their nets with their father Zebedee, who was a fisherman, and were named by Christ *Boanerges*, i. e. *Sons of Thunder*. They then followed our Saviour, were witnesses with St. Peter of his transfiguration on mount Tabor, and accompanied him to the garden

garden of Olivet. St. James is supposed to have been the first who preached the gospel to the dispersed Jews; he returned afterwards to Judea, and distinguished himself so zealously for the faith at Jerusalem, that the Jews accused him to Herod Agrippa, who put him to a cruel death about the year 44. Thus St. James was the first apostle who suffered martyrdom: St. Clement of Alexandria relates that his accuser was so struck with his firmness that he was converted, and died with him. There is a magnificent church at Jerusalem, dedicated to St. James, which belongs to the schismatical Armenians. The Spaniards affirm that St. James was their apostle, and boast of having his body: but Baronius refutes their pretentions in his *Annals*, and Chorier has sufficiently proved, that the relics of St. James in Galacia, are not those of St. James *the Great*, but of another St. James, buried a league from Grenoble.

JAMES (St.) *the Less*, an apostle, brother of St. Jude, son of Cleopas and Mary, sister to the holy virgin, called in scripture *the Just*, and *the brother of our Lord*, i. e. his cousin-german. Christ appeared to him in particular after his resurrection, and he was the first bishop of Jerusalem. Ananias II. high priest of the Jews, had him condemned, and delivered him up to the people and the Pharisees, who threw him down the stairs of the temple, and a fuller killed him with a club, about the year 62. So holy had been this apostle's life, that Josephus considers the destruction of Jerusalem as a punishment for his murder. Besides the speech which St. James made in the council at Jerusalem about the year 50, recorded in the Acts, we have a canonical epistle of his, which is the first of the seven Catholic epistles. A very ancient liturgy is also ascribed to him; it may be found with other ancient liturgies, *Antwerp*, 1560, 8vo. rather scarce, and in the *Codex Apocryphus*, of Fabricius.

JAMES (St.) of Nisibis, confessed the faith under the emperor Maximin, and became famous for his virtue and miracles. When consecrated bishop of Nisibis, his native place, he continued to live very austerely, and to signalize his zeal for the Catholic faith; he assisted at the council of Nice in 325, and being at Constantinople, when an attempt was made to force St. Alexander to receive Arius, he advised the Catholics to have recourse to heaven by prayer and fasting. St. James of Nisibis gained great reputation by his conduct, when the Persians besieged his episcopal city, in 338, 346, and 350. He died soon after, leaving several works printed at Rome, in Armenian and Latin, 1756, fol.

JAMES (St.) the hermit of Sancerre, as he was called by strangers, though his solitude was at *Saxiacum*, a very great distance from Sancerre. He was a Greek by birth, and, after having travelled much, went into France 859, where he died in the solitude of *Saxiacum*, about 865.

JAMES, first patriarch of the Armenians, famous for his translation of the bible into the Armenian language, printed in Holland, 1666, 4to.

JAMES I. king of Arragon, surnamed *the Warrior*, and *the Warlike*, succeeded his brother Peter *the Catholic*, killed at the siege of Muret, near Toulouse in 1219. He defeated the princes who had revolted in his kingdom during his minority; took Majorca, Minorca, and Valentia from the Moors, and entered into an agreement with St. Louis for some lands in Languedoc. This prince had various disputes with the popes, and afterwards in his last illness took the Cistertian habit, hoping by that means to expiate his past failings with respect to women. He died July 27, 1276, aged 70, after having reigned 63 years, and was succeeded by his son Peter III.

JAMES II. king of Arragon, son of Peter III. He subdued Sicily which he laid claim to in right of his mother Constance of Sicily, and succeeded his brother Alphonso III. 1291. James II. united Arragon, Valentia, and Catalonia, irrevocably to the crown, and died at Barcelona, November 3, 1327, aged 66, after having reigned thirty six years.

JAMES I. king of Scotland, son of Robert III. He was taken by the English as he was going into France, who kept him in prison eighteen years, and granted him his liberty in 1424, only on condition that he should marry Jane, daughter to the earl of Somerset.

James

James punished some of those who had governed during his confinement, and was murdered in his bed by their relations, in 1437. It is asserted that this prince sometimes put on the disguise of a merchant, that he might see in what manner his officers conducted themselves.

JAMES II. king of Scotland, succeeded his father James I. at seven years old. He assisted Charles VII. against the English, severely punished the noblemen who had rebelled, and was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburg, August 3, 1460, aged 29, in the twenty third year of his reign.

JAMES III. king of Scotland, succeeded his father James II. but became so detestable by his cruelty, that his subjects rose against him, and he was killed in an engagement with them, June 11, 1488, aged 35.

JAMES IV. king of Scotland, a pious prince and a great lover of justice, who succeeded his father James III. at sixteen. He defeated the noblemen who had rebelled, joined Louis XII. king of France, against the English, and was killed at the battle of Flodden, 1513.

JAMES V. king of Scoiland, being but a year and a half old when his father James IV. died, Margaret of England, his mother, shared in the government during his minority, and this proved a source of many troubles, which did not subside till the king determined to govern by himself at seventeen. This prince loved justice, peace, and religion, and was very zealous against the Calvinists. Having assisted Francis I. with sixteen thousand men against Charles V. the king in return gave him his eldest daughter Magdelen in marriage, 1535; but that princess dying two years after, James married Mary of Lorrain, daughter of Claudius duke of Guise, and widow of Louis of Orleans, duke of Longueville. He died December 13, 1542, leaving Mary Stuart his heiress, who was but eight days old at the time of her father's death.

JAMES VI. king of Scotland, called James I. after his accession to the crown of England and Ireland; son of Henry Stuart, and Mary queen of Scotland. He was born 1566, and ascended the English throne 1603, on queen Elizabeth's death, who had appointed him to succeed her, as being her nearest relation. James united the kingdoms of Scotland, England, and Ireland, at his coronation, and took the title of king of Great Britain. The year following, he ordered all the Catholic priests to leave England on pain of death, and in 1605, discovered the famous powder plot, for which several of the conspirators were executed. Some writers have accused the Jesuits of being concerned in this plot; but M. Antoine le Fevre de la Boderie, then ambassador in England from France, and afterwards father-in-law of M. Arnauld d'Andilly, clears them entirely from this charge in his negociations. In 1606, James I. had the famous oath drawn up respecting the king of England's independance, called the oath *of Allegiance*, and assembled the parliament in 1621, at which time the two parties were formed, known by the names of *Tories*, and *Whigs*, the first of which is for the king, the second for the people. This prince had studied the belles lettres under the famous Buchanan; he also piqued himself on being a divine, and indeed his works that remain prove him to have been better skilled in controversy than in the art of governing. He died in error and schism, April 8, 1625, aged 59, after having reigned in England twenty two years. On his accession to the throne, a Scotchman observing the extraordinary acclamations amounting almost to adoration, with which he was received by the people, could not help crying out, *Oh Heaven, I fear these simpletons will spoil our good King!* and the event proved his fears just. The works of this prince were printed at London, 1619, fol. His son Charles I. succeeded him.

JAMES II. king of England, Scotland, and Ireland, second son of Charles I. king of Great Britain, and Henrietta daughter of Henry IV. king of France, born October 14, 1633, at London. He was created duke of York, and after the parliamentarians had taken Oxford, in 1646, they gave him into the custody of the duke of Northumberland, but he made his escape in women's cloaths, and fled to his sister the princess of Orange in

Holland. Going afterwards into France, he served under the vicount de Turenne, and displayed a courage worthy of his birth. He also signalized himself in the Spanish army 1655, under Don Juan of Austria. The duke of York returned to England in 1660, with Charles II. his elder brother, was appointed lord high admiral, gained several famous victories over the Dutch fleets in 1665, and 1672, and appeased the troubles which had broken out in Scotland, 1681. Charles II. dying February 16, 1685, he was proclaimed at London the same day, by the name of James II. and soon after in Scotland by that of James VII. though he had left the communion of the church of England. The earl of Argyle, and duke of Monmouth immediately rebelled against him, but their forces being defeated, they were both beheaded. James was zealous in his endeavours to re-establish the Catholic religion in England, and published an edict 1687, by which he granted a general liberty of conscience: but this step lost him his crown, for it made him so odious to the English, that they called in William of Nassau, prince of Orange, and statholder of Holland, who, though he was the king's son-in-law, put himself at the head of the revolt, and dethroned him, 1688. James was then obliged to seek an asylum in France, where he arrived 1689, and went to Ireland the same year, with a view of making himself master of that kingdom; but having lost the battle of the Boyne, was forced to return to France, and resided at St. Germain-en-Laye, living upon the bounty of Louis XIV. and a pension of seventy thousand pounds, which his daughter queen Mary allowed him. He died September 16, 1701, aged 61. James III. his son succeeded to his rights to the kingdom of England, and died at Rome 1766, leaving two sons, one of whom was a cardinal, and the other inherited his father's claims.

JAMES BAULOT, or BAULICU, born 1651, in Franche Comté, known by the name of brother James, because he wore a monk's habit, though he belonged to no order. Having had occasion to accompany Pauloni a quack surgeon, who undertook to cut for the stone, both by the great and small apparatus; he thought himself qualified to perform that operation at the end of six years, and did so with various success, using different methods, but at last fixed on one which Chesledon afterwards brought to perfection. Brother James laid no claim to the invention, but contented himself with doing good to mankind. The citizens of Brussels had his picture engraved, those of Amsterdam did the same, and also had a gold medal struck, worth 400 livres, in honour of him. He died near Besançon, 1720, aged 69.

JAMES *de Savoie*, duke de Nemours, &c. son of Philip de Savoie duke of Nemours, and Charlotte d'Orleans Longueville, born October 12, 1531, at the abbey of Vauluisant in Champagne. He signalized himself by his courage and conduct under Henry II. king of France, defeated the baron des Adrets, and saved Charles IX. at Meaux, where the Calvinists had nearly surrounded him; upon which the king said when he came to Paris, *that but for his cousin the duke of Nemours, and his good fellows the Swiss, his life or his liberty had been in a tottering condition.* James of Savoie died at Anneci, June 15, 1585. He was handsome, generous, witty, and learned; spoke several languages, and wrote well both in verse and prose. He married Anne d'Este, by whom he had several children, whose male posterity ended in Henry duke of Nemours, who died in 1659. v. NEMOURS. The duke of Nemours who is the subject of this article, had been married by verbal promise to Frances de Rohan, which marriage was set aside by the pope as clandestine, and the son declared illegitimate by a decree of parliament in 1566. This lady assumed the name of madame de la Garnache, duchess of Loudunois, and called her son the prince of Genevois. He died in 1596.

JAMES *de Teramo*, v. PALLADINO.

JAMES *di Voragine*, a celebrated Dominican, so called from the place of his birth in the state of Genoa, born about 1230. He was provincial and counsellor of his order, and afterwards appointed archbishop of Genoa, by pope Nicholas IV. 1292. James di Voragine ruled his church with great wisdom and prudence, held a provincial council in 1293, and died July 14, 1298.

1298. He left *a Chronicle of Genoa*, published in tom. 26, of the collection of Italian authors by Muratori; a great number of *Sermons*, 1589, and 1602, 2 vol. 8vo. and other works; among the most celebrated is a collection of legends of the saints, known by the name of *the Golden Legend*; the first edition is *Cologna*, 1470, fol. scarce; the Italian translation *Venice*, 1476, fol. is very scarce. The first edition of the French translation by John Batallier, is *Lyons*, 1476, fol. scarce. This work is extremely pious, but destitute of criticism or judgement, and contains innumerable puerile and ridiculous fables, which occasioned Melchior Cano to say, that *the author of this legend had a mouth of iron, a heart of lead, and but little wisdom, or soundness of judgement.*

JAMES *de Vitri*, a celebrated cardinal in the 13th century, born at Vitry, a village near Paris. He was canon of Ognies, then pastor of Argenteuil, attended the Crusades, staid a long time in the Levant, and was made bishop of Acre, otherwise called Ptolemais. Gregory IX. created him cardinal in 1230, and gave him the bishopric of Frescati. James de Vitri was afterwards legate in France, Brabant, and the Holy Land; in all which offices his zeal and prudence were remarkable. He died April 30, 1244, at Rome. He left many works, the most curious and most sought after among which, is an *Eastern and Western History*, in Latin; in *Gesta Dei per Francos*; in *Canisius*. The third book has been published, with some alterations in the third volume of P. Martenne's *Thesaurus Anecdotorum*.

JANCYRES, v. IDATHYRSES.

JANE *of Navarre*, queen of France, and Navarre, countess of Champagne, &c. only daughter and heiress of Henry I. king of Navarre, and earl of Champagne. She was married in 1284, to Philip of France, afterwards called Philip *the Fair*, and founded the famous college of Navarre at Paris, in 1303. She died April 2, 1304, at the castle of Vindennes, aged 33.

JANE *of Burgundy*, queen of France, eldest daughter of Otho IV. count palatine of Burgundy. She married Philip of France in 1306, who was afterwards king Philip *the Long*, and founded the college of Burgundy at Paris, near the Cordeliers, where at this time is the surgical school. She died January 22, 1325, at Roye in Picardy.

JANE *of France* (the Blessed) foundress of the order *De l'Annonciade*, daughter of king Louis XI. and Charlotte of Savoy. She was born in 1464, and married in 1476, to Louis duke of Orleans, her second cousin, afterwards Louis XII. who procured his marriage to be declared null by pope Alexander VI. December 22, 1498, and gave Jane the duchy of Berri, and several other territories for her maintenance. This virtuous princess then retired into Burgundy, where she founded the order of *L'Annonciade*, or the *Annunciation*, which was confirmed by Alexander VI. 1501, and Leo X 1517, also a college in the university of Bourges, and died in great reputation for sanctity, February 4, 1504, aged 40. She was beatified in 1743. Her life was written by P. Louis-Doni d'Attichi, 12mo. *Paris*, 1625, and others.

JANE *d'Albert*, a celebrated queen of Navarre, daughter and heiress of Henry d'Albret II. king of Navarre. She married Anthony de Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, October 20, 1548, at Moulins, and was mother to Henry *the Great*. Jane d'Albret was a wise, prudent, and courageous princess, a friend to learning and learned men, and wrote well both in verse and prose. Being offended with the popes, for having given the investiture of her kingdom of Navarre to the Spaniards, she joined the Huguenot party, and supported them with all her power. She died June 9, 1572, at Paris, aged 44. She had written several pieces in verse and prose.

JANE GREY, wife of Guilford, the son of John Dudly, duke of Northumberland. She was the grand-daughter of Mary, Henry the eighth's sister, who being left a widow by Louis XII. king of France, and without children, had married Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and had by him a daughter, who married Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, the father of Jane. The duke of Northumberland having succeeded the duke of Somerset, as the favourite of Edward VI. and fearing that prince had too weak a constitution to live long, could find no other way to keep

his authority, than by excluding the princesses Mary and Elizabeth from the throne, and to have his daughter-in-law Jane proclaimed queen. Edward VI. a zealous Protestant, agreed to his minister's plan, and setting aside the succession established by Henry VIII. nominated the daughters of Henry Grey for his successors, of whom Jane was the eldest. Mary, however, found means to support her claims, and caused the duke, his son, and his daughter in law, lady Jane, to be beheaded on a scaffold in 1554, the latter being then seventeen. This princess was learned, and took great delight in reading Plato, whose language was so familiar to her, that she wrote a letter in Greek to her sister, the countess of Pembroke, the day before her death. This letter may be found in Larrey's History of England. Her husband obtained permission to take leave of her, but she refused to see him, fearing she should betray some weakness. The fate of this unfortunate lady, at so tender an age, who had attempted nothing against the queen, but only suffered herself to be guided by her father-in-law, was universally lamented.

JANE, or JOAN I. queen of Naples, succeeded her grandfather, when only nineteen. She was suspected of being privy to the murder of her first husband, Andrew of Hungary, especially after she married Lewis of Tarentum, who was the author of it. In the mean time Lewis king of Hungary, Andrew's brother, advanced to revenge his death, and she fled with her new husband to Provence, where the pope, after examining the accusations brought against her, declared her innocent. She then sold Avignon, and her territory, to the pope, for 80,000 gold florins. At length the king of Hungary, having punished those whom he thought guilty, quitted the kingdom of Naples; and Joan recalled by her subjects, returned thither, and exhibited the scandalous scene of several successive marriages. Having no children, she adopted her relation Charles of Durazzo: but this Monster, instigated by the king of Hungary, revolted against his benefactress. The queen then transferred her adoption to Louis, duke of Anjou, son of John king of France, but before he could assist her, she was confined by order of Charles, and smothered between two mattrasses in 1382. M. the abbé Mignot has published her history, 1764, 12mo.

JANE, or JOAN II. queen of Naples, succeeded her brother Ladislaus in 1414. She was William of Austria's widow, and married John, count of la Marche; her subjects being desirous she should marry to put an end to her scandalous conduct with Pandolpho, one of her favorites. The count put Pandolpho to death, and shut up the queen; but the French, whom he had brought with him, filling all the best offices, soon became odious to the Neapolitans. The queen's party prevailed at length, her husband fled to Tarentum, and was confined, in his turn, at the castle dell'Ovo. Martin V. tried his influence, in hopes to reconcile them, and the king was set at liberty; but having no authority, and unable to bear the shameful conduct of his wife, retired to France, and entering the Franciscan order, died in great reputation for sanctity in 1436. The queen continued a scandalous life till 1434, in which year she died; she was the last of the branch of Anjou, who reigned in Naples. The second branch attempted, in vain, to enjoy the fruits of her adoption: and the crown passed to the Arragonese.

JANET (Francis Clouet, more known by the name of) a French painter of the 16th century, much praised by Ronsard in his poems. He excelled in miniature and portrait.

JANICON (Francis Michael) born December 24, 1674, at Paris, son of an advocate to the counsel, who was a Protestant. He was sent to Holland when but nine years old, where he entered the service, but quitted it after the peace of Riswick. On his return to Holland he married, and was employed successively in the gazettes of Rotterdam and Utrecht. He had every talent necessary for such an undertaking, understood Dutch, English, Italian, Spanish, and French, and having an easy, natural style, joined to a competent knowledge of politics, his gazette was universally approved. But a foreigner, having taken an unfair advantage of his private press to print something which offended the magistrates,

trates, Janiçon was blamed for it, and forced to retire to the Hague, where he was made agent to the Landgrave of Hesse, and died of an apoplexy, August 18, 1730, aged 56. Besides his gazettes, he published in 1717, and 1719, 12mo. a French translation of the two first volumes of the *Ladies' Library*, written in English by Steel, which work is esteemed. *Le Passepartout de l'Eglise Romaine, ou Histoire des tromperies des Prêtres et des Moines en Espagne*, London, 1724, 4 vol. 12mo. It is a translation of a work, written in English by Anthony Gavin, a Spanish priest, who became an English minister in 1715, and is full of fables and calumnies. *Etat present de la Republique des Provinces Unies, et des Pays Bas qui en dependent*, &c. 1729, and 1730, 2 vol. 12mo. This is the most accurate book that has hitherto been published on that subject, though not wholly free from faults.

JANSENIUS (Cornelius) a learned doctor and professor of divinity at Louvain, and first bishop of Ghent, born 1510, at Hulst in Flanders. He was pastor of St. Martin de Courtrai, afterwards dean of St. James of Louvain, and distinguished himself at the council of Trent. On his return from thence he was made bishop of Ghent, and died in that city, April 10, 1576, aged 66, leaving a good *Concordance of the Evangelists*, fol.

JANSENIUS (Cornelius) a famous doctor of Louvain, afterwards bishop of Ypres, born in 1585, at the village of Accoy, near Leerdam in Holland. He spent twelve years in France, during which time he studied St. Austin's works with uncommon attention, and formed a strict friendship with John du Verger de Hautanne, afterwards abbot of St. Cyran. When Jansenius returned to Louvain, he was appointed principal of the college of St. Pulchérie, doctor of divinity in 1619, and soon after professor of the holy scriptures. The university of Louvain deputed him twice to Spain, where he procured a revocation of the permission the Jesuits had obtained there, to teach ethics and philosophy at Louvain. At length he was appointed bishop of Ypres in 1635, but did not long enjoy that dignity, being carried off by the plague, May 6, 1638 aged 53. He left *Commentaries* on the *Gospels*, 4to.; on the *Pentateuch*, 4to.; on the *Psalms*, *Proverbs*, and *Ecclesiasticus*, Antwerp, 1614, fol.; A book entitled, *Mars Gallicus*, 1637, 12mo. in which he asserts that France did wrong in assisting the Dutch; it has been trsnslated into French by Charles Hersant in 1637, 8vo. Jansenius in this work takes the name of *Patritius Armachanus*. He also published others; that which made most noise is entitled, *Augustinus*; it is a large folio, in which he pretends to have comprised the whole of St. Augustine's doctrine upon grace, free-will, and predestination. It was finished when he died, and he submitted it by his will to the judgement of the holy See. His executors Froidmand, and Calenus published it at Louvain in 1640, (which edition is less valued that of Rouen, 1652) and added a piece, in which Jansenius draws a parallel between the opinions and maxims of some divines among the Jesuits, and the errors and false principles of the semi-pelagians of Marseilles. At the end should be the treatise *de Statu Parvulorum sine Baptismo decedentium*. He was employed in this great work twenty years; and to enable him to compose it had read all St. Augustine's works over ten times, and the treatises against the Pelagians thirty times. Its publication immediately raised great commotions in the university of Louvain, to appease which Urban VIII. prohibited the book in 1642, as reviving propositions which had been condemned by his predecessors. The same troubles arising in France, pope Innocent X. condemned in 1653, *the five famous propositions*, extracted from the book of Jansenius; and pope Alexander VII. declared in his bull dated October 16, 1656, *that these five propositions are taken from the book of Jansenius, and have been condemned in the sense of that author*. This decision he confirmed by another bull, prescribing a new *Formulary*, which all are required to sign upon their admission into orders, or to benefices. v. ARNOLD. GONDRIN. The life of Jansenius has been written in Latin by Leydecker, *Utrecht*, 1695, 8vo.

JANSON, or JANSENIUS (James) born 1547, of Catholic parents at Amsterdam. He studied at Louvain, where

where he took a doctor's degree, and was appointed professor of divinity, and dean of the collegiate church of St. Peter. He died July 20, 1625, leaving valuable *Commentaries* on the *Psalms*, 4to.; on *Solomon's Song*, 8vo.; on *Job*, fol.; on *St. John's Gospel*, 8vo. and on the canon of the mass; *Institutio Catholici Ecclesiastæ*; *Enaratio passionis*, and some funeral orations.

JANSON, v. ALMELOVEEN, FORBIN, JENSON.

JANUA (John de) v. BALBI.

JANVIER (Ambrose) a celebrated Benedictine, born 1614, at St. Susanne, in Maine, who was well skilled in Hebrew, and after having professed many years in his order with reputation, died at Paris, in the abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés, April 25, 1682, aged 68. He left an edition of Peter de Celle's works, the preface to which is by P. Mabillon, and a Latin translation of David Kimchi's Hebrew Commentary on the Psalms, 1669, 4to.

JANUS, the first king of Italy, son of Apollo; his mother Creusa was daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens; Xiphus, Creusa's husband, adopted him without knowing who he was. Janus went with a powerful fleet to settle in Italy, and received Saturn into his dominions, when he was driven by Jupiter from Arcadia. He polished the people, and built on the *Janiculum*, and was adored as a god after his death. Romulus erected a temple to his honour, the gates of which were open in time of war, and shut in times of peace. It was shut for the first time under Numa, the second after rhe first Punic war, and thrice under Augustus. The same ceremony was used by Nero, Vespasian, and several others; but it does not appear to have been observed by the Christian emperors. Janus is represented with two faces, a staff in his right hand, and a key in his left, his coins have a ship on the reverse.

JAPHETH, son of Noah, and elder brother of Shem and Ham, born 2448, A.C. he went into the ark with his father 2348, A C. Noah blessed him before his death in these words, *God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be servant.* This prophecy was fulfilled when the Greeks and Romans became masters of Asia, and Africa, possessed by the descendants of Shem and Ham. Japheth had seven sons, by whose posterity part of Asia, and all Europe was peopled. It was from this son of Noah that the poets took the idea of their *Japetus*, son of Cœlus and Terra, king of the Thessalians, who had by the nymph Asia, Hesperus, Atlas, Epimetheus, and Prometheus.

JARCHAS, the most learned of the Indian philosophers called *Brachmans*, a great astronomer, who according to St. Jerome was found teaching in a golden chair by Apollonius Tyrannus, when the latter went to the Indies.

JARCHI (Solomon) a famous rabbi, known also by the name of *Raschi*, born 1104, at Troyes in Champagne. He travelled in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and became very skilful in physic and astronomy, the *Misna*, and the *Gemara*. He died in 1180, at Troyes, aged 75, leaving three daughters. He wrote *Commentaries* on the bible, most of which have been translated into Latin with notes; also on the *Misna*, and the *Gemara*, and the *Pirke-Avoth*, which may be found in rhe Hebrew bible of Amsterdam, 1660, 4 vol. 12mo. and other works, much valued by the Jews. M. de la Croze in his *Entretiens sur divers sujets*, page 175, asserts that this rabbi's real name was *Isaaki*.

JARD (Francis) a priest of the Christian doctrine, born 1675, at Boulene near Avignon, and died 1768. He published *La Religion Chrétienne meditée dans le veritable esprit de ses maximes*, 6 vol. 12mo. which was approved: His *Sermons*, published in 1768, 5 vol. 12mo. are already forgotten.

JARDIN (Karel du) a Dutch painter who died at Venice 1673, aged 43. He excelled in the grotesque style, and has left markets; scenes of mountebanks and thieves; landscapes which are esteemed, also some drawings, and prints much valued by connoisseurs. John Wescher has engraved from this artist. v. HORTA, HORTENSIUS.

JARDINS (Mary Catherine des) a lady famous for her romances. She was a native of Alençon in Normandy, where her father was provost, and supplied the want of fortune by her wit and talents; but an affair of gallantry obliged her to leave Normandy; and to conceal her fault she went to Paris when but eighteen or nineteen. Some

poetical

poetical pieces had already brought her into some notice at Alençon; but at Paris her fame encreased so much, that though she was not handsome, her acquaintance was eagerly sought after, for the charms of her wit. Mademoiselle des Jardins married M. de Ville-Dieu, though he was already married, a handsome man, and in tolerable circumstances; this gentleman dying some time after, she married M. de Châte, who had also a wife living, but she had retired to Provence. This second husband mademoiselle de Ville-Dieu also buried, and spent the rest of her life in gallantry; the bad habit she had contracted of drinking brandy shortened her life: she died at Clinchemore, a village in Maine, 1683, aged 43. All this lady's works were collected 1702, in ten volumes 12mo. to which two more were added in 1721. The most admired among them are, *Les desordres de l'Amour*; *Portraits des Foiblesses humaines*; *Les Exilés*; *Les Annales*; *Gallantes*; *Le Journal amoureaux*, &c. Her poetical pieces are the least valued. Her little novels first banished the taste for long romances; her style is lively and interesting, but too free and licentious.

JARED, son of Mahalaleel, who had Enoch at the age of 162, and died aged 962, 2582, A.C.

JARNAC, v. CHATEIGNERAIE.

JARRIGE (Peter) a native of Tulle, a Jesuit who distinguished himself by his preaching, but turned Calvinist in 1647, after which he escaped to Holland, and wrote *Le Jesuite sur l'echafaut*, 12mo. against the society. He also answered Pere Beaufais, who had defamed him in a book entitled, *Les impietés et les sacrileges de Pierre Jarrige*. Notwithstanding these two violent works against the Jesuits, Pere Ponthelier, who was then in the suite of an ambassador at the Hague, persuaded him to return to the Catholic church in 1650, and he retracted his work, declaring, that *an evil conscience conceived it, melancholy formed it, and revenge produced it*. On his return to France, he lived as a secular priest, and died at Tulle, September 26, 1670, aged 65.

JARRY (Laurent-Juilliard du) a French poet and preacher, born about 1658, at the village of Xaintes, who won the poetical prize in the French academy, 1679, and 1714, and preached with great applause. He was prior of Notre Dame du Jarry, of the order of Gramment in the diocese of Xaintes, and died there about 1730, leaving *Le Ministere Evangélique, ou Reflexions sur l'Eloquence de la Chaire*, &c. reprinted at Paris, 1726; *Sermons*, *Panegyrics*, and *Funeral Orations*, 4 vol. 12mo; *Recueil des divers ouvrages de piété*, Paris, 1688, 12mo.; *Poesies Chrétiennes*, *Heroiques et Morales*, Paris, 1715, 12mo.

JARS (Gabriel) born January 26, 1732, at Lyons. He discovered early marks of his genius for examining and working mines, his father being concerned in those of Lyonnois. M. Trudaine hearing this, employed him about bridges and dykes, that he might acquire such knowledge as was necessary, in the office he designed him for, which was to bring the French mines to perfection, by inspecting foreign ones, and the different methods used in working them. He visited those of Germany with M. Duhamel in 1757, and those in the north 1760. He was admitted into the academy of sciences, 1768, and died 1769. His brother has published his observations under the title of *Voyages Metallurgiques*, Lyons, 1774, 4to.

JARS (Francis de Rochechouart, chevalier de) a knight of Malta, commander of Lagny-le-sec, and abbot of Saint Satur. He was put in prison on the detention of M. de Chateauneuf the keeper of the seals in 1633, being accused of having attempted to send the queen-mother and monsieur to England, and though there was no proof against him, cardinal Richelieu, to discover the whole intrigue, ordered him to be condemned, giving his word to the judges, that he should be pardoned. The judges favoured this infamous artifice, and the chevalier de Jars was sentenced to be beheaded; his sentence was read to him, he mounted the scaffold, and was placed in a proper posture to receive the fatal stroke, when a pardon was proclaimed. As he was coming down from the scaffold, one of the judges was base enough to exhort him to acknowledge the king's clemency by discovering the intrigues of Chateauneuf; but he replied, that if there were any, nothing should ever force him to betray his friends. He was the only one among those

those condemned by cardinal Richelieu who displayed what is called heroic courage at the hour of death, many others showed a Christian courage. He died April 1670.

JARS *de Gournay*, v. GOURNAY.

JASO, the name of a daughtet of Esculapius, and Lampetia, also of a daughter of Amphiaraus.

JASON, son of Æson king of Thessaly, educated by Chiron under the guardianship of Pelias, by whom he was sent to Colchis about 1262, A.C. to sieze the Golden Fleece, that is, the treasures which had been carried there by Phryxus, and were carefully kept by Æetes, who then reigned in Colchis with his brother Perses. Jason set out with some of the bravest Grecians, in a galley with fifty oars, called *Argo*, or built by a workman named *Argo*, from whence those who sailed in it were called Argonauts; and gained the Golden Fleece by the help of Medea, who entertained a violent passion for him, and was afterwards his wife. When Jason returned, he gave the fleece to Pelias, and then retired to Corinth, where he put away Medea to marry Glaucis, daughter of king Creon, who reigned in that city. Medea to revenge herself, poisoned Creon and Glaucis, and escaped to Athens, after having killed the children she had by Jason. The latter made himself master of Toleos, and reigned there in peace the rest of his days.

JASON, son of Onias the high priest of the Jews. Jason purchased that office of Antiochus-Epiphanes, and deprived his brother of it, 175, A.C. but being supplanted by Menelaus, died a miserable vagabond at Lacedemon.

JASON of Thessalonica, who having lodged St. Paul, the Jews stirred up the people to surround his house, and demand the apostle; but he not being there, they seized Jason, that he might be compelled to produce him. The Greeks call Jason bishop of Tarsus, and honour his memory, April 28.

JATRE (Matthew) a celebrated Greek monk in the 13th century, author of two large works in Greek and Latin, one *on the Offices of the Church at Constantinople*, the other *on the Offices of the Palace*, in that city. Pere Goar had them printed 1648, in Greek and Latin with notes in Codinus, fol.

JAVAN, fourth son of Japheth, father of the Ionians or Grecians, who inhabited Asia Minor.

JAVELLO (Chrysostom) a learned Italian Dominican, who taught philosophy and theology with great reputation at Bologna, and died about 1540, leaving a system of *Philosophy*, of *Politics*, and a *Christian Œconomy*, which are esteemed. Some notes on Pomponacius, and other works, in 3 vol. fol.

JAUFFROY (Stephen) a priest of the Christian doctrine; born at Ollioules, and died May 30, 1760, aged 62. He published the *Synodal statutes of the diocese of Mende* 1739, 8vo. and the *Conferences of Mende*, 1761, 15mo.

JAULT (Augustine Francis) of Orgelet in Franche-Comté, a doctor of physic, and Syriac professor in the Royal college. He died May 25, 1757, aged 50. He translated Sharp's *Surgical operations*, 1742, 12mo.; his *Critical researches in Surgery*, 1751, 12mo.; Ockley's *History of the Saracens*, 1748, 2 vol. 12mo.; Astrue *on the Venereal disease*, 1740, 4 vol. 12mo.; Combalusier's *Treatise on windy complaints*, 1754, 2 vol. 13mo.; and Floyer's *Treatise on the Asthma*, 1761, 12mo.; he also assisted in the new edition of the *Dict. Etymologique* of Menage.

JAUSSIN (Louis-Amant) an apothecary, employed in the Corsican army, and died 1767. He published an Essay on *the Scurvy*, 12mo; a Treatise *on Cleopatra's Pearl*, 8vo.; *Historical Memoirs of Corsica*, 1759, 2 vol. 12mo. an ill digested work.

JAY (Nicholas le) baron du Tilly, &c. keeper of the seals, and first president of the parliament of Paris. He was eminently serviceable to Henry IV. and Louis XIII. and acquired a high character by his integrity, prudence, and love of literature, and learned men. He died 1640.

JAY (Guy Michael le) or, le JEAY, printed the *Polyglot* at his own expence in 1628, to 1645, 10 vol. fol. which impression ruined him, both because he refused to let it appear under the name of cardinal Richelieu, who wished by that means to immortalize his name, as cardinal Ximenes had done, and because he offered his copies at too high a price to the English, who employed

Walton

Walton to publish another, which being a more convenient size, Jays' was neglected. After his wife died he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, was ordained priest, appointed dean of Vezelay in Nivernois, and received a brevet of counsellor of state from Louis XIV. He died July 10, 1675. Mad. la marquise de Chassetiere was his daughter.

IBAS, a celebrated bishop of Edessa, who was at first among the principal defenders of Nestorius, and wrote a letter to a Persian named Maris, in which he blamed his predecessor Rabulas for having unjustly condemned Theodore of Mopsuesta, whom he praised extremely. Sometime after he returned to the Catholic church, and having been accused by his clergy of various crimes, was absolved at the council of Tyr, and Berytus, 448; but the year following Dioscorus, and his followers, deposed him in the illegal synod of Ephesus, and treated him cruelly. Ibas appealed from this unjust deposition to the general council of Chalcedon, in which his letter to Maris was produced. He was pronounced innocent, and restored to his see, by an unanimous voice. In the next century, Theodore, bishop of Cesarea in Cappadocia, an Acephalian heretic, having persuaded Justinian to oppose the writings of Theodore of Mopsuesta, the anathemas of Theodoret, bishop of Cyr, and the letter written by Ibas, that prince procured them to be condemned in the fifth general council held at Constantinople in 553. This is called *The Affair of the three Chapters*, which caused great troubles in the church, and a schism, which remained long unextinguished.

IBRAHIM, an emperor of the Turks, who was taken from prison, February 8, 1640, to succeed his brother, *Amurath IV.* He imagined, at first, that he was going to be killed, but took courage when he saw his brother's corpse. The chevalier *de Boise-Baudran's* having taken a Turkish ship, in which was one of his favourites, and her son, whom she had before she went into the seraglio, proved the foundation of the war of Candia. Ibrahim turned his arms against the Venetians, took Canca, and was going to besiege Candia, when his cruelty and debauchery leading his officers to conspire against him, he was strangled August 17, 1648, and succeeded by his son, Mahomet IV.

IBYCUS, a celebrated Greek lyric poet, who lived about 540 A. C. of whom we have only some fragments remaining, with those of Alceus. It is said he was murdered by thieves, and that, seeing a flight of cranes pass by as he was expiring, he called on them to witness his death. Some time after, one of the thieves, observing some cranes, said to his companions, *There are the witnesses of Ibycus' death.* This being told to the magistrates, the murderers were put to the torture, and, confessing their crime, were hanged. From whence came the proverb, *Ibyci Grues.*

ICARUS, son of Dedalus, being confined in prison by Minos, in the island of Crete, Dedalus invented sails to his boats, and escaped with Icarus; but the latter, not managing his vessel properly, was drowned in the sea. This gave rise to the poetical fiction, that Dedalus fastened waxen wings upon his son, bidding him steer a middle course; but that he flying too near the sun, the wax melted, and he fell into the sea, called from him, the *Icarian* sea.

ICARUS, father of Erigone, killed, according to the fable, by the peasants, whom he had intoxicated by giving them wine, of which they knew not the use. He was changed by Jupiter into the constellation Bootes. v. ERIGONE.

ICARUS, father of Penelope, who attempted in vain to prevail on Ulysses to fix in Sparta. Ulysses, however, left it to his wife's choice whether she would stay in Sparta, or follow him into Ithaca. Penelope made no answer, but, casting down her eyes, covered herself with a veil. Icarus repeated his question no more, but built an altar to Modesty on that spot.

ICONOCLASTES, v. MICHAEL III.

ICTINUS, a famous Grecian architect, who built several magnificent temples; among others, that of Minerva, at Athens; and that of Apollo *Succurrens* in Peloponnesus. He lived about 430 A. C.

IDACIUS, a Spanish bishop in the 4th century, who published *Fasti Consulares*,

sulares, and a *Chronicle* from the first year of Theodosius to 461. Pere Simon published them in 1619, 8vo.: they are also in the Library of the Fathers.

IDATHYRSES, or INDATYRSES, a king of the European Scythians, who succeeded his father Saülius, and refused his daughter in marriage to Darius, son of Hystaspes, king of Persia. This refusal kindled a violent war between the two princes. Darius marched against Idathyrses with 700,000 men; but, his forces being defeated, was obliged to return to Persia. Idathyrses is called *Jancyrus* by Justin.

IDE (St.) countess of Boulogne in Picardy, born 1040, daughter of Godfrey *le Barbu*, duke of Lorrain. She married Eustacius II. earl of Boulogne, and had by him *Eustacius* III. earl of that city, the famous Godfrey-de-Bouillon duke of Lorrain, and *Baldouin*, who succeeded his brother in the kingdom of Jerusalem, besides several daughters, one of whom married the emperor Henry IV. She died piously, April 13, 1113.

IDIOT, or *the Learned* Idiot, an author who has been frequently quoted by that name, before Pere Theophilus Raynaud discovered that *Raimond Jordan*, provost of Usez in 1381, afterwards abbot of Celles, in the diocese of Bourges, was the real author of those works which are in the Library of the Fathers under the name of *Idiot*.

IDMON, a famous sooth-sayer among the Argonauts, son of Apollo and Asteria.

IDOMENEUS, king of Crete, one of the Grecian heroes who besieged Troy, son of Deucalion, and grandson of Minos. As he was returning to Crete, he vowed, during a violent tempest, to sacrifice the first object which presented itself on shore; but had reason to repent this vow; for he was scarce landed when he met his son, whom he sacrificed. The subjects of Idomeneus, shocked at such a crime, drove him from their island, and he is said to have retired to Calabria, and built a city there. Crebillon has chosen the history, or fable, of this prince, for the subject of a tragedy.

JEANNIN (Peter) first president of the parliament of Burgundy, and one of the greatest men France has produced, who rose solely by his merit, from a common advocate to the highest offices in the kingdom, and became prime minister to Henry *the Great*. He was concerned in all the important transactions of his time, and at first joined the League, but returned to his duty after the engagement of Fontaine Françoise, and was admitted into the councils of Henry IV. who placed the most unlimited confidence in him. President Jeannin having represented to his majesty, that *it was not right to prefer an old Leaguer of the duke of Maine's party to so many illustrious persons, whose fidelity had never been suspected*; the king replied, *That he who has been faithful to a duke, will never prove false to a king*; signifying at the same time, that he wished to have him about his person. From that moment the president was arbiter of all disputes, employed in the most difficult and important affairs, and entrusted with the negociation between the Dutch and the king of Spain. Henry had such confidence in his fidelity, that, complaining one day to his ministers, that one of them had revealed the secret, he took Jeannin by the hand, saying, *I will answer for this good man; the rest of you must examine yourselves.* That great prince, not long before he died, bad him *provide himself with a good nag, for he must attend him in all the undertakings he had projected.* After the unfortunate death of Henry, the queen mother trusted Jeannin in the most important affairs of the kingdom, and with the administration of the finances; which office he discharged with so much integrity, that he left but little wealth to his family. He died the 31st of October, 1622, aged 82. It is said, that, before his elevation, a private gentleman, admiring his character, determined to have him for a son-in-law, if he found there was any kind of proportion between their fortunes. He accordingly made him a visit, and enquired into his circumstances; upon which Jeannin, pointing to his head, and to some books upon shelves, replied, *There is my whole wealth and fortune.* The event proved, that he was not mistaken, and that he had indeed displayed a great treasure. He left some *Memoirs* and *Negociations*, so valuable, that cardinal Richelieu was continually reading them, and said, he could

could no where find better instructions. They were printed, 1656, in one vol. fol. by the Elzevirs; 1659, 2 vol. 12mo. and 1695, 4 vol 12mo. It should be added to the praise of Jeannin, that being employed, before his elevation, by the states of Burgundy, to take care of affairs in that province, and an order being sent to Dijon for the massacre of the Calvinists, on St. Bartholomew's day, he opposed it to the utmost of his power, saying, *It was impossible for Charles IX. to persist in so cruel a resolution*; and a courier was actually sent, some days after, to forbid those murders. Henry IV. reproached himself for not having been sufficiently bountiful to this great man, and said frequently, *I have been gilding over many of my subjects to conceal their malice, but as for president Jeannin, I have always spoken well of him, without doing him any good.*

JEBUS, son of Canaan, and father of the Jebusites, who built Jerusalem, from whence they were driven by David.

JECHONIAS, called also JEHOIACHIN, king of Judah. He was associated in the kingdom by his father, Jehoiakim, and reigned alone, about 599 A. C. Nebuchadnezzar carried him and his family captives into Babylon, after Jerusalem was taken, and he remained in bonds till 562 A. C. when Evil-merodach, having succeeded his father, placed him in the first rank of princes at his court. Jechonias is called *Childless* by the prophet Jeremiah, because none of his children reigned after him in Jerusalem. Zedekiah, his uncle, succeeded him in the throne.

JEHOAHAZ, king of Israel, succeeded his father, Jehu, 856 A. C. He was defeated by Hazael, and Benhadad, kings of Syria, who made a great slaughter among his forces. In this deplorable state Jehoahaz besought the Lord, who heard his prayer, and he reigned prosperously till his death, 851 A. C. He must be distinguished from another Jehoahaz, called also *Shallum*, son of Josiah, king of Judah, who usurped the throne of his elder brother, Eliakim, 610 A. C. was defeated by Pharaoh-necho, and carried into Egypt, where he died of grief.

JEHOIADA, high-priest of the Jews. He put Athaliah to death, restored Joash to the throne 878 A. C. and was, in gratitude, buried with the kings of Judah. v. JOASH, ATHALIAH.

JEHOIACKIM, or JOACHIM, son of Josiah, and brother of Jehoahaz, made king of Judah by Pharaoh-necho, king of Egypt, 610 A. C. He tore and burnt the books of Jeremiah, treated the prophet Uriah cruelly, but was defeated by Nebuchadnezzar, and put to death by the Chaldeans, who cast his body out of Jerusalem, leaving it unburied, about 599 A. C.

JEHOSHAPHAT, king of Judah, succeeded his father Asa, 914 A. C. and inherited his virtue and piety. He instructed all the people in the law of Moses, and the true worship of God; and his piety was rewarded, for the Lord blessed his kingdom with glory, power, and riches: they tell us, that Jehoshaphat had, in his dominions, eleven hundred and sixty thousand men fit to bear arms. This prince, however, was guilty of two considerable faults; one, by marrying his son Jehoram to Athaliah, Ahab's daughter; the other, in assisting that wicked prince against the Syrians, which undertaking did not succeed, as the prophet Micaiah had foretold; but he attoned for those faults by fresh acts of piety; and God caused the Ammonites, Arabians, and Idumeans, to flee before him. He died at Jerusalem 889 A. C. aged 60, after reigning 25 years.

JEHOSHEBA. v. JOASH.

JEHU, son of Jehoshaphat, and tenth king of Israel, anointed, according to God's command, by a disciple of Elisha's, 884 A. C. He killed Joram, king of Israel, with an arrow, and caused Ahaziah, king of Judah, to be slain. Jezebel, the wife of Ahab, hearing that Jehu was come to Jezreel, painted her face, and looked out of a window; but he commanded her to be thrown down. He also destroyed all the princes of the house of Ahab and Ahaziah, and the priests of Baal; but, falling afterwards into idolatry, God punished him by suffering Hazael, king of Syria, to ravage his dominions. Jehu died 856 A. C. after reigning 28 years. He must be distinguished from Jehu the prophet, son of Hanani, who is mentioned in Scripture, and was put to death by Baasha, king of Israel, 930 A. C.

JENEBELLI (Frederick) a famous engineer of Mantua, who signalized himself in the defence of Antwerp, 1585, when that city was besieged by the Spaniards. He abounded in dreadful inventions, and multitudes perished by his labours.

JENISCHIUS (Paul) a native of Antwerp, well acquainted with languages, and the sciences. He was banished from his country, in consequence of his book called, *Thesaurus animarum*, and died at Stutgard, December 18, 1647, aged 89, leaving four children out of nineteen, which he had had.

JENSON (Nicholas) an eminent French printer, who settled at Venice, where he laid the foundation of the printing-office in that city, and published, for his first work, an Italian book, by the title of *Decor Puellarum*, Venice, 1461, 4to. very scarce, containing 235 pages, and supposed to be of 1471. He gained great reputation there till 1482, from which time we have no more of his editions. v. JANSON. The reason that the *Decor Puellarum* is thought to be of 1471, is, that the same Jenson printed another Italian book in 1471, 4to. of 128 pages, entitled, *Luctus Christianorum ex passione Christi*; and he also printed another small book that year in Italian, entitled, *Gloria mulierum*, which seems a natural supplement to the *Decor puellarum*, and is not less scarce.

JEPHTHA, ninth judge of Israel, in which office he succeeded Jair. He marched against the Ammonites about 1188 A.C. and vowed, if he was victorious, to sacrifice whatever he should meet first on returning to his house. The Ammonites were defeated, and, when Jephtha went home, his only daughter, whom Philo calls *Seïla*, met him in a transport of joy. Her father, overwhelmed with grief, told her of his rash vow, and sacrificed her, two months after, according to the most probable opinion. Jephtha made a great slaughter in the tribe of Ephraim, and died about 1181 A.C. after having governed Israel six years.

JEREMIAH, a prophet of the sacerdotal family, son of Hilkiah the priest, born at Anathoth, near Jerusalem. He was sanctified from his mother's womb, and began to prophecy in the reign of Josiah, 629 A.C. The calamities he foretold to the Jews so irritated them, that they cast him into a dungeon full of mire, where he would have perished had not Ebedmelech the Ethiopian, king Zedekiah's minister, caused him to be drawn out of it. Jerusalem being taken by the Babylonians, 606 A.C. according to Jeremiah's prediction, Nebuzar-adan, Nebuchadnezzar's general, gave him his choice of going to Babylon, or remaining in Judea: the prophet chose the latter, but the people, having killed Gedaliah their governor, fled into Egypt, where Jeremiah followed them, and reproved their idolatry with his usual zeal; at which they were so enraged, that they are said to have stoned him in the city of Tahpanhes, 590 A.C. We have his *Prophecies*, and *Lamentations*, remaining in Hebrew: their style is majestic, abounding with strong and sublime expression. There is a church at Venice dedicated to Jeremiah, where his festival is celebrated with great pomp and magnificence. v. BARUCH.

JEREMIAH II. metropolitan of Larissa, raised to the patriarchal chair of Constantinople when only 36. The Lutherans presented to him the Confession of Augsburg, in hopes of his approbation; but he opposed it, both in his speeches and writings. He seemed even not far from uniting the Greek to the Roman church, and had adopted the reformation of Gregory XIII. in the calendar; but some persons, who were envious of him, taking occasion from thence to accuse him of corresponding with the pope, procured his banishment in 1585. His correspondence with the Lutherans was printed at Wittemberg, in Greek and Latin, 1584, fol. It had been published by a Catholic, in Latin, 1581.

JEROBOAM I. a native of Zereda, son of Nebat, an Ephraimite, who was so much favoured by king Solomon as to be made ruler over the tribes of Ephraim and Manassah. Ahijah the prophet foretold, that he should reign over ten tribes; to prevent the fulfilling of which prediction, Solomon sought to kill Jeroboam, but he fled to Shishak, king of Egypt. After the death of Solomon, Jeroboam presented himself

himself before Rehoboam, with the Israelites, begging to be eased of some heavy taxes; but, obtaining no redress, the people declared for Jeroboam, and made him their king. Thus were the kingdoms of Judah and Israel divided; and Jeroboam, to keep his subjects in obedience, caused them to worship two golden calves, one in Bethel, and the other in Dan, 974 A. C. Soon after this a prophet, coming near to one of these altars, foretold, that a son of the house of David should slay upon it all the priests that offered incense there; and, as a sign that he spoke truth, the altar was instantly rent in two. This prophecy was accomplished by Josiah, 250 years after. Jeroboam, who was present, put forth his hand, ordering one of the officers to seize the prophet, but it immediately withered. He obtained a cure, however, but was not converted by it, and died in his sins 954 A. C. after reigning about 22 years. Nadab his son succeeded him.

JEROBOAM II. king of Israel, was associated by his father Joash, and reigned alone, 826 A. C. He was a brave and fortunate prince, defeated the Syrians, recovered what they had conquered, and took from them Damascus and Hamath. Jeroboam died an idolater 784 A. C. after having reigned 41 years, and was succeeded by Zachariah, his son.

JEROME (St.) a famous doctor of the church, and the most learned among the Latin fathers, was son of Eusebius, born about 340 at Stridon, a city of the ancient Pannonia. He studied at Rome, under the celebrated grammarian Donatus; and, after being baptized, went into Gaul, and there translated St. Hilarius of Poitier's book of Synods. Going afterwards to Aquileia, he formed a friendship with Heliodorus, who persuaded him to visit Thrace, Pontus, Bithynia, Galatia, and Cappadocia. About 372, St. Jerome retired to the desert of Syria. The orthodox of Meletius' party persecuted him as a Sabellian, because he used the word *Hypostasis*, which the council of Rome had also made use of in 369. This obliged him to go to Jerusalem, where he devoted himself to the study of Hebrew, that he might acquire a more perfect knowledge of the Holy Scriptures; and it was about the same time that St. Jerome consented to be ordained a priest by Paulinus of Antioch, but on condition of not being attached to any church. He is said to have held the sacrifice of the altar in such high veneration, that he would never offer it: but this is by no means probable. In 381, he went to Constantinople to hear St. Gregory of Nazianzen; and, returning to Rome the year following, was there made secretary to pope Damasus, and instructed many Roman ladies in religion and the sciences; among whom the most illustrious were, the saints Marcella, Albina, Lea, Asellia, Paula, Blesillia, and Eustochia. These connections exposed him to the calumnies of those whose ill conduct he zealously reproved; and pope Syricus, who succeeded Damasus, not having all the esteem for St. Jerome which his doctrine and virtue claimed, that holy doctor left Rome, and, returning to the monastery of Bethlehem, wrote against the heretics, particularly against Vigilantius and Jovinian. He had, afterwards, a dispute with John of Jerusalem, and Rufinus, about the Origenists, and was the first who wrote against Pelagius. He died September 30, 420, aged about 80. There are several editions of his works: that by D. Martianay, *Paris*, 1693, to 1706, 5 vol. fol. and by Mess. Valarsi, *Verona*, 1734, 11 vol. fol. which latter has not eclipsed the former. St. Jerome's principal works are, a Latin Version of the Holy Scriptures, which has been adopted by the Church, under the name of the *Vulgate*, excepting the Psalms, which have been retained almost entirely according to the ancient version; *Commentaries* on several of the Sacred Books; Polemical Tracts against the Heretics, *Montanus*, *Helvidius*, *Jovinian*, *Vigilantius*, and *Pelagius*; several *Letters*; a Treatise on the Lives and Writings of the Ecclesiastical Authors who lived before his Time; *Hist. of the Fathers of the Deserts*, Antwerp, 1628, fol. *A Martyrology* is ascribed to him, *Lucca*, 1668, fol. His *Letters* have been translated in 3 vol. 8vo. 1713. St. Jerome understood Greek and Hebrew; his style is lively, full of fire, and some times very elevated. v. MARTIANAY, GEOFFRIN.

JEROME *of Prague*, so called from the

the place of his birth. He was among the disciples of John Huss, whose doctrines he zealously taught, for which he was imprisoned at the Council of Constance, where he abjured his errors, September 23, 1415, but afterwards fled, and continued to teach them. Being retaken, and carried to Constance, he was burnt as a person relapsed, Saturday, May 30, 1416. v. HUSS.

JERUSALEM, a city which, being sanctified by the presence of Jesus Christ during his mortal life, has always been an object of veneration among Christians. The Saracens having taken it, with all Judea, from the Greek emperors, the western Christians sent forces to conquer it.

*	Godfrey de Bouillon was proclaimed king of Jerusalem	1099, and died 1100
	Baldouin I.	1118
	Baldouin II.	1131
	Foulques,	1141
	Baldouin III.	1163
*	Amauri,	1173
	Baldouin IV.	1185
*	Guy de Lusignan, who lost the kingdom 1187, and received the island of Cyprus as a compensation from Richard, king of England.	

Several places on the coasts remained, however, in possession of the Christians, but they were entirely driven away, in 1291, by Melec Arafe, sultan of Egypt, whose successors enjoyed the Holy Land till 1517, when it was conquered, with Egypt, by Selim, emperor of the Turks. There were, however, some titular kings of Jerusalem; among others,

*	Almeric, or Amauri,	1205
*	John of Brienne,	

V. The Historians mentioned at the kingdom of CYPRUS.

JESID, fifth caliph, and second of the race of Omiades, succeeded his father Moasia, 680, but did not inherit his courage, and amused himself chiefly with making amorous verses. He crushed, however, the rebellion of Hussein, son of Ali; but treated that unhappy family, and its friends, with a degree of rigour that made him odious; and Aballah, of the house of Ali, raised all Persia against the caliph, who died 683.

JESUA LEVITA, a learned Spanish rabbi of the 15th century, author of a work, entitled, *Halichon Olam*, i. e. *The Ways of Eternity*; a very useful book for understanding the Talmud. It has been translated into Latin by Constantine l'Empereur; and Bashuysen published a good edition of it at Hanover, 1714, 4to. Hebrew and Latin.

JESUATI, v. JOHN COLOMBINO.

JESUITESSES, v. MAGNI.

JESUITS, v. AQUAVIVA, IGNATIUS, LAINEZ, STANDONHC.

JESUS, the son of Sirach, composed the book of *Ecclesiasticus*, about 234 A. C. which the Greeks call Παναρετος, that is, FULL OF EVERY VIRTUE: they also quoted it by the title of, *The Wisdom of Jesus, son of Sirach*. His grandson, who was of the same name, and a native also of Jerusalem, translated it from Hebrew into Greek, about 121 A. C. We have this Greek version remaining, but the Hebrew text is lost.

JESUS CHRIST, *the Saviour of the World*, son of God, and God himself, the Messiah foretold by the prophets, and the Mediator between God and man; conceived by the Holy Ghost in the womb of the Virgin Mary, who was espoused to Joseph of the house of David, and born at Bethlehem, December 25, Anno Mundi 4004, according to the most common opinion. He gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, health to the sick, life to the dead, and confirmed the divinity of his mission by an infinite number of striking miracles, which he wrought publicly. Though what the prophets had foretold came to pass, yet the Jews would not acknowledge him, but sentenced him unjustly to death, and fastened him to a cross, on Calvary, between two thieves, Friday, April 3, in the 36th year of the vulgar æra, about nine in the morning. On this cross Jesus died, for the salvation of mankind, about three in the afternoon, and his death was attended with many prodigies. He rose again the third day, as he had foretold, and was seen by his apostles, and by an assembly of 500 of his disciples, the greater part

part of whom were alive when St. Paul wrote to the Corinthians. Jesus Christ ate and drank with them several times after he was risen from the dead; instructed them in all truths necessary to salvation; commanded them to preach his gospel throughout the world; and ascended into heaven, in their sight, 40 days after his resurrection. His disciples received the Holy Ghost ten days after, and immediately preached the doctrine and resurrection of their master, confirming it by new miracles. They suffered the most cruel persecutions, and sealed, with their blood, the truths which they had taught. Thus was Christianity established throughout the world by persecution, sufferings, and death itself; an incontestible proof of its divine origin: for the Apostles and disciples of Jesus Christ could not but know whether he wrought miracles; whether they wrought any themselves, and whether they had eaten, drank, and conversed with him during 40 days after his resurrection. And since they endured the most dreadful persecutions, and even death, in attestation of these facts, it necessarily follows that they are true; it being impossible that a great number of persons should submit voluntarily to death, in attestation of what they must certainly know to be false. The nature of this work does not permit us to dwell longer on the actions and miracles of Jesus Christ, nor on the proofs by which the truth of the Christian religion is demonstrated. All Christians must be acquainted with the gospels, and many excellent treatises have been published by divines on the divinity and truth of the religion of Christ.

JETHRO, the father-in-law of Moses, a priest in the land of Midian about 1530 A. C. who received Moses when he fled from the wrath of Pharaoh, and gave him his daughter in marriage. After Moses had delivered the Israelites, Jethro went to him, carried him his wife and children, and gave him advice concerning his government.

JEUNE (John le) a famous preacher and missionary, one of those apostolical and extraordinary men whom Providence raises up for the salvation of Christians, born 1592, at Poligni in Franche Comté, of a noble and ancient family. His father was counsellor to the parliament of Dole; and Genevieve Collart, his mother, was a person of rank. This lady gave all her children a religious education, and inspired them with sentiments of the most pure and fervent piety; she made them read the works of Lewes de Grenada continually, and always wash their hands before they touched them; signifying, by this exterior purity, the interior purity she wished them to possess, that they might improve by such holy doctrine. Cardinal de Berulle, going to Dole to visit the Carmelites, Pere le Jeune placed himself under his direction, and gave up a canonry of Arbois to enter the congregation of the Oratory. He was admitted into this congregation 1614, and the cardinal entertained so high an opinion of him, that he made him a habit with his own hands, and nursed him in a contagious disorder. Cardinal de Berulle also particularly recommended Pere le Jeune to the congregation before he died, and foretold, that God would make him an instrument of great good to his church. Nor was the pious founder mistaken, for he devoted himself to the missions; and, by his zeal and apostolical labours during 60 years, did infinite good, and made innumerable converts throughout France. He lost his sight at the age of 35, while preaching at Rouen during Lent, which occasioned him to be called *the blind Father*. But this infirmity did not make him melancholy, though he was naturally lively and impetuous; on the contrary, he always diffused a chearfulness in conversation. Having lost one eye by an inflammation, which spoiled its appearance (whereas, till then, his eyes looked almost as well as when he had the use of them) he said, smiling, *One eyed people commonly become blind; but I, from being blind, am become one eyed.* Pere le Jeune had other infirmities, and some violent illnesses, in consequence of his extreme austerities, and was twice cut for the stone; but was never heard to utter an expression of impatience. The greatest prelates so highly esteemed his virtue, that cardinal Bichi waited on him at table during the whole course of a mission. In 1651, M. de la Fayette, bishop of Limoges,

moges, persuaded him to reside in his diocese, where Pere le Jeune passed almost his whole life, and established the *Daughters of Charity* in all those cities. He advised his brethren in the missions, always to give the people an abridgement of the Christian doctrine after their sermons; for, *Alas!* said he, *without a knowledge of Jesus Christ, our one only Mediator, we are lost! Make him, then, well known, loved, and served.* His humility was uncommon. Some noblemen of the court coming to Rouen at the end of Lent, when he had preached there instead of Pere Senault, desired him to let them hear his finest sermon, which all the city of Rouen had admired; but he only gave them some familiar instructions concerning the duties of the great, and the obligation they are under to watch over their families and servants. Pere le Jeune treated sinners according to the soundest rules of morality and ecclesiastical discipline; therefore their conversions were solid, sincere, and permanent. So great was his reputation, that persons came, some times, from the distance of 100 leagues to put themselves under his direction. He perfectly understood theology, and the dogmas of religion, and could not bear to hear any part of Scripture applied in a profane sense, or one unsuitable to the majesty of the holy mysteries. During his last illness, which was of long continuance, he received frequent visits from the bishops of Limoges and Lombez. He had permission to say mass, though blind; but would never use that liberty, lest he should be guilty of some irreverence in the celebration of the holy mysteries. He died, August 19, 1672, at Limoges, aged 80. So great a concourse of people assembled round his corpse, that the floor of the room where it was laid was obliged to be propped up, to prevent accidents. Several of his works remain; the principal are, ten large vols. of excellent *Sermons*; the best edition is, *Toulouse*, 1688, 8vo.; they are formed to touch and convert the most hardened heart. Those who have talents for the pulpit, and are free from that false delicacy which takes offence at a few uncommon expressions, and some comparisons too familiar, will find in these Sermons, a rich fund of thoughts, sentiments, and instructions.

JEWEL (John) a learned English writer in the 16th century, who, turning Protestant at the close of Henry the Eighth's reign, was expelled from Oxford in that of queen Mary. After this princess died, he left Italy, to which place he had fled, returned to England, and was made bishop of Salisbury.

JEWS (The) a people chosen by God in the person of Abraham, to worship him in spirit and in truth. They did not appear as a distinct nation till * Moses led them out of Egypt, where they groaned under cruel bondage, 1491, A. C.

* Joshua governed them, afterwards, as a judge, - 1451
* Othniel, - - 1405
* Ehud, - - 1325
* Deborah and Barak, - 1285
* Gideon, - - 1245
* Abimelech, - - 1235
Tola, - - - 1232
* Jair, - - - 1209
* Jephthah, - - 1187
Ibzan, Abesan, or Ibisan, - 1181
Elon, or Ajalon, - - 1174
* Abdon, - - 1164
* Samson, who fought several times for Israel under the administration of Heli, - 1156
* Samuel, - - 1016

The Jews, dissatisfied with the ill government of Samuel's sons, as they had been before with the sons of Eli, desired to have a king, like the other nations, and Samuel, by God's command, anointed

* Saul, - - - 1095
* David, - - 1055
* Solomon, - - 1015
* Rehoboam, - - 975

Ten tribes revolted to Jeroboam in his reign, and formed the kingdom of Israel.

Kings of Israel.

A C.

* Jeroboam, - - 975
* Nadab, - 954
* Baasha, - - 953
Elah, - - 930
* Zimri, - - - 929
* Omri, - - - 929
* Ahab, - - - 918

* Ahaziah,

* Ahaziah, - - 897
* Joram, or Jehoram, - 896
* Jehu, - - - 884
* Jehoahaz, - - 856
* Joash, - - - 851
* Jeroboam II. - - 826

An Interregnum of eleven Years.

* Zechariah, - - 773
Shallum, - - 773
* Menahem, - - 771
* Pekahiah, - - 761
* Pekah, - - 759
* Hoshea, - - 739
* Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, destroys the kingdom of Israel, 721

Kings of Judah.

* Rehoboam, - - 975
* Abijam, - - 958
* Asa, - - - 955
* Jehoshaphat - - 914
* Jehoram, - - 889
* Ahaziah, - - 885
* Athaliah, - - 884
* Joash, or Jehoash, - 878
* Amaziah, - - 839
* Azariah, - - 810
* Jotham, - - 758
* Ahaz, - - 742
* Hezekiah, - - 726
* Manasseh, - - 698
* Amon, - - 643
* Josiah, - - 641
* Jehoahaz, - - 610
* Jehoiakim, - - 610
* Jehoiachin, - - 599
* Zedekiah, - - 599
* Nebuchadnezzar, king of Assyria, destroys the kingdom of Judah, - - 588
* Zerubbabel carries the Jews back to Judea, - 536
* Nehemiah rebuilds Jerusalem, 454

V. * ONIAS, * JASON.

The high-priests preserved the authority, endeavouring to free themselves from Alexander's successors, by whom they were often oppressed, till

* Mattathias, - - 168
* Judas, - - 167
* Jonathan, - - 161
* Simon shakes off the Assyrian yoke, and establishes the reign of the Asmoneans, - 143
* John Hyrcanus, - - 135

Aristobulus takes the title of king, - - 107
* Alexander Janneus, - 106
Alexandra, his wife, - 79
* Hyrcanus II. - - 70
Aristobulus, an Usurper, - 67
* Hyrcanus II. restored, - 63
The Jews form themselves into a republic, Hyrcanus remains pontiff, - - 55
* Antigonus, - - 37
* Herod, the Idumean, declared king by the Romans, - 41

After Christ,

* Archelaus, - - 3
Judea made a Roman province, 6
* Herod Agrippa appointed king of Judea by the Romans in the year - - 37
* Agrippa II. - - 43
Judea again made a Roman province, - - - - 44
The Jews rebel against the Romans, - - - 66
Jerusalem taken, and the temple burnt, - - - 70
The inhabitants of Judea sold, 71

From this time the Jews have been dispersed throughout all nations, forming no longer a body, nor having any temple. v. ABRAHAM USQUE for their Spanish Bible; and, for their history, JOSEPHUS, PRIDEAUX, BASNAGE.

JEZEBEL, daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians, and wife of Ahab, king of Israel, whom she drew into idolatry. The prophet Elijah was forced to fly from her persecutions, and she caused Naboth to be murdered about 898 A. C.; but these crimes did not remain unpunished; for when Jehu went to Jezreel, he ordered her to be thrown out of a window. Her body was devoured by dogs, excepting her head, her feet, and the palms of her hands, about 884 A. C.

IGNATIUS (St.) a martyr, bishop of Antioch, surnamed *Port Theopharus*, i. e. *Bearer of God*, who succeeded Evodius about the year 68, was St. John's disciple, and maintained the faith, in presence of the emperor Trajan, during the third persecution. He was condemned to be exposed to wild beasts in the amphitheatre at Rome, and suffered martyrdom there, Decem-

ber 10, 107. We have seven Epistles written by him while he was going in chains to Rome; they are full of the divine spirit, and contain the most salutary precepts. The best editions are, *Amsterdam*, 1697, fol. with remarks by Usserius, and Pearson; and that by M. Cotelier, in his *Patres Apostolici*, Greek and Latin. These seven Epistles are addressed to the Smyrneans, St. Polycarp, the Ephesians, Magnesians, Philadelphians, Trallians, and Romans. The other Letters ascribed to this martyr are spurious.

IGNATIUS (St.) patriarch of Constantinople, son of the emperor Michael Curopalates, and Procopia, daughter of the emperor Nicephorus. He succeeded Methodius 846, and, having been banished in 857, by the intrigues of Bardas, whose sins he had reproved, the celebrated Photius was put in his place. St. Ignatius was afterwards deposed, in a bye council, held at Constantinople in 858, from which he appealed to the pope, who declared both this deposition, and the ordination of Photius, null and void. He was not, however, restored to his see till the reign of Basilius *the Macedonian*, who, being left sole emperor, 867, confined Photius in the monastery of Scepsis. This restoration of St. Ignatius occasioned the fourth general council of Constantinople to be held. He died October 23, 877, aged 78; and, after his death, Photius again took possession of the see of Constantinople.

IGNATIUS (St.) de Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, born 1491, at the castle of Loyola in Biscay, in the province of Guipuscoa, of a noble and ancient family. After having been page in the court of Ferdinand, king of Spain, he went into the army, in which situation he distinguished himself; defended Pampeluna with great bravery, when it was besieged by the French, in 1521, and had his thigh broken there by a cannon ball. When beginning to recover, he asked for a romance to divert him, but, none being at hand, somebody gave him *The Lives of the Saints*, which they found by chance. Ignatius was so moved by reading this book, that he determined to change his way of life; but the same enthusiasm, which had before inspired his courage, attended him in this change. He repaired to *Our Lady of Montserrat*; watched his armour, armed as a knight of the Virgin Mary; would have fought with a Moor, who disputed her perpetual virginity; took the mendicant habit, and set out for the Holy Land, where he arrived in 1523. Having visited the sacred places, he returned to Europe, and stopped at Barcelona, to learn Latin, though at that time 33 years old. Ignatius studied afterwards at Alcala, then at Salamanca, and went to Paris in 1528, where he continued his grammatical pursuits at the college de Montaigu; studied philosophy at the college de Sainte Barbe, and divinity with the Jacobins. It was at this time that he formed a plan for associating several apostolical men, and founding an order, the first idea of which was suggested to him by the constitution of the college of Montaigu, where he had resided. The first person he fixed upon was Peter le Fevre, who had taught him philosophy, and procured him the degree of Master of Arts about 1533. Peter le Fevre gained St. Francis Xavier; and St. Ignatius associated, also, four eminent Spaniards; James Laynez, Alphonso Salmcrona, Nicholas Alphonso Bobadilla, and Simon Rodriguez. These persons engaged themselves on the day of the Assumption, 1534, in the church of Montmartre, to associate together, and devote themselves to the service of their neighbour; and afterwards, quitting Paris, went to offer their services to the pope, 1537. Paul III. flattered by the fourth vow of absolute obedience to the Roman pontiff, confirmed the institution of Ignatius in 1540, by the name of, *The Company of Jesus*, and this celebrated founder was elected its first general, April 22, 1541. He made constitutions for his order, and governed it with great prudence and wisdom, and died July 31, 1556, at Rome, aged 65. The first edition of his *Constitutions* contains 5 parts, printed at Rome, 1558, and 1559, 8vo. The last edition is, *Prague*, 1757, 2 vol. small fol. There is, on the same subject, *Regula Societatis Jesu*, 1582, 12mo. and the *Ratio Studiorum*, 1586, 8vo. scarce. The latter was printed, with alterations, 1591, 8vo. Besides these *Constitutions*, some *Spiritual Exercises* are ascribed to St. Ignatius, which were approved

approved by Paul III.: there is an edition of them printed at the Louvre, 1644, fol. and they have been translated into French. The principal object which St. Ignatius had in view when he instituted this society, was, that it should be devoted to the instruction of youth, the relief of poor prisoners, and the conversion of infidels: and he particularly recommended to make the use of the sacraments more frequent, and more holy. He dedicated all his actions to God with particular attention, saying at the conclusion of whatever he did, *To the highest glory of God.* Gregory XV. canonized him in 1622. Fathers Maffie and Bouhours have written his life; the first in Latin, the second in French: they are two excellent works. The disciples of St. Ignatius took the name of Jesuits in 1547, from the church of *Jesus*, which was given them at Rome. They spread, and settled throughout the world, and became celebrated, and praise-worthy, by their learning, zeal, regularity, and important services to the public, the church, and religion. This simple manner of life could alone inspire them with courage, or hope of uniting the savages of Paragnay, to whom they have done infinite good, by bringing them to a knowledge of the true God, and providing them with necessaries. But the immense wealth which the general gained from this establishment, proved their ruin. They became merchants, to the great scandal of religion; and thinking, by their riches, to make dependents in every court, and, by that means, to have absolute sway; while the individuals who, without gaining any particular advantage, laboured to aggrandize the body, have been the victims of the infatuation of their superiors. The king of Portugal, persuaded that they instigated the assassins who attempted his life in 1758, drove them from his dominions in 1759. The king of France, considering this institution, which had been only tolerated in that kingdom, as being incompatible with its laws, suppressed it in 1763: the king of Spain, for reasons which he concealed, for fear of raising troubles in his dominions, drove them out in 1767. The king of Naples, the duke of Parma, and the grand master of Malta, followed his example 1768; and pope Clement XIV. suppressed the order entirely, 1773.

IGNATIUS, Joseph de Jesus Maria, v. SANSON (James).

ILDEFONSUS (St.) or HILDEPHONSUS, a disciple of St. Isidor of Seville, afterwards abbot of Angeli, and archbishop of Toledo in 658. He ruled his church with great wisdom, and died February 23, 667, aged 62. *A treatise on the perpetual Virginity of Mary*; against Jovian, Helvidius, and the Jews, is ascribed to him; and several other works in the Library of the Fathers.

ILLHARRART *de la Chambre* (Francis) v. CHAMBRE.

IMBERT (John) an eminent lawyer in the 16th century, a native of Rochelle, advocate and *lieutenant particulier* at Fontenoy-le-Comte in Poitou, who, according to Charles du Moulin, and Mornac, was one of the most capital practitioners of his time. He left *Enchiridion Juris scripti Galliæ*, which has been translated into French by Theseneau; *Institutiones Forenses*, or, *The Practice of the Bar*, Latin and French, 4to.

IMBYSE (John d') much beloved and esteemed by the people of Ghent, for having fortified their city. Being made consul, he took advantage of the power which this office gave him, to raise the Ghentese against the Spaniards in 1579. They abolished the Catholic religion, and even attempted to shake off the authority of the states, drawing in several towns to their party. The prince of Orange becoming master of Ghent, drove out Imbyse, who, afterwards caballing for the Spaniards, was beheaded in 1584.

IMHOFF (John William) a famous genealogist, who died in 1728, author of, *Notitia procerum Germaniæ*, Tubingæ, 1732, 1734, 2 vol. fol.; *Historia Genealogica Italiæ, et Hispaniæ*, Norimbergæ, 1701, fol.; *Familiarum Italiæ*, Amsterdam, 1710, fol.; *Familiarum d'Hispani*, Lipsiæ, 1712, fol.; *Galliæ*, 1687, fol.; *Portugaliæ*, Amsterdam, 1708, fol.; *Magnæ Britanniæ cum Appendice*, Norimbergæ, 1690, 1691, 2 parts, fol.; *Enquiries concerning the Grandees of Spain*, Amsterdam, 1707, 8vo.

IMOLA, v. TARTAGNI, and JOHN d'IMOLA.

IMPERIALI (John Baptist) a celebrated physician, born 1568, at Vicenza, of the noble family of Imperiali. He studied at Verona, and Bologna, was pupil to Jerome Mercurialis, and Frederick Pendovius, and practised, afterwards, with uncommon reputation, at Vicenza, where he died May 26, 1623, aged 54. Imperiali wrote good Latin, both prose and verse, and left many valuable works. John Imperiali, his son, was also a man of great genius, and left two works which are esteemed; *Musæum Historicum*, Venice, 1640; and, *Musæum Physicum sive de humano ingenio*; both in 4to.

IMPERIALI (Joseph Renatus) a famous cardinal, born April 26, 1651, of an illustrious family at Genoa. He was appointed general of the mint, then treasurer of the apostolical chamber, afterwards cardinal, February 13, 1690. The popes employed him in the most important affairs, and he was within one vote of being elected pope in the conclave 1730. His probity, talents, and love of learning, made him universally esteemed. He died January 4, 1737, at Rome, aged 86. He ordered, by will, that his noble library should be made public, of which a catalogue has been printed.

INACHUS, first king of the Argians in Peloponnesus, about 1858 A. C. father of Phoroneus, who succeeded him, and of Io, who was beloved by Jupiter. This kingdom continued from Phoroneus to Sthenelus, and went afterwards to Danaus, of whom Acrisius was the last descendant. After Acrisius, the kingdom of the Argians was joined to Mycene, and continued united to it till the time of Agamemnon.

INCARNATION (Mary de l') v. AVRILLOT.

INCHOFER (Melchior) a learned German, born 1584, at Vienna, who entered the Jesuits' society at Rome 1607, and taught philosophy, mathematics and theology at Messina, where he published a Latin treatise in 1629, fol. which made much noise, and was reprinted at Viterbo, 1632, fol. In this work he says that the pretended *Letter from the Blessed Virgin Mary to the people of Messina* is genuine, and was obliged to go to Rome and clear himself from the accusation brought against him in consequence of this work; but it ended in his being only compelled to change the title of his book, and to make some small alterations in it. He spent several years at Rome, and died at Milan, September 28, 1648, leaving a *Treatise on the Motion of the Earth and Sun*, 1633, 4to.; *De sacra Latinitate*, 1635, 4to.; *Historia trium Magorum*, 1639, 4to.; *Annalium Ecclesiasticorum Regni Hungariæ*, tom. 1. fol. This is a valuable work, but has not been finished. The funeral oration of Nicholas Richard, a Dominican, master of the Sacred Palace, 4to.; a satire against the government of the Jesuits, entitled, *Monarchia Solipsorum*, is also attributed to him, but was more probably written by Julius Clement Scotti, an ex-Jesuit. v. SCOTTI; on its first appearance it was ascribed to Sciopius, but it is agreed now that he did not write it. This book is dedicated to Leo Allatius, and was reprinted at Venice, 1652, with Inchofer's name. Bourgeois in his account of the book on *frequent Communion*, page 89, and the following, enters into a large detail respecting Inchofer, and the *Monarchia Solipsorum*, and as he was at Rome when the work first came out, and was acquainted with Inchofer to whom he ascribes it, his testimony must have great weight. Concerning Inchofer and his works, v. tom. 35 of Pere Niceron, which is curious, and interesting.

INCORRUPTIBLES, v. EUTYCHIUS.

INDIGINE (John de) v. JOHN *de Hagen*.

INDIANS, v. BRAMA.

INGUIMBERTI (Dominic) quitted the Dominican habit, to take that of Citeaux. Clement XII. made him bishop of Theodosia *in partibus*, and afterwards bishop of Carpentras. He died 1757, aged 75, leaving his library which was large to the public. Inguimberti published a life of the abbot de Rancé in Latin, *Rome*, 1718, 4to.; An Italian translation of the *Treatise on Monastic duties*, Rome, 1731, 3 vol. fol. and of Peter Didier's treatise on the pope's infallability; An edition of the works of Bartholomew, *of the Martyrs*, with his life, 2 vol. fol. the life separately 1727, 2 vol. 4to.

INGULPHUS,

INGULPHUS, or INGULFE, a monk of the abbey de St. Vendrille, an Englishman, son of a courtier of king Edward. He was appointed abbot of Croyland in England, travelled to Jerusalem, and at his return wrote a history of the English monasteries, from 626, to 1091, which may be found in Sir Henry Saville's collection of English historians, *London*, 1696, fol. Ingulphus is supposed to have died in 1109; he had been secretary to William *the Conqueror*.

INNOCENT I. (St.) a native of Albany, who succeeded pope Anastasius November 24, 401, zealously defended St. Chrysostom, condemned the Novatians and Pelagians, and governed the church so wisely, that he was commended by St. Jerome, St. Augustine, and all the great men of his time. He died February 14, 417. We have some valuable *Epistles* of his in Coustant's *Epist. Rom. Pont.* fol.

INNOCENT II. a Roman, before called Gregory, and cardinal of St. Angelo, elected pope after Honorius II. February 17, 1130, by part of the cardinals; the rest elected cardinal Peter de Leo next day, and named him Anacletus II. which made a schism in the church. Roger king of Sicily, and David king of Scotland, favoured Anacletus; the other princes declared for Innocent II. This pope finding that his party was weakest at Rome went to France, held several councils there, and returned afterwards to Rome, where he crowned the emperor Lotharius 1133. Anacletus dying in 1138, the Schismatics elected Gregory in his place, who took the name of Victor IV. but soon after abdicated voluntarily, and peace was restored. It was chiefly through the zeal and care of St. Bernard that Innocent II. was acknowledged as legitimate pope by the whole church. He held the second general council of Lateran, 1139, and condemned the errors of Abelard, and Arnauld di Brescia. He died September 24, 1143. His history has been written by D. John de Lannes, and was printed at Paris, 1741, 12mo.

INNOCENT III. a native of Anagni, descended from the counts de Segni, called *Lotharius* before his election, succeeded pope Celestine III. January 8, 1198, at the age of 37, and began immediately to raise forces for the Holy Land. He strongly opposed the Albigenses, settled the dispute between the archbishop of Tours and the bishop of Dole; laid France under an interdiction on account of the divorce between Philip Augustus and Ingeburge; crowned Peter II. king of Arragon; laid an interdiction upon England, declaring the king's subjects absolved from their oath of allegiance, and even deposed him by a bull, 1212. The year following Innocent III. published a general bull for the crusade, and held the fourth general council of Lateran, 1215. He died July 20, 1216, at Perugia. This pope was well acquainted with law, firm and zealous for ecclesiastical discipline, for the salvation of souls, and for union between the Christian princes; but is blamed for the excess of his zeal, and his attempts on the temporal rights of kings. The pontificate of Innocent III. is among the most remarkable ones, for the great events that attended it. It was in his time that the Franciscan, Dominican, and several other religious orders were founded; the pope's temporal authority was established on solid grounds; Romania, Ombria, the marquisate of Ancona, Orbitello, and Viterbo, acknowledge him as sovereign; the Roman senate became the senate of the pope, and he appointed the prefect of Rome, to which office the emperor had till then always nominated. We have the following works by this great pope; excellent *Letters*, of which M. Baluze has given a good edition in 1682, 2 vol. fol. Three books full of piety and unction, *De contemptu Mundi, sive de Miseriâ Humanæ Conditionis*, of which there are several editions, among them one of Paris, 1645, 18mo. His works were printed at *Cologn*, 1575, fol or *Venice*, 1578. He was author of the beautiful prose, *Veni Sancte Spiritus et emitte Cœlitus*. The *Stabat Mater dolorosa*, the *Ave, mundi spes Maria*, and other works, are also ascribed to him. v. ALEXANDER III.

INNOCENT IV. originally called *Sinibaldo di Fiesque*, a Genoese, and cardinal by the title of St. Laurence, elected pope at Agnani, June 24, 1234. He quarrelled with the emperor Frederic II. who was among his friends when only cardinal, went into France

to

to avoid his resentment, and held the first general council of Lyons, 1245, in which he excommunicated him. It is said that Innocent then gave the red hat to the cardinals as a memorial that they should always be ready to shed their blood in defence of the faith. They wore this new hat first at Cluni, where the pope had an interview with St. Louis. Frederic II. dying 1250, Innocent IV. returned to Italy the year following. He attempted to recover the kingdom of Naples, but his forces were defeated by Manfred. He died December 13, 1254, at Naples. There are several editions of this pope's works, whose talents as a lawyer were so well known, that he was called *the Father of the Law*. His book is entitled, *Apparatus super decretales*, fol.

INNOCENT V. called Peter *de Tarantaise*, because he was born in that city, 1245. He entered the Dominican order, took a doctor's degree at Paris, and became afterwards provincial of his order, archbishop of Lyons, cardinal of Ostia, grand penitentiary of the Roman church, and was at length elected pope at Arezzo, January 21, 1276, and died five months after, June 22, the same year. He left Commentaries on the four books of the sentences on St. Paul's Epistles, under the name of Nicholas de Goram, *Cologn*, 1478, fol. several times reprinted, and other works.

INNOCENT VI. before called *Stephen d'Albert*, born at Brissac, a village near Pompadour in tne diocese of Limoges. He was made cardinal, bishop of Ostia, then grand penitentiary of the church, and succeeded pope Clement VI. December 1, 1352. Innocent VI. obliged the possessors of benefices to residence, encouraged men of learning and merit, endeavoured earnestly to end the war between the kings of France and England, and founded in 1356, the Carthusian monastery at Villeneuve near Avignon, where he chose his burying place. He died September 12, 1362, at Avignon. Some of his letters are in *Martenné's Thesaurus*.

INNOCENT VII. whose name was *Cosmodi Melierati*, born at Sulmona, in Abruzzo. He was well skilled in law, held the bishoprics of Ravenna and Bologna, was created cardinal, and elected pope by the cardinals of the obedience of Boniface IX. October 17, 1404, on condition that he should abdicate the pontifical chair, if Peter de Luna, otherwise Benedict XIII. did the same: but he did not keep his word. The Romans rising against him, called in the assistance of Ladislaus king of Naples, which obliged the pope to retire to Viterbo. He was afterwards recalled, and died at Rome, November 6, 1406.

INNOCENT VIII. a noble Genoese of Grecian extraction, whose name was *John Baptist Cibo*, born 1432. He had been carefully educated, was employed in the most important commissions by the popes, and made bishop of Melfi, and afterwards cardinal in 1473, by Sixtus IV. whom he succeeded, August 24, 1484. Innocent appeared very zealous for a reunion of the Christian princes against the Turks, and gave the grand master Peter d'Aubusson, a cardinal's hat, as a reward for his services, and for having delivered Zizim, brother of the Turkish emperor Bajazel up to him. This pope was very particularly attached to his own family, and very far from edifying the church by the purity of his manners. He died July 25, 1492, at Rome, aged 60.

INNOCENT IX. *John Anthony Fachinetti*, born 1519, at Bologna. He was elected pope, October 30, 1591, and died two months after, Dec. 31.

INNOCENT X. a Roman, whose name was *John Baptist Pamfili*. He succeeded pope Urban VIII. September 14, 1644, drove the Barberini family from Rome, to whom he owed his elevation, and suffered Donna Olympia his sister-in-law to usurp too much authority. It was this pope who condemned the five famous propositions of *Jansenius* by a bull of May 31, 1653. He died January 7, 1655, at Rome, aged 81.

INNOCENT XI. *Benedict Odescalchi*, born 1611, at Coma in the Milanese. He was appointed cardinal, bishop of Novara, and succeeded pope Clement X. September 21, 1676. His rigid temper involved him in great troubles with the French court; he seemed to glory in thwarting Louis XIV. with respect to the regale, and the right of immunity enjoyed by the ambassadors at Rome. But the most surprizing part

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of his conduct was his joining the allies against James II. because Louis XIV. protected that prince, on which occasion it was said, that to make peace king James must turn Huguenot, and the pope Catholic. Innocent sent considerable assistance to the emperor and Venetians against the Turks, condemned the errors of Molinos, and the Quietists, in 1687. He died August 12, 1689.

INNOCENT XII. *Antonio Pignatelli*, born March 13, 1615, of a noble family at Naples. He was employed in the most important affairs by the popes, made bishop of Faenza, legate of Bologna, archbishop of Naples, then cardinal in 1681, and elected pope July 12, 1691. This pontiff condemned M. de Fenelon the archbishop of Cambray's book, entitled, *Maxims of the Saints*, March 12, 1699; governed the church with great wisdom and piety, and died loaded with merits, and benedictions, September 27, 1700, aged 86.

INNOCENT XIII. *Michoel Angelo Conti*, born May 15, 1655, at Rome, son of Charles Conti, duke of Poli, of an illustrious and ancient family. He was successively governor of Viterbo, nuncio to the Catholic Swiss cantons, afterwards at the court of Lisbon, cardinal, and bishop of Viterbo, and unanimously elected pope, May 8, 1721. He died March 7, 1724, aged 69. He was the eighth pope of the Conti family.

INO, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and third wife of Athamas. Fancying that Learcus and Melicerta her children were lion's whelps, she killed them, and throwing herself into the sea in despair, was changed by Neptune into a nympth. Melicerta is supposed to have escaped with his life.

INSTITOR (Henry) a celebrated German Dominican, doctor and professor of divinity; appointed with James Spronger by pope Innocent VIII. in 1484, inquisitor general of Mentz, Cologn, Treves, Saltzburg, and Bremem, to inform against sorcerers. These two inquisitors wrote upon that subject the treatise, entitled, *Malleus Maleficorum*, of which there are several editions 8vo. or 4to. Institor died in Italy at the beginning of the 16th century, and left *Tractatus adversus errores circa Eucharistiæ sacramentum*, Lipsiæ, 1495, 4to.; A treatise *de Monarchia*, and other works.

INTERIAN *de Ayala* (John) a learned Spanish monk de la Merci, author of a great number of works in his own language which are esteemed. These are chiefly *Sermons*, but he also left a treatise entitled, *Pictor Christianus eruditus*, Madrid, 1720, fol. showing the errors into which most painters fall, when they chuse religious subjects. He died October 20, 1730, aged 74.

INVEGES (Augustine) a learned Sicilian Jesuit, born at Sciacca, and died 1677, at Palermo, aged 82. He left a History of the city of Palermo, 1649, 1650, and 1651, 3 vol. fol. in Italian, the third volume is scarce. *La Cartigine Siciliana*, 1661, 4to.; *Hist. Paradisi terrestris*, 1651, 4to. and other works which are esteemed.

IO, daughter of Inachus, and Ismena, and beloved by Jupiter, who to conceal his passion for Juno, turned Io into a cow according to the fable; but Juno having begged the cow of Jupiter, set Argus to watch her, who had a hundred eyes. Mercury having killed Argus, Juno in despair sent a gad fly to Io, which so tormented her, that she threw herself into the sea, since called the *Ionian* from her name. According to the fable, she went as far as Egypt, where Jupiter restored her original form and had Epaphus by her. The Egyptians worshipped her under the name of Isis. Jupiter made her immortal, and she married Osiris. She is represented much like Cybele, and is often confounded with that goddess.

JOAB, David's general, son of Zeruiah, sister of that prince. He conquered the Syrians, and the other enemies of David in several engagements, and took the citadel of Zion from the Jebusites, who thought it so impregnable, that they placed the blind and the lame on the walls to guard them. Joab distinguished himself during all the wars which that prince was engaged in, but dishonoured himself by the murder of *Abner* and *Amasa*. He reconciled David to his son Absalom, but afterwards killed that rebellious prince in a battle about 1023, A.C contary to the king's command. After this he joined Adonijah's party, and was put to death by order of Solomon, 1014, A.C.

JOACHIM (St.) husband of St. Anne, and father of the Holy Virgin, according to a pious tradition; but nothing is known of his life, nor is he once mentioned in the scriptures. The only ancient book which speaks of him, is considered by St. Augustine as apocryphal.

JOACHIM II. elector of Brandenburg, succeeded his father Joachim I. 1532, and adopted the Lutheran doctrines in 1539, in order to unite the bishoprics of Brandenburg, Havelburg, and Lebus, to the Marche; but he did not join the league of Smalcald, and preserved his country from the religious wars, which depopulated Germany. He was accused of prodigality, and a weak credulity as to astrology. He died 1571.

JOACHIM, a famous abbot, founder of the order of Flora in the 12th century. He was born in the town of Celico near Cosenza, travelled to the Holy Land, passed a whole season of Lent on Mount Tabor, with uncommon fervor and piety; and at his return to Calabria, took the habit of Citeaux, in the monastery of Corazzo, of which he was prior and abbot. About 1183, Joachim left his abbey by permission of pope Lucius III. and settled at Flora, where he founded a celebrated abbey, and was its first abbot. He had several monastsries dependant upon him, which he governed with great prudence, and gave them constitutions which were approved by pope Celestine III. The abbot Joachim established piety and regularity in his order, and died March 3, 1202, aged 72, leaving several works, *Venice*, 1516, fol. and *Prophecies*, of which some *propositions* were afterwards condemned at the general council of Lateran, 1215, and at the council of Arles, 1260. D. Gervaise senior abbot of la Trappe, has written his life, 1743, 2 vol. 12mo.

JOACHIM (George) surnamed *Rhætius* because he was a native of the Valteline, called in Latin *Rhætia*. He taught mathematics and astronomy, at Wittemburg, and upon hearing of the new hypothesis invented by Copernicus, went to see him, and adopted his system. He died 1576, aged 62. He left *Ephemera* according to the principles of Copernicus, and several other works on natural philosophy, geometry, and astronomy. Joachim published the works of Copernicus, after that astronomer's death.

JOAN pope. v. JOHN VIII. LEO IV.

JOAPHAR, or ABOUGIAFAR, an Arabian, thought according to some to be the same with Avicenna. He was author of the romance of *Haï, son of Jockdhan*, whom he supposes to be produced from the earth merely by the sun's heat, in a desart island. When come to the age of reason, he acquired a knowledge of the deity, and of himself from the observations which he makes on nature, on himself, and on every thing which surrounds him; learns to distinguish between good and evil, and discovers that one is to be pursued, and the other avoided: nor does he make less progress in the abstruse sciences, such as geometry, astronomy, natural philosophy, and every thing in general that a person could acquire; so that when some men and women land there after a course of singular adventures, Haï though surprized, is very able to conduct himself, and to express and govern his passions among them. Edward Pocock the younger, has translated this romance into Latin, and printed it with the Arabic text, *Oxford*, 1671, 4to. under the title of *Philosophus Autodidactus*, or *the Philosopher without study*.

JOASH, or JEHOASH, king of Judah, son of Ahaziah. Athaliah, Ahaziah's mother having seized the throne, slew all the princes of the blood royal, except Joash an infant who was saved by Jehosheba, sister of Ahaziah, and wife of Jehoiada the high priest. This pontiff set the young prince on the throne, 878, A.C. when but seven years old, and put Athaliah to death. Joash governed wisely so long as he followed the advice of Jehoiada, but after the death of that priest he suffered himself to be seduced by the flattery of his courtiers, worshiped idols, and drew down the wrath of heaven on himself and his kingdom. He was even so ungrateful as to put to death Zachariah Jehoiada's son, but his crimes did not remain unpunished; he was defeated, ignominiously treated by the Syrians, and murdered in his bed by his own subjects, 839, A C.

JOASH, king of Israel, succeeded his father Jehoahaz, and gained three victories over the Syrians, as Elisha the prophet had foretold. He also defeated Amaziah king of Judah, and died in Samaria 826, A.C. His son Jeroboam II. succeeded him.

JOB, a famous patriarch, proposed as an example of patience in the canonical epistle of St. James, born in the land of Uz, between Idumea and Arabia, about 1700, A.C. supposed to be the same with Jobab, great grandson of Esau, mentioned in Genesis, Chap. 36. Job was perfect, upright, and feared God, he brought up his children virtuously, and frequently offered sacrifices for the secret faults they might have committed. It pleased God to try this Holy man, by permitting all his property to be taken away from him, and his children crushed under the ruins of a house while they were sitting at table: upon hearing these sad tidings Job fell upon the earth uttering those excellent words which have since sunk deep in the heart of every good man, *the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.* The holy patriarch was afterwards smitten with dreadful ulcers all over his body, and was reduced to sit among the ashes, and with a potsherd to scrape away the corruption and worms, which came from his sores. His wife thinking then that all piety was useless, endeavoured to make him blaspheme, and despair: but Job to silence her, only said, *Thou speakest as one of the foolish women speaketh; what! shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?* Three of his friends who went to see him, instead of consoling, insulted him, and attempted to prove that he must have committed some great crimes, to be so severely treated. But God himself at last undertook the defence of his servant, and restored Job to health; gave him children, and more wealth and larger possessions than he had before. Job died about 1500 A.C. aged 211. We have a canonical book in Hebrew, called by his name, which is a master piece; the style is sublime and poetical, the expressions bold and noble; the images lively, beautiful, grand, and forcible. Some authors have asserted, that the book of Job was written by Moses, or some other more recent historian, but it is certainly much older; for men worshipped the sun, moon, and stars, before they worshipped images, from whence it follows, that celestial idolatry was prior to terrestrial; now in the book of Job, none but celestial idolatry is mentioned, whereas the books of Moses speak of terrestrial idolatry: therefore the book of Job is more ancient than the books of Moses. Besides, had this book been written by Moses, or other later author, why, in such parts of it as treat of the wonders and miracles done by God, is no mention made of the plagues of Egypt, the passage through the Red Sea, and all the miracles, wrought in the time of Moses? All the canonical books written since that great lawgiver's time, are continually recurring to those astonishing acts of divine power, whence it appears, that the author of the book of Job, had no knowledge of them, since he never mentions them, though he had so many opportunities, and it therefore follows, that he wrote before Moses. We may farther add, that Job's friends speak of their ancestors as having so well governed Arabia, that no stranger had been able to penetrate into it, or conquer it, which is another proof of the antiquity of the book; and many more might be brought, which seem to demonstrate clearly, that the book of Job is prior to Moses; but they would require a more minute detail, than the plan of this dictionary admits. The learned are much divided, whether Job's disease was the leprosy, or not: and have engaged in a number of questions, more curious than useful concerning this book.

JOBERT (Lewis) a pious and learned Jesuit of Paris, who taught ethics in his order, and distinguished himself by his preaching. He died October 30, 1719, at Paris, aged 72. He left some devotional works, and a treatise, entitled, *La Science des Medailles*, which is esteemed. The best edition is *Paris*, 1739, 2 vol. 12mo. published by M. de la Bastie, who died in 1742.

JOCASTA, daughter of Creon, king

of Thebes, and wife of Laius. v. ŒDIPUS.

JOCONDE, or JUCONDE (John) a famous Dominican of Verona, who acquired great reputation in the 16th century, by his knowledge of the arts and sciences, antiquities, and architecture. He taught the latter to Budé, built the bridge of Notre Dame at Paris, and the little bridge, a bridge over the Adige at Verona, and continued St. Peter's at Rome, after Bramante. He died about 1530, in a very advanced age, leaving editions of *Cæsar*, *Vitruvius*, *Frontinus*, and other works. It was by means of Joconde, that the greatest part of *Pliny's Epistles* were found in a library at Paris; they were printed by Aldus Manutius. He quitted the habit of his order before the year 1500, and lived as a secular priest.

JODELET, v. JOFFRIN.

JODELLE (Stephen) a celebrated French poet, born of a noble family at Paris, seigneur de Lymodin. He was esteemed by Henry II. and Charles IX. but so entirely devoted to poetry and luxury, that he reaped no advantage from their patronage, but lived in poverty. He was one of the earliest tragic poets of France, but abused the uncommon facility he had in writing verses; so that though his French poems were much admired when their author was living, it now requires great patience to read them. The same cannot however be said of his Latin poetry, which is written in a more pure and easy style, and in a better taste. Jodelle was well acquainted with Greek, and Latin, had a genius for the arts, and is said to have understood architecture, painting, and sculpture; he was one of the poets in the *Pleyades* fancied by Ronsard, and is considered as the inventor of the *Vers rapportés*. This author died very poor, July 1573, aged 41. The collection of his poems was published at Paris, 1574, 4to. and at Lyons, 1597, 12mo. It contains two tragedies, *Cleopatra*, and *Dido*, *Eugene*, a comedy, *Sonnets*, *Songs*, *Odes*, *Elegies*, &c. Cardinal du Perron valued this poet's talents so little, that he used to say Jodelle's verses were but *pois pilés*. Theodore Agrippa says of him,

Jodelle est mort de pauvrete,
La pauvrete a eu puissance,
Sur la richesse de la France.
O Dieu quel trait de cruaute!
Le Ciel avoit mis en Jodelle
Un esprit tout autre qu'humain;
La France lui nia le paen,
Tant elle fut mere cruelle.

JOEL, son of Pethuel, and second of the 12 Minor Prophets. He foretold the Babylonian captivity, the descent of the Holy Ghost on the apostles, and the last judgment, about 789 A. C. His prophecy is written in Hebrew, and contains but three chapters. The style is strong, expressive, and figurative.

JOFFRIN (Julian) an actor of the company du Marais, who went to the hôtel de Bourgogne in 1634, and died 1660. He played the parts of *Jodelet*, which Scarron has so much improved.

JOHN *the Baptist* (St.) son of Zachariah and Elizabeth, and forerunner of the Son of God. His birth was announced by the angel Gabriel, and confirmed by a great miracle; for Zachariah, who had been struck dumb for his incredulity, recovered his speech after his son was born. St. John retired to the desert from his infancy, where he fed only on locusts and wild honey; his raiment was made of camel's hair, and his way of living extremely austere. He left the desert in the year 29, from our Saviour's birth, to preach the baptism of repentance, and the coming of the Messiah, in the country about Jordan, where he taught and baptized those who came to him, and was from thence surnamed *the Baptist*. The year following, Jesus went to receive baptism from him. John at first declined it, saying, that he himself needed to be baptized by Jesus; but afterwards complied, and baptized him in Jordan. Some time after this, St. John, having reproved *Herod Antipas*, who lived in an unlawful intimacy with Herodias, his brother Philip's wife, was sent to prison. Salome, daughter of Herodias and Philip, dancing before Herod at a feast, pleased that prince so much, that he promised to grant whatever she should ask, to the half of his kingdom. Upon which Herodias, who thought

thought of nothing but being revenged of John the Baptist, bid her ask for the head of this holy man. Salome obtained her request; St. John was beheaded in the prison, and his head carried to Salome, and afterwards to Herodias, who, according to St. Jerome, pricked the tongue with her bodkin, to revenge herself, even after his death, for the freedom of his words.

JOHN *the Apostle* (St.) surnamed *the Divine* by the Greeks, brother of St. James *the Great*, and son of Zebedee and Salome. He left his fishing and his nets to follow Christ, whose beloved disciple he was, and witnessed our Saviour's actions and miracles, particularly his transfiguration on Mount Tabor. At the last supper, he lay on his bosom, and had the favour of attending him to the mount of Olives. St. John was the only apostle who followed his master to the cross, who when dying, committed the Holy Virgin to his care; and he was also the first who knew him again after his resurrection. He assisted at the council of Jerusalem, preached the faith in Asia, and was the first bishop of Ephesus, where he lived with the Holy Virgin. It is supposed that he also preached the gospel to the Parthians, and that his first epistle was addressed to them. The emperor Domitian ordered St. John to be cast into boiling oil at Rome, in the year 95, but he was taken out more healthy and vigorous than he went in. After this he was banished to the isle of Patmos, where he wrote his *Revelations*; and returning to Ephesus after Domitian's death, wrote his gospel about the year 96, to refute the errors of Cerinthus, and Ebion, who held Jesus Christ to be a mere man. Towards the close of life, growing too weak to make long discourses to the Christians, he was carried to church, where he repeated these words, *Little children love one another*; and when his disciples represented to him, that he said always the same thing, he replied, *It is our Lord's command, and if we fulfil it, that is sufficient.* We are also to place in the latter years of his life, the miraculous conversion of a young man, whom he educated, and who had afterwards headed a band of robbers. St. John died unmarried at Ephesus, in Trajan's reign, about the year 101, aged 94. He left besides his *Gospel*, three canonical *Epistles*, and the *Apocalypse*.

JOHN (St.) surnamed *Mark*, a disciple of the apostle's, cousin of St. Barnabas, and son of Mary, who lived in a house to which St. Peter retired, after being delivered from prison by an angel. He attended St. Paul, and St. Barnabas, in the course of their preaching, as far as Perga in Pamphylia, where he left them, and returned to Jerusalem. Six years after this, St. Barnabas would have taken him with them again, but St. Paul opposed it, in consequence of which, these two apostles separated. St. Mark afterwards attending St. Barnabas, as far as the isle of Cyprus, again joined St. Paul at Rome, and did him great service there during his confinement. Nothing more is known of his life. He must not be confounded with St. Mark the Evangelist.

JOHN (St.) a celebrated martyr of Nicomedia, who was roasted on a gridiron, for his adherence to the Christian faith, during Dioclesian's persecution, February 24, 303.

JOHN (St.) *Calybites*, of an illustrious family at Constantinople; his father's name was *Eutropus*, and his mother's *Theodora*. They began early to instruct him in the sciences, and observing that he was of a very virtuous disposition, gave him the gospels elegantly written, and magnificently bound, that the beanty of the book might be an additional inducement to the child to read in it. St. John Calybites left his father's house privately, when twelve years old, and entered as a monk in a monastery of the *Acemetes*, carrying his book with him; but, six years after, the desire of seeing his parents, made him return to Constantinople. Meeting a poor man on the road, very ill cloathed, he gave him his apparel, and put on the rags the other had worn. In this situation he went and laid himself down before his father's door; and having obtained leave of the servants, to make himself a little hut in the gate way for his lodging, lived in that manner entirely unknown, and exposed to the scorn and contempt of every one. His father and mother however, moved by the

patience with which he bore his poverty, sent him necessaries every day: at length St. John being at the point of death, discovered himself to his parents, by presenting his book to them, saying, *I am the son you have lost so long:* he expressed his gratitude to them at the same time, and expired a moment after. The surname of *Calybites* was given him because he lived so long unknown, in a hut which he had made in his own house.

JOHN CHRYSOSTOM (St.) a famous doctor of the church, the most eloquent of all the holy fathers, born about 347, at Antioch, of a noble family. He studied rhetoric under Libanius, and philosophy under Andragathus, and from his talents might have risen to the first dignities of the empire, but renounced them all, that he might be wholly occupied in the care of his salvation. This made him wish to retire into solitude, but he was persuaded from it by the tears and entreaties of his mother, whose name was *Anthusa*, though his compliance in that respect did not prevent him from leading a recluse life in his own house. He kept himself shut up in his chamber, neither making visits, nor having any connection with the world; devoting all his time to prayer, fasting, the study of the scripture, and other religious exercises, and six or seven years after, retired to the mountains near Antioch, and put himself under the authority of a hermit named *Carterius*, with whom he continued four years. Going from thence, he lived two years alone in a cave, almost without sleep, never going to bed night nor day; wholly employed in studying and meditating on the holy scriptures, great part of which he learnt by heart. These extreme austerities impaired his health for the rest of his life, and obliged him to return to Antioch. *Meletius* knowing his merit ordained him deacon, and *Flavianus*, who succeeded Meletius, raised him to the priesthood five years after, 385, entrusting him with the office of preacher, which till then had been appropriated solely to bishops; and the holy doctor acquitted himself with such great reputation and success, that he was surnamed Chrysostom, i. e. *Golden mouth.* Nectarius, patriarch of Constantinople, dying February 26, 397, St. Chrysostom, now become famous throughout the empire, was elected in his place, by the unanimous consent of the clergy and people, and the emperor Arcadius having confirmed the election, caused him to quit Antioch privately, where the people wanted to detain him. No sooner was St. Chrysostom consecrated at Constantinople, February 26, 398, than he devoted himself to the fulfilling of all the duties of a good pastor. He obtained a law from Arcadius, against the Eunomians and Montanists, reformed abuses among the clergy, and retrenched a considerable part of the expences introduced by his predecessors, that he might be able to support the poor, and build hospitals. He also preached zealously against the pride, luxury, and avarice of the great; and this freedom, raised him enemies in *Eutropus*, the emperor's favorite, *Gainas*, who wanted a church for the Arians, *Theophilus*, of Alexandria, the empress *Eudoxia*, and part of the clergy. A synod being held against him at *Chesne*, in the suburbs of Chalcedon, he was deposed in 403, and banished to Bithynia, without the people's knowledge, who kept guard about the church night and day, that their pastor might not be taken from them. The day after his banishment, there was a dreadful earthquake with terrible hail at Constantinople, which every one considered as a divine judgement, and the empress herself felt so alarmed at it, that she conjured the emperor to recall this holy bishop, which was done. No sooner was his approach known, than all the people ran in crouds to meet him, holding lighted tapers, and conducted him as in triumph to the church of the apostles. St. Chrysostom discharged his ministerial office unmolested, during eight months, and was dearer than ever to the people; but a circumstance happened which renewed the persecution against him, and involved the church in fresh troubles. A silver statue of the empress being set up in a place near the great church of *Santa Sophia*, and the dances, and buffooneries acted on this occasion, causing so much noise as to interrupt divine service, St. Chrysostom could not bear such insults, but exclaimed against them in the pulpit with his usual freedom;

dom; on which Eudoxia being violently enraged, again banished the holy doctor. He was confined in Cucusus, a town in Armenia, and afterwards transported to Arabissa; being conducted from thence to Pythyontum, he was compelled to suffer so many hardships, and so much fatigue in this journey, in hopes of killing him by the way, that their plan succeeded. He found himself extremely ill on his arrival at Comana, and spent the night in the buildings belonging to the church of St. Basiliscus the martyr, who appeared to him in a dream, saying, *Courage, brother John, we shall be all together to-morrow.* Next morning they forced him against his will to proceed, but he was so ill they found it necessary to carry him back to Comana. St. Chrysostom being arrived again at the church of St. Basiliscus, put on a white garment, distributed the little property he had left among his attendants, and having received the sacrament, said, *God be praised for all*; then making the sign of the cross he expired, saying *Amen*, September 14, 407, aged 60. The pope and western Christians were so afflicted at his death, that they refused to have any communion with the eastern bishops, till they should restore the name of St. Chrysostom in the *Dyptics*. The best editions of his works are by *Henry Saville*, 1613, 8 tom. fol. all Greek, and by Commelin and Fronton-du Duc, Greek and Latin, 10 vol. fol. Pere Montfaucon also published an edition, Greek and Latin, with notes, 1718, to 1734, 13 vol. fol. St. Chrysostom's works are excellent, they consist of various *Homilies*, and *Commentaries* on scripture, *Panegyrics*; six books on the priesthood; several letters, and *Controversial* tracts; all written with an ease and clearness of style, a degree of eloquence, and beauty of expression, not to be found in any other ecclesiastical writer. He brings the most convincing proofs of the divinity of our religion, against the unbelievers, and makes virtue and the gospel precepts amiable, and respectable, even to the impious and profligate. His life has been written by M. Hermant, a doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, 4to. M. Fontaine has translated his homilies on *Genesis*, 2 vol. 8vo.; on *St. Matthew*, 3 vol. 4to. or 8vo.; on *St. Paul*, 7 vol. 8vo.; Bonrecueil, his *Letters*, 2 vol. 8vo.; Maucroix, his *Homilies* to the people of Antioch, 8vo.; Bellegarde, his select *Sermons*, 2 vol. 8vo.; *The Acts of the Apostles*, 1 vol.; and the *Opuscula*, 1 vol. 8vo.; in all 19 vol. 8vo.

JOHN CLIMACHUS (St.) surnamed also the *Scholastic*, and the *Seinaïte*, born about 523, in Palestine. He withdrew into solitude at sixteen, and was elected against his will forty years after, abbot of mount Sinai. This monastery he governed with uncommon wisdom and piety during four years, and then returned to his cell, notwithstanding the tears and entreaties of his monks, and there died, March 30, 605, aged 80. There is a celebrated book written by him, entitled, *Climax*, or the *Holy Ladder*, consisting of thirty steps, in honour of the thirty years of our Saviour's private life. The second part of it is entitled, *The Letter to the Pastor*, and from this work he had the name of *Climachus*. It was written at the request of John, abbot of Raïte, for the improvement of the Solitaries, and has passed through several editions in Greek and Latin, *Paris*, 1633, fol. and in the Library of the Fathers. M. Arnauld d'Andilly has published an excellent French translation, with the Saint's life, 12mo.

JOHN *the Almoner* (St.) a celebrated patriarch of Alexandria, born at Amathontus, in the isle of Cyprus, who was raised to the patriarchate of Alexandria, in 610, contrary to his inclination, after the death of his wife and children. This holy man's charity and liberality to the poor, gained him the name of *Almoner*; he gave audience to every body, and never refused any one who asked an alms. Though the revenues of his church were immense, he lived very poorly, and lay on a small bed, with a mean woolen coverlet, which a wealthy man of Alexandria having found out, sent him one, for which he had given a great price, begging him to use it for his sake. The Saint accordingly did so the night following, but could get no rest, reproaching himself for lying at his ease, while many poor people were dying with cold and hunger. He therefore sold the coverlet next day, which the rich

rich man bought again, and sent it him; the patriarch sold it it a second, and a third time, saying pleasantly, *We shall see which of us will be tired first.* Having waited one morning till eleven, in his audience chamber, and nobody coming to him, he went away in tears, and being asked the reason by his friend Sophronius, replied, *it is because I have nothing to offer to Jesus Christ for my sins to day.* Numberless more amiable proofs of his charity are related, particularly during the famine in Egypt 615, and the plague which followed it. Egypt being threatened with an invasion by the Persians, St. John the Almoner retired to Cyprus, and died at his native place, Amathontus, November 11, 616, aged 57. He gave name to the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

JOHN *of Bergamo* (St.) one of the most holy and learned bishops, raised to the see of Bergamo, about 656. He zealously opposed the Arians, and brought back many to the Catholic faith, but the heads of that sect had him murdered, July 11, 683.

JOHN DAMASCENUS (St.) or, of Damascus, a learned priest and monk of the 8th century, surnamed *Mansur*, born at Damascus about 676. His father, who was rich, and held several considerable offices, had him instructed in the sciences by an Italian monk, named *Cosmo*, and he was afterwards raised to the highest posts, and became chief counsellor to the prince of the Saracens. All these dignities, however, St. John Damascenus resigned, and entered himself a monk in the monastery of St. Sabas near Jerusalem, where he led a pious and exemplary life, wrote forcibly in favour of the *Holy Images* against the emperors *Leo Isaurius* and *Constantine Copronymus*, and became famous in the church by his piety and writings. It is said, that the caliph Hiocham, having ordered his right hand to be cut off, on account of a forged letter by the emperor Leo, the hand was restored to him the night following by a miracle, as he slept; which miracle was universally known. He died about 760, aged 84. He left an excellent treatise *on the Orthodox Faith*, and several other works published in Greek and Latin, by Pere le Quien, 1712, 2 vol. fol. A book entitled, *Liber Barlaam et Josaphat Indiæ regis*, is ascribed to St. John Damascenus, but without any foundation; it has no date of time or place, but was printed about 1470, and is scarce. There are several French translations of it, old, and little valued.

JOHN *de Mattera* (St.) born about 1050, of illustrious parents at Matera in Puglia. He converted great numbers by his preaching and miracles; formed a strict friendship with St. William, founder of the order of Mont-Vierge, and instituted a private order on Mount Gargano about 1118, which has been called the order *di Pulsano*, but does not now exist. He died June 20, 1139, aged 69.

JOHN *de Matha* (St.) first patriarch and founder of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the ransom of captives, born June 24, 1160, in a town called Faucon, in the valley of Barcelonite in Provence. He studied with great credit at Paris, where he took a doctor's degree; and Heaven having afterwards inspired him to establish the order of the Trinity, he joined himself to the holy hermit *Felix de Valois*, with whom he went to Innocent III. at Rome. This pope invested them solemnly, February 2, 1199, with a white habit, to which was fixed a red and blue cross; and authorised them to receive disciples, and to form an order for the ransom of slaves. Gaucher de Chatillon gave them *Corfroy*, near the sea, for the principal seat of their order. St. John de Matha went afterwards to Barbary, from whence he brought back 120 captives; and died piously, at Rome, December 22, 1214, aged 54 Those of his order are also called *Mathurins*, from the church of that name which was given them by the chapter of Notre Dame at Paris.

JOHN *of Meda* (St.) so called from the place of his birth, five leagues from Coma, in Italy. He descended from an illustrious family, and, having chosen the ecclesiastical profession, was made superior of the order of *Umiliati* which at that time was composed only of laymen; but he adopted the rule of St. Benedict, and introduced regular canons, making all those take orders whom he judged capable of so doing. St. John of Meda edified the church by his preaching, his charity, and miracles.

racles. He died September 26, 1159, and was canonized by pope Alexander III. the same year. The order of *Umiliati* does not now exist.

JOHN COLOMBINI (St.) founder of the *Jesuati*, descended from one of the most illustrious and noble families of Sienna. He married Blaise Bandinelli, a very virtuous lady, and was appointed standard-bearer of his republic. Colombini made himself odious, at first, by his avarice and ill conduct; but having read, almost against his will, the life of *St. Mary the Egyptian*, he became the most tender and generous man living to the poor. He associated with Francis-Dimino-Vincenti, a Siennese gentleman, and founded, with him, the order of *Apostolical Clerks*, called afterwards the *Jesuati of St. Jerome*, because Colombini ordered that they should have the name of Jesus always in their mouths, and a particular devotion to St. Jerome. His order was approved by Urban V. in 1367, and he died the same year at Sienna, July 31. Pope Clement IX. suppressed this congregation in 1668, for the benefit of the Venetians, who employed the riches of the *Jesuati* to carry on the war against the Turks.

JOHN *de Santa Cruza* (St.) a famous reformer of the Carmelites, born 1542, of a noble family at Ontiveros, a town in old Castile. Having taken the monastic habit in the convent of Medina-del-Campo, he formed a strict friendship with St. Theresa, and assisted in reforming the Carmelite order, the ancient members of which brought him into difficulties, and confined him in a dungeon at Toledo, from whence he was not released till nine months after, by the interest of Theresa. He established several convents of *Reformed Carmelites*, called also, *Barefooted Carmelites*, and died piously at Nubeda, December 14, 1591, aged 49, leaving, *The Ascent to Mount Carmel*; *The Soul's Dark Night*; *The Lively Flame of Love*; *The Song of Divine Love*; and other devotional works, in Spanish, the expressions of which must not be taken too literally. Pere Maillard published an edition of them, *Paris*, 1694, 4to.

JOHN *de Deo* (St.) founder of the Order of Charity, born March 8, 1495, at Monte-Major-el-novo, a small city in Portugal, son of Andrew Civad, a poor and obscure man. An unknown priest took him into Spain, without acquainting his parents, and left him at Oropesa, a city in Castile. Part of his youth was spent in keeping a rich man's flocks, and he then went into the army, after which he returned to Spain, and got his living by selling images and little books. At length, being at Grenada, he was so much moved by a sermon which the famous John d'Avila preached, that he quitted the world, to devote himself entirely to God in the care of the sick. With this pious design he retired to the hospital at Grenada, there founded the Order of Charity, and died there, March 8, 1550, aged 55. Pius V. approved his Order 1572, and gave them St. Augustine's Rule, with some particular regulations for the attendance on the sick. The religious of this Order are called, by the Italians, *Fate ben Fratelli*, because their founder, St. John, was continually saying, *Do good, my brethren.* M. Girard de Villethierri has written his *Life*, 12mo.

JOHN *the Dwarf* (St.) an abbot, and solitary, so called from his low stature, famous in the History of the Solitaries and Fathers of the Desert. He retired to Scetea with an elder brother, and there spent his life in labour, fasting, prayer, and pious exercises. Being asked what a monk was, he replied, *A laborious man.* Another brother asking him what was the use of watching and fasting, he said, *To humble and mortify the soul, that God, beholding it cast down and afflicted, may compassionate and help it.* St. John the Dwarf used also to say, The safety of a monk consists in keeping in his cell, watching over himself, and having God always in his thoughts.

JOHN *the Silent*, so called from his love of silence and retirement. He was born, in 454, of an illustrious family at Nicopolis, a city of Armenia; and, when he came in possession of his fortune, built a monastery, to which he retired with ten other persons. The archbishop of Sebastia appointed him bishop of Coloni; but that dignity made no change in his way of life; he still continued to live as a monk; and, quitting his bishopric privately, nine years after, retired to the monastery of St. Sabas, of which he became steward,

ard, and died in a very advanced age, about 558.

JOHN CAPISTRAN (St.) v. CAPISTRAN.

JOHN, surnamed *Gaddes*, son of Mattathias, and brother of the Maccabees, treacherously slain by the children of Jambri, as he was conducting his brother's baggage to the Nabathites, their allies.

JOHN I. a native of Tuscany, succeeded pope Hormisdas, August 13, 523. He went to Constantinople, by order of Theodoric, king of Italy, to the emperor Justin, who had published very severe edicts against the Arians; and on his return, Theodoric, to revenge the Arians, put him in prison at Ravenna, where he died through want, May 27, 526.

JOHN II. a Roman, surnamed *Mercurius*, elected pope, January 23, 533. He wrote a letter to the emperor Justinian respecting the *Acemetes*, and approved that famous proposition of the Scythian monks, *unus è Trinitate passus est carne*, which made so much noise in the time of Hormisdas. He died May 27, 535.

JOHN III. a Roman, who succeeded pope Pelagius I. August 1, 560, and was very zealous for the decoration of churches. He died July 13, 573.

JOHN IV. a native of Salona in Dalmatia, elected pope December 24, 640. He condemned the Monothelite heresy, and the *Ecthesis* of Heraclius. He died October 11, 642. His *Apology* for pope Honorius is in the Library of the Fathers, and two of his *Letters* in P. Labbe's *Councils*.

JOHN V. originally of Antioch in Syria, elected pope July 22, 685. He was a learned, zealous, and prudent pontiff, and had been legate from pope Agatho at the sixth general council. He died August 1, 686.

JOHN VI. a Greek, who succeeded pope Sergius, October 3, 701, and restored St. Wilfrid to his see. He died January 11, 705.

JOHN VII. a Greek, elected pope March 1, 705. The emperor Justinian sent him the volumes of the Council of Trulla, which Sergius, and John VI. had refused to approve, conjuring him to confirm and reject what he thought proper; and pope John, through the weakness of human nature, says M. Fleury, fearing to displease the emperor, returned the volumes without changing any thing. He died October 17, 707.

JOHN VIII. a Roman, elected pope December 14, 872. He crowned the emperor, Charles *the Bald*, December 25, 875, and made Ansegise, archbishop of Sens, primate of Gaul and Germany, the year following. This pope called in the assistance of Charles *the Bald* against the Saracens; and, going into France in 878, crowned Louis *the Stammerer* king of France. On his return to Italy, he received Photius to the communion of the church, and restored him to the see of Constantinople, at the solicitation of the emperor Basilius; which compliance, says Baronius, made the vulgar fancy that John VIII. was a woman, and gave rise to the fabulous tale of pope Joan. This pontiff was much engaged in the temporal affairs of Italy and France, and made a breach in the ancient discipline, by commuting penances for pilgrimages. He died December 15, 882, leaving 320 *Letters*.

JOHN IX. a native of Tivoli, deacon and monk of the Benedictine order, succeeded pope Theodore II. March 12, 898, and died March 26, 900.

JOHN X. a Roman, bishop of Ravenna, elected pope through the interest of his mistress, Theodora, sister of Marozia. He defeated the Saracens in 916, and was strangled in prison, July 2, 928, by order of the infamous Marozia, who was the wife of Guy, duke of Tuscany.

JOHN XI. son of pope Sergius III. and Marozia, if we may credit Luitprand, and placed very young in the pontifical chair, after the death of Stephen VII. March 931. Marozia having married Hugh, king of Lombardy, after Guy's death, her son Alberic put her in prison, with the pope John; after which step he ruled the church as he pleased. John died in prison 936.

JOHN XII. a Roman, son of Alberic, a patrician of Rome, to which dignity he was also raised, though an ecclesiastic, and seized the holy see on the death of Agapetus, when but eighteen. He was ordained August 20, 956, and took the title of John XII. though his name was Octavian, being the

the first pope who changed his name. He called the emperor Otho to his assistance against Berenger, king of Italy, crowned him at Rome, and promised inviolable fidelity to him; but rebelled some time after, which obliged Otho to return to Rome, from whence John fled, and was deposed in a council held before the emperor, 963. The pope was accused of having appeared in a military dress, having drank to the devil's health, and given his mistresses the cross and chalices of St. Peter's church, with the government of several cities. Leo VIII. was put in his place; but, the emperor being gone, John XII. returned to Rome 964, caused the acts of the council held against him to be burnt in a synod, and deprived the principal movers of his deposition of their tongues, noses, and fingers. He was assassinated the same year by a person whose wife he had seduced, after having scandalized the church by his crimes.

JOHN XIII. a Roman, made pope after the death of Benedict V. October 1, 965, by the emperor's authority; which circumstance making him odious to the nobility, they drove him from Rome. He returned, however, the year following, and crowned the emperor Otho, the Younger, on Christmas day 967. He died September 6, 972. Baronius attributes the ceremony of baptizing bells to this pope; but Dom. Martenne places its origin 200 years farther back.

JOHN XIV. succeeded pope Benedict VII. October 19, 984, and laid aside the name of Peter, which was his original one, out of reverence to the prince of the apostles; none of whose successors have borne his name. He was imprisoned by Boniface VII. surnamed Franco, at the castle of St. Angelo, and died either from want, or poison, June 985.

JOHN XV. son of Robert, elected pope on the death of John XIV.; but, either because he died before his consecration, or for other reasons, he is only reckoned among the popes to make up the number.

JOHN XVI. a Roman, placed in the holy see after the death of the anti-pope Boniface VII. and that of John, son of Robert, 985. He canonized St. Uldaric, bishop of Augsburg, Feb. 3, 993, which is the earliest instance we have of a solemn canonization. John XVI. settled the disputes which had arisen between Ethelred, king of England, and Richard, duke of Normandy, and omitted nothing that tended to maintain or restore peace among the Christian princes. He died of a violent fever, April 30, 996.

JOHN XVII. before called *Philagathus*, elected pope by the intrigues of Crescentius, in opposition to Gregory V.; but the emperor Otho III. having taken Crescentius in his fort, ordered this anti-pope's hands and ears to be cut off, and his eyes pulled out, in 998.

JOHN XVII. (or XVIII.) a Roman, of an illustrious family, elected pope on the death of Sylvester II. June 6, 1003, and died the same year, October 31.

JOHN XVIII. (or XIX. according to his own diplomas) a Roman, who succeeded pope John XVII. March 19, 1004, and died July 18, 1009.

JOHN XIX. (or XX.) son of Gregory, earl of Tuscanella, and brother of pope Benedict VIII. whom he succeeded July 19, 1024. He crowned the emperor Conrad II. and died November 6, 1033.

JOHN XXI. a Portuguese, cardinal and bishop of Tusculum, succeeded pope Adrian V. September 13, 1276. He should be called John XX. as the last pope of this name was John XIX.; but, some having reckoned John, son of Robert, as pope, and also allowed that title to the anti-pope, *Philagathus*, this is called John XXI. He sent legates to Michael Paleologus, exhorting him to observe the resolutions of the council held under Gregory X. at Lyons, and revoked that pope's constitution respecting the election of the sovereign pontiff. John XXI. died at Viterbo, May 16, 1277, being crushed by the fall of a building he was erecting there. He had been a physician, and left several philosophical and medical works.

JOHN XXII. a native of Cahors, originally called *James d'Euse*, a man of great wit and genius, and well skilled in the civil and canon law, which he studied in France and Italy. He was appointed chancellor to Robert, son of Charles II. king of Naples,

earl of Provence, and was afterwards bishop of Frejus, then archbishop of Avignon, cardinal bishop of Porto, and at length pope on the death of Clement V. August 7, 1316. John Villani is mistaken when he says, that James d'Euse was of mean extraction, and that, being entrusted with the election of a pope, by compromise he elected himself at Lyons, crying out, *Ego sum Papa.* John XXII. raised Toulouse to an archbishopric, assigning to it, as suffragans, four new bishoprics, which he founded, viz. Montauban, St. Papoul, Rieux, and Lombez. He also founded bishoprics at Alet, St. Pons, Castres, Condom, Sarlat, St. Flour, Luçon, Maillezais (since transferred to Rochelle) Tulle, Lavaur, and Mirepoix; and made Saragossa a metropolitan see. He published what are called the *Clementine Constitutions*, formed by his predecessor Clement V. and drew up the other Constitutions called *Extravagantes*. Louis of Bavaria being made emperor, John XXII. opposed him, and favoured his rival; which step made much noise, and was attended with very unhappy consequences. This prince elected the anti-pope, Peter di Corbieri, a Franciscan, in 1329, who took the name of Nicholas V. being suppported by Michael de Cesenna, the general of his order; but was carried to Avignon the year following, where he asked the pope's pardon with a rope about his neck, and died two or three months after. It was during the reign of John XXII. that the famous question arose among the Franciscans, which is called, *The Bread of the Cordeliers*; the subject of this was, whether they had any property in what was given them, at the time that they made use of it? For example, Whether the bread was theirs when they eat it, or, whether it belonged rather to the pope or the Roman church. This frivolous question gave the pontiff much trouble, as did those which arose about the colour, form, and materials of their dress; whether it should be white, grey, or black; whether their cowl should be pointed or round; whether their gowns should be wide, short, or long; of serge, cloth, &c. The dispute about these trivial points was carried to so great a length between the friars minor, that some of them were burnt; as if the whole state of religion and christianity had been at stake. The question concerning the *Beatific Vision*, to which two sermons preached formerly by this pontiff gave rise, made also a great noise in France. The pope employed his nuncio Gerard, then general of the Franciscans, and another doctor, to get his opinion adopted by the university of Paris, but without success. King Philip of Valois appointed 30 doctors to examine this opinion, who all condemned it; and Philip wrote to the pope, that *it should be burnt if he did not retract it.* The pontiff retracted just before his death, declaring, in presence of the cardinals, and other witnesses, *That souls separated from the body, and purified, are in paradise with Jesus Christ, and in company with the angels, and behold the Divine Essence clearly, and face to face, as far as the state of a separate soul admits.* He adds to this confession, *That if he has preached, said, or written, any thing to the contrary, he revokes it expressly, and submits to the decision of the Church, and of his successors, all that he has preached, written, or said, on any subject whatever.* He died at Avignon, December 5, 1334, aged above 90, having filled the holy see eighteen years, four months, and two days. His temperance, and love of study, were tarnished by his avarice, which he gratified by claiming to himself the disposal of benefices, by reservations, and taxes for dispensations, and sins, which were settled in his time. The *Taxes of the Roman Chancery* are ascribed to him; the best edition is, 1564, 8vo. reprinted in 1744, 12mo. John XXII. left several works, particularly on physic, a science he excelled in. *Thesaurus pauperum*, a treatise on Remedies, *Lyons*, 1525; a treatise *on the Disorders of the Eyes*; another *on the Formation of the Fœtus*; another *on the Gout. Rules for preserving Health*; *The Art of transmuting Metals*, which may be found in the collection printed at Paris, 1557, 12mo. is also ascribed to him.

JOHN XXIII. a cardinal deacon, descended from a noble family, and originally called *Balthasar Cossa*, elected pope, May 17, 1410, by 16 cardinals, who were at Bologna when Alexander V. died. This pontiff had great talents

talents for temporal affairs, in which he discovered heroic courage, but knew nothing of spiritual ones. He assembled the general council of Constance 1414, and accepted a form of cession there, March 2, 1415, by which he promised to renounce the papacy if Gregory XII. and Peter de Luna, called Benedict XIII. would renounce it also; but, repenting immediately of this step, fled from Constance, March 23, disguised as a groom, postilion, or cavalier; and, being stopped at Friburg, was confined in a neighbouring castle. In the mean time his trial went on in the council, where he was accused of having sold benefices, of poisoning his predecessor, of profaneness and debauchery; and the council were obliged to depose him the same year, May 29. This sentence being signified to him, he submitted, and, when set at liberty in 1419, after four years imprisonment, threw himself at the feet of Martin V. who had been elected sovereign pontiff in the council, and acknowledged him as the true pope. Martin received him very kindly, admitted him among the cardinals, and made him dean of the sacred college. But John XXIII. did not long enjoy these favours, for he died six months after, November 22, 1419.

JOHN ABBOT *of Sturm*, v. ALEXANDER III.

JOHN *of Antioch*, Theodore of Mopsuestia's disciple. He succeeded Theodore in the patriarchate of Antioch 427; was at first a zealous defender of his friend Nestorius, and refused to attend the general council held at Ephesus in 431, where he was expected in vain for 15 days. After this he went there with his suffragans, and held a bye council of 30 bishops, who condemned St. Cyril of Alexandria, and Memnon of Ephesus, and also restored the deposed Pelagians; and declared, that Adam's sin did not pass from the father to the children; an heretical decision, which has since crept in among the true decrees of the council of Ephesus, as St. Gregory *the Great* proves. John *of Antioch* was afterwards reconciled to the pope, and St. Cyril, and sincerely condemned Nestorius. He resigned his seat to his nephew Domnus, who was elected in 436.

JOHN *the Faster*, a celebrated patriarch of Constantinople, who succeeded Eutychius in 582, and held a synod in 587, for examining the cause of Gregory of Antioch, who had been unjustly condemned. He also took the title of Œcumenical, or universal bishop, in a synod, which being told to pope Pelagius, he violently opposed the dignity assumed by John *the Faster*, and sent to tell him, that he must either give it up, or be excommunicated. Nor was St. Gregory *the Great* less zealous against the title of *Œcumenical Bishop*, which he called a new and profane name, calculated to introduce trouble and schism in the church. John *the Faster* died in 595. He gave all he had to the poor, and nothing was found in his house, after his death, but an old worn-out garment, and a miserable wooden bed, which the emperor Mauritius took, and lay upon it when he did penance. His *Penitential* may be found at the end of Morinus *de Pœnitentia*.

JOHN *of Bayeux*, bishop of Avranches, afterwards archbishop of Rouen, one of the most learned and illustrious French bishops in the 11th century. He held a council in 1074, and died 1079, at a country-house, to which he had retired, after quitting his archbishopric on account of a palsey which took away his speech. Matthew Paris accuses the monks of the abbey de St. Ouen of his death; but Dom. Luke d'Acheri proves this to be a calumny. John *of Bayeux* left a book of *Ecclesiastical Offices*, with some very curious pieces, 1679, 8vo

JOHN *of Salisbury*, bishop of Chartres, an Englishman, and one of the most learned men in the 12th century. He was Peter de Celle's pupil, abbot of St. Remi de Rheims, and master to Peter de Blois. Pope Adrian IV. expressed a particular regard for him, and the clergy of Chartres chose him for their bishop in 1177. He governed his diocese with uncommon prudence, assisted at the council of Lateran 1179, and died 1181, leaving a book of *Epistles*, *the Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury*, and other works. His *Policraticus* is in the Library of the Fathers, and 1639, 8vo.

JOHN I. surnamed *Zimisces*, proclaimed emperor of Constantinople 969.

He conquered the Russians and Bulgarians, and gained great victories over the Saracens. Nor was his piety less than his valour: he was the first who ordered the image of Jesus Christ to be stamped on the coins, with this inscription, *Jesus Christ, King of Kings*. Passing through Cilicia, he was struck with astonishment at seeing a great number of magnificent houses, and being told they belonged to the eunuch Basilius, cried out, *Is it possible that the labours of the Greeks should serve to enrich an eunuch!* Basilius, fearing to be called to an account by him, prevented it by a crime. The emperor was poisoned at Damascus by one of his servants, and went to Constantinople, where he died, December 4, 975. Basilius and Constantine succeeded him.

JOHN II. *Comnenus*, emperor of Constantinople, surnamed *Calo John*, or *John the Handsome*, from being the handsomest prince of his time. He succeeded his father Alexius Comnenus in 1118, and gained several victories over the Barbarians, but could not retake Antioch from the French. On his return to Constantinople, he dispersed his favours among the people, and pardoned his enemies. He died Apr. 8, 1143, in consequence of having wounded his hand with a poisoned arrow, as he was hunting. It is said that a physician engaged to save his life if he would consent to amputation, but that he refused to comply, saying, *I cannot manage the reins of so large an empire without both my hands*. Manuel, his eldest son, succeeded him.

JOHN III. *Ducas*, reigned at Nice 1222, while the Latins kept the city of Constantinople. He extended his empire by his victories, rendered it happy by his œconomy, and died in 1255, after a glorious reign of 35 years. His son, Theodore *the Younger*, succeeded him.

JOHN IV. *Lascaris*, son of Theodore *the Younger*, succeeded him 1259; but the despot Michael Paleologus ordered his eyes to be put out soon after, and usurped his throne. v. LASCARIS.

JOHN V. *Cantacuzenus*, minister and favourite of Andronicus Paleologus *the Younger*, against whose son, John Paleologus, he rebelled in 1345, and caused himself to be proclaimed emperor. He afterwards married his daughter to this young prince, which restored peace for some time; but John Paleologus, having disagreed with him, defeated him in several battles, with the help of the Genoese, and compelled him to resign the imperial ornaments in 1357. John Cantacuzenus retired to a monastery on Mount Athos, where he turned monk; but his people regretted him; for, excepting his treachery, he was a great prince, a good politician, and excellent general. He has left an exceeding good *History*, in Greek, of the events in his reign, and that of Andronicus, translated by president Cousin, and other works. This History has been printed, in Greek and Latin, at the Louvre, 1655, 3 vol. fol. and forms part of the Byzantine History.

JOHN VI. *Paleologus*, surnamed *Calo John*, succeeded his father Andronicus *the Younger* in the empire of Constantinople. He ceded the isle of Lesbos to the Genoese, and suffered Amurath I. emperor of the Turks, to take Adrianople in 1372. His reign proved very unfortunate; he was forced to yield up the empire to his son Emanuel, and died 1391.

JOHN VII. *Paleologus*, emperor of Constantinople, who reigned after the voluntary abdication of his father *Emanuel* in 1422. The Turks having taken Thessalonica from him, and continuing to gain new victories, he determined to ask assistance from the Latins, and was received with great magnificence at the council of Florence, where an union was concluded between the Greek and Latin churches in 1439. The emperor returned afterwards to the east, and died October 31, 1448.

JOHN, king of France, succeeded his father, Philip *de Valois*, August 22, 1350, at the age of 40. He began his reign by instituting the order of the star, in honour of the principal lords, and beheaded Raoul, earl of Eu, and Guines, constable, without any form of trial, because he was accused of corresponding with the English. This alienated all hearts, and caused in part all the troubles of his reign. Charles d'Espagne de la Cerda, who had the earl d'Eu's office, was assassinated by Charles *the Bad*, king of Navarre. Charles, king John's eldest son, being created duke of Normandy, invited Charles,

Charles, king of Navarre, to be present when he was received at Rouen, and there had him arrested as a prisoner, April 5, 1356. Upon this the king's brother, and a great many noblemen, took arms, and calling in Edward III. king of England, to their assistance, he sent them his son Edward, prince of Wales, who laid waste Auvergne, Limosin, and Poitou. King John having assembled his forces, attacked Edward at Maupertuis, two leagues from Poitiers, among the vineyards, from whence he could not escape. The prince of Wales, driven to this extremity, made proposals of peace, offering to give up all he had taken in France, and to make a truce for seven years; but king John, a man of a rash temper, and blind courage, thinking the victory certain, refused these conditions, attacked the English September 19, 1356, and was defeated in the engagement, and carried prisoner to England, though he had 80,000 men, and the English but 8000. After this famous engagement, which is called *the battle of Poitiers*, the dauphin governed the kingdom, and the states-general granting him a subsidy, he permitted them to appoint the officers who were to collect it. To these officers, who were to exist no longer than the course of the subsidy, may be traced the origin of the courts of *Aids*. Almost all France rose against the regent, who was forced to recall the very king of Navarre whom he had imprisoned. The peasants rose against the nobility, and murdered them wherever their party were strong enough; their faction was called *la Jacquerie*; but Stephen Marcel, provost of the merchants of Paris, and head of the rebellious Parisians, being killed by John Maillard, August 1, 1358, the sedition was appeased. King John was a prisoner in London four years, till the peace of Bretigni, a league and half from Chartres, not Châtres, as it is commonly called. This peace, after which the king paid for his ransom three millions of gold crowns, and gave up Poitou, Xaintonge, Agenois, Perigord, Limosin, Quercy, Angoumois, and Rouergue, was concluded May 8, 1360. The king united the duchies of Burgundy and Normandy, and the earldoms of Champagne and Toulouse, to the crown; and, returning to England to treat for the duke of Anjou's ransom, or to see a lady he loved, died in the Savoy, without the walls of London, April 8, 1364, aged 54, after having reigned near 14 years. He was a brave and generous prince, but carried his luxury to excess: he gloried in keeping his promises inviolate; and, being solicited to break the treaty of Bretigni, which had been made while he was a prisoner, replied, *That if fidelity and truth had forsaken the earth, they ought to be found again in the hearts and mouths of kings.* The variation of money during his reign is the surest proof of the misfortunes which attended it. In the states held 1355, he signed a charter nearly simular to that which proved the foundation of English liberty; but it was only a temporary rule in France; whereas, in England, it is a permanent law. Charles V. his eldest son, succeeded him.

JOHN, king of Bohemia, son of the emperor Henry VII. of the Luxemburg family, elected in preference to Henry duke of Carinthia, who was become insupportable to the Bohemians by his cruelties. He married Elizabeth, daughter of king Wenceslaus, and was crowned with her at Prague. This prince subdued Silesia, and took the title of king of Poland, after defeating the Lithuanian peasants, in which expedition he lost an eye, and went *incog.* to Montpellier, in quest of remedies, by the use of which he lost the other. John assisted king Philip of Valois, and fought bravely at the battle of Cressy. Having tied his horse by the bridle to those of two of the most valiant cavaliers, he advanced so far into the battle, that he was killed, August 26, 1346, in the 51st year of his age, after reigning 37. The emperor Charles IV. was his son.

JOHN II. son of Henry III. king of Castile, proclaimed in 1406, when but two years old. No sooner was he able to take arms, than he compelled the kings of Navarre and Arragon, who had attacked him, to sue for peace. After this he was obliged to engage in a war with the king of Grenada, who was also so ungrateful as to attack him, though he had restored him to his crown. John would have dethroned this

this prince but for the treachery of his favourite, Alvarez de Luna, who, being bribed by the Moors, prevented the stroke. John died 1454, aged 50.

JOHN LACKLAND, king of England, fourth son of king Henry II. On the death of Richard I. he seized the crown, which Arthur of Bretany, the lawful heir, disputed with him; but Arthur was surprized in Mirebeau 1202, and put to death. Constance, mother of this young prince, appealed to king Philip Augustus against John *Lackland*, who, being summoned before the court of French Peers, was condemned to forfeit all his possessions in France. At his return to England, where he was hated and despised, he endeavoured to regain his people's affections by signing *Magna Charta*, and the forest charter; a source of civil wars among the English; but having a dispute with pope Innocent III. 1212, that pontiff laid England under an interdict, forbidding all John's subjects to obey him. Nor could he obtain pardon from the pope, but by submitting to him his person and kingdom, and a tribute of a thousand marks in silver. This submission made him appear despicable to his subjects, who took advantage of his defeats (particularly that at Bouvines, by Philip Augustus, in 1214) to call in Louis, the French king's son, whom they crowned in London 1216. John died Oct. 19, 1216, after having been a wanderer from city to city.

JOHN SOBIESKI, king of Poland, one of the greatest warriors in the 17th century, appointed grand general of the kingdom in 1667, after having been made grand marshal of the crown 1665. He gained great victories over the Cossacks and Tartars, and defeated the Turks several times, against whom he won the famous battle of Choczin, November 11, 1673. John Sobieski was elected king of Poland, May 20, 1674, and caused the siege of Vienna to be raised in 1683. This prince possessed great abilities, spoke several languages, was a friend to learning and learned men, and had all the qualities of a hero. He died June 17, 1696, at Warsaw, aged 72. The abbé Coyer has written his life in 3 vol. 12mo.

JOHN I. king of Portugal and Algarva, surnamed *the Father of his Country*, natural son of Peter *the Severe*. He was raised to the throne on the death of his brother Ferdinand, which happened October 20, 1383; defeated the king of Castile, and took Ceuta, and other places in Africa. He died August 14, 1433, aged 83.

JOHN II. king of Portugal, surnamed *the Great*, and *the Severe*, succeeded his father Alphonso V. in 1481. He condemned the duke of Braganza to be beheaded; took incredible pains to establish Portuguese colonies in the Indies and Africa; signalized himself against the Castilians at the battle of Toro 1476, and shewed great affection for his people. He said, that *a prince who suffered himself to be governed, was not worthy to reign.* Having lost his only son, of whom he was extremely fond, he said, *All that comforts me is, my son was unfit for the throne, and God, by taking him away, has shewn, that he will protect my people.* He died, October 25, 1495, aged 41.

JOHN III. king of Portugal, succeeded his father Emanuel in 1521. He received ambassadors from David, king of Ethiopia; and the king of Camboye yielded to him the fortress of Diu in the Indies. It was this prince who sent St. Francis Xavier to convert the idolaters, and whose ships discovered Japan in 1542. He died of an apoplexy, August 2, 1557, aged 55.

JOHN IV. king of Portugal, surnamed *the Fortunate*, born March 19, 1604, son of Theodore of Portugal, duke of Braganza. He was the nearest heir to the crown of Portugal, of which the Spaniards had got possession after the death of the king, don Sebastian, and of the cardinal Henry, in 1580. The Portuguese, irritated by the oppressions of the Spaniards, at last shook off their yoke, and proclaimed John IV. king of Portugal, December 15, 1640. He governed with so much wisdom and prudence, that he supported himself on the throne, in spite of his enemies, and gained a famous victory over the Spaniards near Badojoz, May 26, 1644, and great advantages over the Dutch in Brasil. This prince was mild and affable, very plain in his dress, and temperate in his diet, and used to say, *that it became kings to be courteous; that any cloaths would cover, and any food nourish.* He

died at Lisbon of a suppression of urine, November 6, 1656, aged 52.

JOHN V. became king of Portugal in 1706, and was drawn in to join with the English during the war about the Spanish succession. He concluded a peace at Utrecht in 1713, and from that time his study was to make his people enjoy the benefit of it. He encouraged the arts and *belles lettres*, and died 1750, leaving the throne to his son Joseph.

JOHN V. and VI. v. IWAN.

JOHN *of France*, duke of Berri, earl of Poitou, &c. born November 30, 1340, at Vincennes, son of king John, and his first wife, *Bonne* of Luxemburg. He signalized himself in several combats; shared, during some time, in the administration of affairs, and declared for the house of Orleans in 1410, against the house of Burgundy. He died June 15, 1416, at Paris.

JOHN *the Fearless*, earl of Nevers, afterwards duke of Burgundy, born May 28, 1371, at Dijon. He succeeded his father Philip *the Bold* 1404, eight years after he had been taken prisoner by Bajazet II. emperor of the Turks, at the battle of Nicopolis, and gave rise to the quarrels between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy, by causing Louis of France, duke of Orleans, to be murdered at Paris, November 23, 1407, which raised a civil war. John *the Fearless* went afterwards to assist John de Baviere, bishop of Liege, and returned again to Paris, where he did not want friends, and where he even grew very powerful at court, by setting up his party, who were called Burgundians, against the duke of Orleans' friends, who were called the Armagnacs, from the earl of Armagnac, the duke's father-in-law. John took advantage of Charles the Sixth's deranged state to usurp the government, and brought numberless evils upon France; but, being drawn into a conference with the dauphin on the bridge at Montereau-Faut-Yonne, was killed there by Tannequi du Châtel, Sept. 10, 1419. v. PETIT (John).

JOHN V. duke of Bretany, surnamed *the Brave*, and *the Conqueror*. He was attacked by all the forces of France, gained seven battles, and killed his competitor, Charles de Blois, at that of Aurai, September 29, 1364. He died at Nantes, November 1, 1399. It was this duke who arrested the constable Clisson.

JOHN VI. duke of Bretany, surnamed *the Good*, and *the Wise*. He was taken prisoner by the duke de Penthievre, but his rank procured his liberty. He served his brother-in-law, Charles VII. against the English, and died 1443.

JOHN *of Orleans*, earl of Dunois and Longueville, grand chamberlain of France, and the most famous general of his age, born 1403, natural son of Louis of France, duke of Orleans, who was assassinated at Paris, Novem. 23, 1407. He distinguished himself early in several sieges and battles, and, shutting himself up in Orleans, defended that city with great bravery against the English, whom he compelled to raise the siege, with the assistance given him by the Maid of Orleans. The earl of Dunois gained many other advantages over the English, and took Mans, with all the chief places in Normandy and Guienne. Charles VII. as a reward for his merit, entitled him the *Restorer of his Country*; made him legitimate; gave him the earldom of Longueville, with several other lands, and appointed him grand chamberlain of France: nor had Louis XI. less esteem for his merit. He died loaded with honours and glory, November 24, 1468. v. LONGUEVILLE.

JOHN, a bishop of Chiemsee, who groaned under the disorders of the clergy, which he describes in a book printed at Cologn, 1531, fol. entitled, *Onus ecclesiæ quo enarrantur admiranda et obstupenda de septem ecclesiæ statibus, abusibus et futuris calamitatibus.*

JOHN ANDREA. v. ANDREA.

JOHN SCOTUS, *Erigena*, a famous Irishman of the 9th century, who went into France during the reign of Charles *the Bald*, and was particularly esteemed by that prince. He is supposed to have been the first who wrote against transubstantiation, and the real presence of Christ in the eucharist, in his book against Paschasius Radbert, and to have died in France a short time before Charles *the Bald*. He was certainly living there in 872. Hincmar and Rabanus engaged him to defend their sentiments upon grace and predestination, which he did in a treatise that

that may be found in *Vindiciæ prædestinationis et gratiæ*, 1650, 2 vol. 4to. His chief aim was to oppose the predestination of the wicked to eternal punishment, which Godeschale admitted. His assertions were refuted by St. Remi of Lyons, St. Prudentius of Troyes, &c. This author's work against Paschasius Radbert was condemned in three councils of Paris, in that of Verceli, and in that of Rome under Nicholas II. 1059, which last council obliged Berenger to burn John Scotus' book with his own hands. This work is lost. His book concerning the *Divisions of Natures*, Oxford, 1681, fol. was also condemned by Honorius III. 1226.

JOHN *of the Conception* (Father) the celebrated founder of the reform of the barefooted Trinitarians in Spain; born July 10, 1561, at Almodavar, a village in the diocese of Toledo. He founded eighteen convents of the reform, which he governed with great wisdom, and died piously at Cordoua, February 14, 1613.

JOHN *of Anani*, or *Agnani*, a learned archdeacon, and professor of canon law at Bologna, in the 15th century, who left *Commentaries on the Decretals*, fol. and a volume of *Consultations*, fol. both esteemed. He died 1455, with sentiments of the most fervent piety.

JOHN *de Bruges*, a painter. v. EICK.

JOHN *d'Imola*, an eminent lawyer of Bologna, in the 15th century, one of Baldus the elder's pupils, who taught law with great reputation. He died February 18, 1436, leaving *Commentaries on the Decretals*, and *Clementines*, fol. with other works.

JOHN, a monk of the abbey of Haute-Selves, author of a very ancient romance, entitled, *Historia, calumniæ novercalis quæ septem sapientum dicitur*, Antwerp, 1490, 4to. the same translated into French, *Geneva*, 1492, fol. both scarce. Boccaccio has imitated several of its tales, and the romance of Erastus was taken from it. Fauchet is of opinion that Hebers the poet translated this work into French verse about 1220. It is also in the king's library, and in that at Anet. *L'Abusé en Cour*, in verse and prose, *Vienne*, 1484, fol. is by some ascribed to this monk, but by others with more appearance of probability, to René, king of Sicily.

JOHN *of Mont-Real*, an eminent mathematician of the 15th century, so called from a town in Franconia, where he was born, 1436. He taught with reputation at Vienna, and died at Rome, aged 41, 1476, leaving some *Ephemerides*, which are esteemed, *Venice*, 1498, 4to. The work on *Chiromancy*, and *Physiognomy*, in Latin, 8vo. which bears his name, was not written by him; it has been translated into French, *Lyons*, 1549, 8vo.

JOHN DE HAGEN, *de Indagine*, a learned German Carthusian of the 15th century, who left a great number of works in MS. and died in 1475.

JOHN *de Ragusa*, an eminent divine of the 15th century, a Dominican, born at Rase, and made doctor of the Sorbonne, and president of the council at Basil. He was several times sent to Constantinople, with a view of uniting the Greek and Latin churches, and afterwards elected bishop of Argos in the Morea. He died about 1450 A speech made by him at the council of Basil, may be found in the history of that council; the acts of his legation at Constantinople, are in the acts of the council of Basil, and an account of his journey to the east, in Leo Allatius.

JOHN *de Castel Bolognese*, a famous engraver of the 16th century, who was employed by pope Clement VII. and the emperor Charles V. He engraved the rape of the Sabines, bacchanals, sea fights, and other great subjects on small stones.

JOHN *of Udina*, a celebrated painter, born at Udina in the 16th century, who was Raphael's pupil, and famous throughout Italy. He excelled particularly in animals, drapery, landscapes, building's, flowers, and fruit. In the time of this artist those small figures were discovered among the ruins of Titus' palace which have been called *Grotesques*, from being found in grottoes under ground; and some small historical pictures painted on stucco were dug up. This kind of painting John of Udina copied, recovered the secret of making *Stucco*, which had been lost, and excelled all other painters in *Grotesque* ornaments. He died 1564, at Rome.

JOHN *de Hanteville*, v. HANTEVILLE.

JOHN *the Milanese*, composed a medical

medical book in Latin verse, about 1100, in the name of the physicians of the college at Salerno, containing 1239 verses; but we have only 372 remaining. It is a book well known by the name of *The School of Salerno.* René Moreau's observations on this work are esteemed, *Paris*, 1625, 8vo. there are some French translations of it in 12mo. M. Andry a physician of Paris asserts, that this famous book was composed by *Tusa*, and *Rebekah Guerna*, two celebrated ladies who distinguished themselves by their writings in the school of Salerno, others have ascribed it to Arnauld, de Villa Nova; but most of the learned suppose John of Milan, otherwise John the Milanese, to have written it.

JOHN *of Leyden*, a taylor, so called from the place of his birth, who joining himself to John Mathison a baker in 1534, became with him the head of the Anabaptists. They made themselves masters of Munster, and committed unheard of cruelties there; but the bishop of Munster, having retaken the city in 1535, put these wretches to death with the greatest severity in 1536.

JOHN *of Paris*, a famous Dominican in the 13th century, doctor and professor of divinity at Paris, and a celebrated preacher. He defended Philip *the Fair*, against Boniface VIII. in a treatise which still remains, *De Regia Protestate et Papali*, 4to. Having advanced some propositions in the pulpit, which appeared not quite conformable to the doctrine of the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, he was accused to William, bishop of Paris, who with three other bishops, and a doctor of divinity, after hearing the Dominican, forbad him to preach or teach any longer. John of Paris appealed from this sentence to the pope, and went to Rome, that he might defend himself there, but died soon after, in 1304. Besides the work above mentioned, he wrote *Determinatio de modo existendi corporis Christi in Sacramento altaris*, Londini, 1686, 8vo. and *Correctorium doctrinæ St. Thomæ.*

JOHN *of St. John*, v. MANOZZI.

JOHN *the Teutonic*, a celebrated Dominican, born at Wildeshushen in Westphalia, who was penitentiary of Rome, then bishop of Bosnia, and fourth general of the Dominican order. He gained great reputation in the 13th century, and died November 4, 1252. *A Sammary of Preachers*, and *a Summary of Confessors*, Reutlingen, 1487, fol. Lyons, 1518, fol. are ascribed to him; but father Echard affirms that they were both written by John of *Friburg*, another Dominican, who is also called *the Teutonic*, and who died 1313.

JOHN, son of Serapion, an Arabian physician, who lived about 740, or 1070. His works were printed at Venice, 1497, fol. reprinted 1550.

JOHN, son of Mesua, an Arabian physician, who lived at the end of the 8th century. His works were printed in Latin, at Venice, 1602, fol.

JOHNSON (Benjamin) one of the most celebrated English dramatic poets in the 17th century, son of a bricklayer in Westminster. He was at school under the learned Camden, and afterwards admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge; but not having a sufficiency to maintain himself there, was forced to go back to his mother, who had married a second time to a bricklayer. He then worked with his father-in-law, but while he held the trowel in his hand, had a book in his pocket. Some persons having discovered Johnson's wit and genius, procured him the means of pursuing his studies, and he became the most judicious, learned, and correct comic writer of his nation; but his tragedies are not so much esteemed as his comedies. He died in 1637, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, with only these words on his tomb, *O rare Ben Johnson.* This poet's works are in 6 vol. 8vo. *London*, 1716, or 1756, 7 vol. 8vo.

JOHNSON (Astrea, or Aphara) v. BEHN.

JOHNSON (Thomas) a learned Englishman, who died about 1730. He wrote *Notes* on some of Sophocles' tragedies.

JOINVILLE (John Sire de) senechal de Champagne, and one of the principal lords at the court of king St. Louis, son of Simon, sire de Joinville, and Vaucouleurs, and beatrix of Burgundy, daughter of Stephen III. earl of Burgundy, descended from one of the most noble and ancient houses in Champagne. He attended St. Louis in

his military expeditions, and gained the esteem of that great monarch so much by his courage, wit, and ingenious disposition, that he employed him to administer justice in his palace, and undertook nothing of importance, without acquainting him with it. The sire de Joinville died abont 1318, aged near 90, and was interred in the castle of Joinville. He left *Memoirs*, Paris, 1672, 12mo. and a history of St Louis in French, which he wrote in 1305. The best edition of this last work, which is very curious and interesting, was that by M. du Cange, 1668, fol. with learned remarks. It appears plainly in reading this edition, that the French has been altered, and is not such as the sire de Joinville spoke; but an authentic MS. of his having been found in 1748, the true text has been given to the public by the learned keepers of the king's library, 1761, fol.

IOLAS, son of Iphiclus, who burned the hydra's heads as Hercules cut them off, as a reward for which Hebe restored him to his youth at the request of Hercules.

IOLE, daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, by his second wife. She was beloved by Hercules, who asked her in marriage, and being refused, carried her away, after killing Eurytus. This attachment so offended Deianira, the wife of Hercules, that she sent him the shirt of Nassus, by which he was poisoned, according to the fable.

JOLY (Claudius) born February 2, 1607, at Paris. M. Loisel, counsellor to the parliament, his uncle on the mother's side, resigned to him his canonry in the church of Paris, 1631, all the duties of which M. Joly discharged with great fidelity. He attended the duke de Longueville to Munster, and gave him the most salutary advice; took a journey also to Rome, and on his return to France, was appointed official and grand chanter of the church at Paris. M. Joly was universally esteemed for his integrity, virtue, and learning. He died January 15, 1700, aged 93, in consequence of a fall; leaving many valuable works. The principal are, *De reformandis Horis Canonicis*, 1644, 12mo. He published a second edition corrected, 1675, 12mo.; *De verbis usuardi assumptionis B. M. Virginis*, Senonis, 1669, 12mo. with an apologetical letter in defence of this work, *Rouen*, 1670, 12mo. in Latin; *Traditio antiqua Ecclesiarum Franciæ circa Assumptionem B. Mariæ*, Senonis, 1672, 12mo.; *Traite de la Restitution des Gr.*; *Traité historique des Ecoles Episcopales*; *Voyage fait à Munster*, 1646, and 1647, Paris, 1670, 12mo.; *Recueil des maximes veritablee et importantes pour l'institution du Roi contre la fause et pernicieuse politique du Card. Mazorin*, 1652, 12mo. This work was burnt by the hangman. The sentence of the Châtelet, and Joly's answer should be at the end; it is always in the edition of 1663. He bequeathed his library to the chanter of Paris.

JOLY (Claudius) a celebrated preacher, born 1610, at Buri-sur-l'Orne, in the diocese of Verdun. He was appointed curate of St. Nicholas in the fields at Paris, then bishop of St. Paul de Leon, afterwards bishop of Agen, and zealously maintained the ecclesiastical jurisdiction against the regulars. He died 1678, aged 68. M. Joly left eight volumes of *Prones* and *Sermons*, which are esteemed; but they are not as he delivered them, for he only wrote down the beginnings, the plan, and the proofs in Latin, and then trusted to his imagination, and the feelings of his heart. M. Richard, an advocate, placed these prones in their present form. M. Joly also left *Les devoirs du Chretisn*, 1 vol. 12mo.

JOLY (Guy) king's counsellor at the Châtelet, and synotic of the annuitants of the Hôtel de Ville, at Paris. He attached himself to cardinal de Retz, whom he attended a long time as secretary in his troubles and adventures, but quitted his eminence when he returned ro Rome. There are some *Memoirs* by him, from 1648, to 1665, designed as an explanation and supplement to those of cardinal de Retz, after which they were printed in 2 vol. 12mo. These memoirs contain some very curious particulars. He also left some tracts, written by order of the court, in defence of the queen's rights, against Peter Stockmans, an eminent lawyer. *The intrigues of the Peace*, and the *Negociations* made at court by the friends of M. the prince, after his retreat to Guienne, fol. with a suite of the same *Intrigues*, 4to.

JOLY (William) lieutenant general of the constable's jurisdiction, and marshalsea of France; author of *Traité de la Justice militaire de France*, 8vo. and *the Life of Guy Coquille*, an eminent lawyer.

JOLY DE FLEURY (William Francis) a celebrated attorney general to the parliament of Paris, and one of the most eminent magistrates in the 18th century, born November 11, 1675, at Paris, son of John Francis Joly, seigneur de Fleury, counsellor to the parliament, descended from an ancient and noble family of the robe, originally of Burgundy. Having pursued his studies with success, he was admitted advocate 1695, appeared with great credit at the bar, and was appointed advocate general to the court of Ariels, 1700. He afterwards proposed to engage in the ecclesiastical profession, but the premature death of Joseph Omer Joly de Fleury, his elder brother, advocate general to the parliament of Paris, determined him to resume the magisterial office. In 1705, he was made advocate general to the parliament, and discharged the duties of this post during 17 years, with such high applause, that his pleadings, harangues, speeches, requisitions, and other public discourses, were esteemed chefs-d'œuvres as well for order and precision, as for greatness of thought, and accuracy of expression. M. d'Aguesseau being appointed chancellor of France, 1717, M. Joly de Fleury succeeded as attorney general, February 2, that year, and was at the same time made counsellor to the council of conscience which subsisted till October, 1718. He discharged the office of attorney general with a zeal, capacity, application, activity, and firmness, almost unexampled, and which will immortalize his name. This great man had the parliamentary registers put in order, employed persons to work upon the *Rolls*, and directed the catalogues and extracts which have been made from the pieces shut up in the *Treasury of the Charters*. He resigned his office of attorney general in 1746, to his eldest son, William Francis Lewis Joly de Fleury, who distinguished himself in that post, and procured the charge of advocate general, which this gentleman then held for his second son, M. Omer Joly de Fleury, afterwards president *à Mortier*. M. Joly de Fleury was as highly respected in his retirement, as while attorney general; he was consulted by the courtiers, the magistrates, and the learned; nor did any important transaction happen at court, or in parliament, that was not communicated to him: no private man ever preserved more dignity, reputation, and authority in retirement. April 29, 1752, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the ecclesiastical affairs then in agitation, and died at Paris, March 25, 1756, aged 80 years, 4 months, and 13 days. This eminent man had acquired great skill in every branch of the law, but particularly in common law, and that which respects the domain of France, and ecclesiastical affairs. With an uncommon degree of genius, penetration, discernment, and sagacity, he had an extraordinary memory, and an astonishing facility in arranging his ideas, in a clear, precise, and persuasive manner. Some extracts from his pleadings are in tom. 6, and 7, of the *Journal des Audiences*, and must induce the reader to wish for a complete collection of his works, which are in MS. and consist of many very curious *Memoirs*, *Observations*, *Remarks*, *Notes*, &c. on numberless important subjects. Besides the attorney general, and the president *à Mortier*, he left a third son, John Francis Joly de Fleury, counsellor of state.

JOLY (Francis Anthony) censor royal, born 1672, at Paris, and died 1753, known by his editions of Racine, 12mo.; Moliere, 4to.; and Monfleury, 12mo. He left to the king's library, materials for a *French Ceremonial*, and wrote several theatrical pieces, among them, *L'Ecole des Amans*.

ION, son of Xuthus and Creusa, and grandson of Erechtheus. He married Helice, by whom he had several children, and reigned in Attica, which was called Ionia from his name.

ION, a Greek tragic poet, of the isle of Scio, who lived about 452. A.C. His works are lost.

JONADAB, son of Rechab, descended from Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, honourable for his holiness, and austere manner of living, which he prescribed to his descendants, who ob-

served it 300 years. They neither drank wine, nor built houses, nor cultivated the earth, nor possessed any lands. When Nebuchadnezzar went to besiege Jerusalem, the Rechabites were obliged to enter the city, but still lived in tents. They shared the Jews' lot in their captivity, and are supposed to have been porters and singers, under the Levites.

JONAH, son of Amittai, and fifth of the twelve minor prophets, a native of Geth-Epher, a city in the tribe of Zebulon, who foretold to king Jeroboam II. 826, A.C. the victories which he should gain over the Syrians. About 771, A.C. God commanded this prophet to go to Nineveh, and announce the destruction of that great city for its wickedness, but Jonah instead of obeying fled, and embarked for Tarshish. A tempest arising, the mariners cast lots to discover who was the cause of this misfortune; the lot fell on Jonah, and they cast him into the sea, where a great fish swallowed him, in whose belly he remained three days and three nights; but the fish afterwards cast him upon the land. God then commanded him a second time to preach at Nineveh, upon which Jonah obeyed, and foretold that the city should be destroyed at the end of forty days; but the Ninevites repenting, God pardoned them. Jonah, fearing to be thought a false prophet, retired to a high place without the city, and the Lord caused a kind of gourd to grow up in one night, which gave him great joy by its shade; but the following night a worm eating the root, it withered, and left Jonah exposed to the sun's heat as before. Upon this the prophet was angry, made bitter complaints to heaven, and wished to die; but God for his instruction said to him, *Thou hast had pity on the gourd, for the which thou hast not laboured, neither madest it grow, which came up in a night, and perished in a night; and should not I spare Nineveh, that great city, wherein are more than six score thousand persons, that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand.* The prophecy of Jonah is written in Hebrew, and contains four chapters. Some mythologists affirm, the fable of Andromeda was founded on this history. The large fish which swallowed up Jonah, was not a whale, for there are none in the Mediterranean sea, into which he was thrown; besides that, a whale's throat is too narrow to swallow a man. The learned suppose the fish in question to have been a kind of *Rekin*, or *Lamia*.

JONAS, a learned and pious bishop of Orleans in the 9th century, by whom we have a work, entitled, *Institutions des Laics*, which D. Mege translated into French, 1662, 12mo. and *Instruction d'un Roi Chrétien*, translated by Desmarêts, 1661, 8vo. both may be found in Latin in d'Acheri's *Spicilegium*. There is also a *Treatise on Miracles*, by Jonas, in the Library of the Fathers, and printed separately, 1645, 16mo. He assisted at several councils, was esteemed by Louis *le Debonnaire*, and Charles *the Bald*, and acquired great reputation throughout the church. He died 841.

JONAS (Justus) also called Wicelius, a celebrated Prosestant divine, born June 5, 1493, at Northausen, in Thuringia. He was one of Luther's most zealous followers, formed a strict friendship with Molanethon, was appointed principal of the college at Wittemberg, and afterwards dean of the university in that city. He died October 9, 1555, aged 63, leaving a treatise in favour of the marriage of priests, *Helmstadt*, 1631, fol.; another on *Private Mass*; *Notes* on the Acts of the Apostles, and other works, in 8vo.

JONAS (Arngrimus) a learned Icelander, who acquired great reputation by his talents for astronomy, and other sciences. He was Tycho Brahe's pupil, and coadjutor with Gundebrand de Thorlac, bishop of Hola in Iceland, which bishopric he refused after Gundebrand's death, was minister of the church at Melstadt, and died 1649, aged 95. He had married a young girl for his second wife, but four years before. Jonas left many valuable works, the principal are, *Idea veri Magistratus*, Hafniæ, 1589, 8vo.; a History and Description of Iceland, in Latin, with a defence of that work, *Amsterdam*, 1643, 4to.; *Chrimogæa, seu rerum Islandicarum Libri tres*, Hamburg, 1630, 4to.; The life of Gundebrand de Thorlac, in Latin, 4to. He asserts that Iceland was not inhabited till about 874, and consequently is not the ancient *Thule*.

JONATHAN,

JONATHAN, son of Saul, famous for his valour, and the constant friendship he shewed to David, contrary to the interest of his family. He defeated the Philistines twice, and would have been put to death by Saul for having eaten of a honeycomb, had not the people opposed it. Jonathan was slain with his father and brothers, in a battle against the Philistines in mount Gilboa, 1055, A.C. David was deeply afflicted at his death, and composed verses to his praise.

JONATHAN, surnamed *Apphus*, one of the greatest Jewish generals, son of *Mattathias*, and brother of *Judas Maccabeus*. He compelled Bacchides, the Syrian general, who was at war with the Jews, to accept terms of peace, 161, A.C. conquered Demetrius *Soter*, and afterwards his general Apollonius; but being invited to Ptolemais by Tryphon, he imprudently went there, and was killed 143, A.C.

JONATHAN, succeeded his father Joiada in the high priesthood, and held the office 32 years. He killed his brother Joshua in the temple, being apprehensive that Bagoses, general of Artaxerxes, would put him into his place.

JONCOUX (Frances Margaret de) born 1668, daughter of M. de Joncoux, a gentleman of Auvergne, and of Genevieve Dodun. She learnt Latin, in order to understand the offices of the church, and distinguished herself by her talents, piety, and attachment to the nuns of Port Royal, who received the most important services from her. She died September 27, 1715, aged 47. This lady translated Wendrock's *Notes*, on the celebrated *Provincial Letters*, and persuaded M. Fouillou to publish his *Advertisement* respecting the retractations of the nuns at Port Royal.

JONES (Ignatius, or Inigo) a famous English architect in the 17th century, under whose direction several of the finest edifices in his native country were finished. He left several valuable designs.

JONGLI, v. JUNIUS.

JONIN (Gilbert) a Jesuit, eminent for his knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics, born 1596, and died 1638. He left *Odes, and Epodes*, Lyons, 1630, 16mo.; *Elegies*, Lyons, 1634, 12mo. and other poems, Greek and Latin, 6 vol. 8vo. and 16mo. 1634, to 1637, which discover a lively and brilliant imagination, joined to great elegance and facility of style. This author excelled particularly in lyric poetry.

JONSON, v. JOHNSON.

JONSIUS (John) a learned and judicious writer in the 17th century, born at Holstein, who cultivated the belles letters at Francfort on the Main, and died in the flower of his age, 1659. He left a treatise in Latin on *Historical and Philosophical Authors*, which is esteemed; the best edition is *Jena*, 1716, 4to.

JONSIUS (John) a learned naturalist, and physician of the 17th century, whose works are numerous, born September 3, 1603, at Sambter in Great Poland. He visited all the kingdoms of Europe, made himself much esteemed by the learned every where, and afterwards purchased the estate of Ziebendorf, in the duchy of Lignitz in Silesia, where he died, June 8, 1675, aged 72, leaving a family. His principal work treats of *Birds*, *Fishes*, &c. Francfort, 1650, and Amsterdam, 1657, 2 vol. fol. the first edition is most esteemed. His *Dendrology*, or history of *Plants*, 1662, fol. is scarce. The whole was reprinted at Hielburg, 1755, to 1768, 10 tom. fol. with 387 plates. He must be distinguished from William Jonson, a Scotchman, author of an abridgement of Sleidan's history. He died 1609.

JORAM, or JEHORAM, king of Israel, son of Ahab, succeeded his brother Ahaziah, 896, A.C. He conquered the Moabites, as Elisha the prophet had foretold, but was afterwards besieged in Samaria, by Benhadad, king of Syria. This siege brought so dreadful a famine on the city, that a woman complained to Joram, saying, that she had agreed with another woman to eat their children, and had given hers first, and they had eaten him together, but the other woman had hidden her son, that he should not be eaten. The king, shocked at a deed so cruel and unheard of, rent his clothes, and fell into a rage against Elisha, but the prophet comforted him, by promising that flour and barley should be sold almost for nothing at that hour the next day.

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This prediction was fulfilled, for the Syrians, being struck by a terror from heaven, fled in confusion, and left a rich booty in their camp which restored plenty to Samaria. But all these miracles did not convert Joram; he continued his impiety and idolatry, till being wounded in a battle against Hazael, Ben-hadad's successor, he went to Jezreel, and was killed by an arrow in the field of Naboth, by Jehu, general of his army, who ordered his body to be thrown to the dogs in the same field, 884, A.C. as Elijah the prophet had foretold.

JORAM, or JEHORAM, king of Judah, succeeded his father Jehoshaphat 889, A.C. but did not imitate his piety, for he proved a cruel aud idolatrous prince, putting his brethren, and several great men to death, and setting up idols in all the cities of Judea, at the instigation of his wife Athaliah, Ahab's daughter. God punished him by stirring up the Idumeans, Arabians, and Philistines against him, who entering Judea, laid it waste with fire and sword; and Joram was himself smitten with a dreadful disease, of which he died, 885, A.C. after suffering incredible torments during two years, as Elijah had foretold.

JORDAIN, a celebrated general of the Dominicans, born at Borrentrick, in the diocese of Paderborn, who governed his order with great wisdom and prudence, and promoted the increase of learning and piety. He died at sea, near Satalia, returning from the Holy Land, February 13, 1237. Jordain introduced the custom of singing the *Salve Regina*, after Compline.

JORDAN (Raimond) v. IDIOT.

JORDAN (Charles Stephen) minister of a French church at Brandenburg, after which he became counsellor to the grand French Directory, curator of the universities, and vice president of the academy of sciences at Berlin, where he died 1745, aged 45. The king of Prussia, who had a great value for Jordan, on account of his talents, erected a grand mausoleum of marble for him, with the following short, but flattering inscription:

C'y git Jordan, l'ami des Muses et du Roi.

He left some pieces in the *Bibliothéque Germanique*; *Hist. d'un Voyage Littéraire en France, en Angleterre, et en Hollande*, 12mo.; and *Recueil de Litteraire, de Philosophie, et de Histoire*, 12mo.

JORDANO (Luca) or JORDANS, a celebrated Neapolitan painter, who worked with such celerity, that he was surnamed *Fa presto*, which signifies *very expeditious*. Charles II. king of Spain, employed him in painting the grand stair-case of the Escurial, and numberless other works. He died 1704.

JORDANS (James) one of the most ingenious painters of the Netherlands, born 1594, at Antwerp. He was Adam Van Ort's pupil, whose daughter he married, and had also the celebrated Rubens for a master. This artist excelled in large pictures, and died 1678, aged 84.

JORNANDES *of Ravenna*, a Goth, secretary to the Gothic kings in Italy, under the emperor Justinian. There is a book of his *De Rebus Gothicis*, in the Library of the Fathers, which he wrote about 552, and which has been translated by Drouet de Maupertuy, 12mo. and another *De Regnorum successione*, 1617, in 8vo. and in the Library of the Fathers. He is accused of being too partial to his own nation, and of having copied Florus almost entirely without quoting him.

JOSEPH, a celebrated patriarch, son of Jacob and Rachel, born 1737, A.C. at Haran in Mesopotamia. He was the most beloved of all his brethren by Jacob, which preference exciting their jealousy and hatred, they cast him into a pit without water, and selling him afterwards to some Ishmaelite merchants who were going down to Egypt, 1728, A.C. persuaded Jacob that he had been devoured by wild beasts. Joseph was sold by the Ishmaelites to Potiphar, eunuch that is captain of Pharaoh's guards, whose wife entertained a criminal passion for him, and upon his refusing to return it, accused him to Potiphar of having offered her violence. Upon this Joseph was cast into prison, where he suffered much, but his virtue and wisdom at length obtained him the care of all the other prisoners; and having predicted to Pharaoh's chief butler and baker, what should befal them, he was introduced to that prince, on occasion of a dream sent from heaven which had alarmed him.

him. Joseph, who was at that time thirty years old, interpreted the king's dreams, telling him that they signified seven years of plenty, and seven years of famine; and Pharaoh admiring the young man's wisdom, made him his prime minister, and governor of all Egypt, where the patriarch laid up great stores of corn during the seven plentiful years. When the famine came, Jacob sent his sons to buy corn in Egypt; Joseph immediately knew them, but concealed it, pretending to take them for spies, and even detained Benjamin his brother, who was like him, Rachel's son, as a hostage; at length however he discovered himself, and after testifying his affection by tears and caresses, commanded them to bring their father into Egypt. Jacob accordingly went thither with all his family, and Pharaoh gave him lands. Joseph married Asenath, daughter of Potipherah, high priest of Heliopatis, and had by her Manasseh and Ephraim. He died 1635, A.C. aged 112, after having been governor of Egypt eighty years.

JOSEPH (St.) husband of the Holy Virgin. He was of the tribe of Judah, and royal family of David, and dwelt at Nazareth, a small town in Galilee, where he worked as a handicraftsman. St. Justin affirms that he was a joiner or carpenter; but St. Hilarius is of opinion that he was a locksmith. However that may be, St. Joseph was betrothed, or even married to the Holy Virgin, when an angel appeared to him, and told him that she would bring forth a son, who should be the Saviour of mankind. Joseph acknowledged the operation of the Holy Ghost, and had never any conjugal acquaintance with the Blessed Virgin; but he accompanied her to Bethlehem when she brought forth the Son of God, and afterwards fled with her and Jesus into Egypt, from whence they did not return till after Herod's death. We learn from scripture that Joseph went annually to Jerusalem with the Holy Virgin to celebrate the passover, and took Jesus there, when he was twelve years old; but nothing farther concerning his life, or death. It is supposed however, that he died before Christ, as had he been living at the time of his passion, it seems probable that the Son of God, while expiring on the cross, would have recommended the Holy Virgin his mother to him instead of St. John.

JOSEPH *of Arimathea*, a virtuous and just member of the Jewish sanhedrin, so called from his native place, a small town on Mount Ephraim. He refused to consent to our Saviour's condemnation, being his disciple, and obtained leave from Pilate to take down the body from the cross, and lay it in a new sepulchre, which he had hewn out of a rock in his garden.

JOSEPH BARSABAS, surnamed *Justus*, one of Christ's first disciples. He was proposed by St. Peter with Matthias, to succeed the traitor Judas, when the lot fell on Matthias.

JOSEPH BEN GORION, or GORIONIDES, that is, son of Gorion, a celebrated Jewish historian, improperly confounded by the Rabbins with the famous historian Josephus. He lived about the end of the 9th, or beginning of the 10th century, and left a History of the Jews in Hebrew, which Gagnier has translated into Latin, *Oxford*, 1706, 4to. There is an edition in Hebrew and Latin, *Gotha*, 1707, 4to. It is plain from this book itself, that it cannot have been written earlier than the 9th century, and that the author was, according to all appearance, a Jew of Languedoc. The first writer who has quoted this work is Saadias Gaon, a celebrated rabbi, who lived in the middle of the 10th century.

JOSEPH, fifteenth emperor of the house of Austria, son of the emperor Leopold I. and his third wife Eleonora, of Bavaria Neuberg. He was born at Vienna, July 28, 1678, crowned king of Hungary, December 9, 1687, elected king of the Romans, January 24, 1690, and succeeded the emperor his father, May 5, 1705, whose sentiments and maxims he inherited. This prince engaged the duke of Savoy, the English and Dutch in his interests against France, and attempted to have his brother the archduke acknowledged king of Spain; but Philip V. remained in peaceable possession of the crown, notwithstanding all their efforts. Joseph put the electors of Cologne and Bavaria, under the ban of the empire, 1706, and gained possession of the kingdom of Naples the year following. He subdued

dued the rebellious Hungarians, and died of the small-pox, April 17, 1711, aged 33, leaving only two princesses by his wife Welhelmina Amelia of Brunswic. Charles VI. his brother succeeded him.

JOSEPH ALBO, a learned Spanish Jew of the 15th century, born at Soria, who was present at the famous conference held 1412, between Jerome de Sainte-Foi, and the Jews. He died 1430, leaving a celebrated book, entitled in Hebrew, *Sepher Ikkarim*, i. e. *The Book of the Foundations of the Faith*, Venice, 1618, sol. with Commentaries by Gedalia. Several learned men have undertaken to translate it into Latin, but no translation has yet appeared.

JOSEPH *of Paris*, a celebrated Capuchin, more known by the name of *Father Joseph*, born November 4, 1577, at Paris, son of John de Clerc, president *aux Requêtes du Palais*, and Mary de la Fayette. After pursuing his studies with success, he visited Italy and Germany, made a campaign under the name of baron de Maflée, and gave his family the most flattering expectations of his future fortune, when he suddenly renounced the world, and took the Capuchin's habit, 1599, notwithstanding his mother's remonstrances. Father Joseph afterwards preached and discharged the office of a missionary with reputation, was entrusted with the most important commissions by the court, and contributed much to the reformation of Fontevrauld. He sent Capuchin missionaries into England, Canada, and Turkey, and was the intimate confident of cardinal Richelieu, to whom he was servilely devoted; and it was to please this prelate that he made use of violence to extort from doctor Richer a retraction. Father Joseph founded the new order of Benedictine nuns of Calvary, for whom he procured establishments at Angers. Louis XIII. had nominated him to the cardinalate, but he died at Reuel, before he had received that dignity, December 18, 1638, aged 61. The parliament attended his funeral in a body. The abbé Richard has published two lives of this Capuchin, in one of which, 2 vol. 12mo. he represents him as a saint; and in the other, entitled, *Le véritable Pere Joseph*, (the *real Father Joseph*) as an artful politician, and courtier. This last is most esteemed, 1704, 12mo. reprinted, 2 vol. 12mo.

JOSEPH (Ange de St.) a barefooted Carmelite, author of a good Persian Dictionary, entitled, *Gazophilacium Linguæ Persarum*, which he published at Amsterdam, 1684, fol. He was living 1686.

JOSEPH (Peter de St.) a learned Feuillant, of the diocese of Auch, called *Comogere* from his family name, who published several theological tracts against the Jansenists, and died 1662, aged 68.

JOSEPH (Ange de St.) v. BROSSE.

JOSEPHUS (Flavius) a celebrated Jewish historian, born under the emperor Caligula, in the year 37, and still living in Domitian's reign. He was of a noble family, being descended on his father's side from the high priests of Jerusalem, and, on his mother's, from the blood royal of the Maccabees. Josephus joined the Essene sect at 16, and, three years after, that of the Pharisees, which, he tells us, had some resemblance to the Stoical sect; at 26, went into Italy, where he obtained all he wished from Poppea and Nero, by means of a Jewish comedian. At his return to Judea, he was appointed captain-general of the Galileans, and signalized himself in several engagements till the siege of Jotapata, where he was made prisoner by Vespasian, and predicted to him that he should be emperor. Josephus was at the taking of Jerusalem by Titus, and afterwards wrote, from ocular testimony, his seven excellent books of the *Wars of the Jews*. These books were so highly valued by Titus, that he ordered them to be placed in the public library, with an approbation from his own hand. Josephus lived afterwards at Rome as a Roman citizen, where the princes loaded him with favours, and gave him large pensions. Besides his *Wars of the Jews*, he left twenty books of *Jewish Antiquities*, which he finished under Domitian; two books *against Appian*; an eloquent relation *of the Martyrdom of the Maccabees*, and an account of his own life. These are all excellent works, and written in such good Greek, that their author has been called *the Grecian Livy*. The best edition of them is by Havercamp, *Amsterdam*, 1726, 2 vol. fol. Hudson had published

published one at Oxford, 1720, 2 vol. fol. but it is not so complete as the other. Josephus is, however, justly reproached with having, in several points, departed from the Holy Scripture. M. Arnauld d'Andilly published an elegant French translation of this author, 5 vol. 12mo.; the last edition was in six. There is a folio edition, with plates, Amsterdam, 1681; and Brussels, 1701, 5 vol. 8vo. plates. P. Gillet, Sainte Genevieve, has also given a French translation, which is esteemed to be accurate, 4 vol. 4to.

JOSEPINA, v. ARPINO.

JOSHUA, son of Nun, of the tribe of Ephraim, a celebrated leader of the Jewish armies, an assistant to Moses, and chosen by God to govern Israel while Moses was yet living. Joshua succeeded that divine lawgiver 1451 A. C.; passed over Jordan, dry shod, with the Israelites; circumcised the Jews who had been born in the wilderness; took Jericho miraculously, and Ai by stratagem. The Gibeonites, fearing a like misfortune, made a fraudulent league with him, by which they saved their lives. He afterwards conquered Adoni-zedek, king of Jerusalem, with four other kings who had joined him; and, during this victory, commanded the sun to stand still, that he might have time enough to pursue his enemies: the sun obeyed, and staid above the horizon 12 hours longer than usual. Joshua, continuing his conquests, defeated 30 petty kings, and made himself master of Canaan in six years, which he divided among the conquerors, as God had commanded; and, after setting up the ark of the covenant in Shiloh, died, aged 110, 1424 A. C. having governed Israel 27 years We have a canonical book under his name in Hebrew, which many attribute to him; but it is not certain that he was the author of it.

JOSIAH, a wise and pious king of Judah, who succeeded his father Amon 641 A. C. when but 8 years old. He destroyed the idolatrous places and altars; appointed virtuous magistrates to administer justice, and repaired the temple; at which time the *Book of the Law of Moses* was found by Hilkiah the high priest. At the end of this king's reign, Pharaoh Nechoh, king of Egypt, going to make war on the Medes and Babylonians, and advanced to Megiddo, a city of Judah, Josiah opposed his progress, without having first consulted the Lord; and, being wounded by an arrow, died at Jerusalem 610 A. C. aged 39. Jeremiah made a song of lamentation on the occasion. Jehoahaz, his son, reigned after him, being placed on the throne instead of Eliakim, his elder brother.

JOSLAIN, JOSLEN, or GOSLEN, *de Vierzy*, a celebrated bishop of Soissons, who, with Suger, abbot of St. Denis, was one of the principal ministers of Louis VII. He attended the council at Troyes 1127, and founded several abbies; among them that of Longpont; and was esteemed by pope Eugenius III. the abbé Suger, St. Bernard, and all France. In the Life of Godefroi, or Geoffroy, bishop of Amiens, he is called, *A very celebrated master, father of justice, and of many monasteries; the enemy of vice, and particular patron of chastity.* He died 1152, leaving *An Exposition of the Creed and Lord's Prayer* in the *Amplissima collectio* of Martenne and Durand.

JOSSE (St.) a famous solitary, son of Indicaël, earl of Bretany, and brother of Gignel, who was first called king of Bretany. This prince, resolving to quit his kingdom, and devote himself to a religious life, desired his brother Josse to reign instead of him; but the latter, being also determined to devote himself to Heaven, withdrew privately from court with seven pilgrims, who were going to Rome. He stopped at Ponthien, where a nobleman of this country, named Haimon, detained him in his house, and, having procured him to be ordained priest, gave him the care of his chapel. Seven years after, however, Josse entreated this nobleman's permission to live as a solitary in a retired spot, now called Ray. Duke Haimon consented, and built a chapel and cell for him. Josse lived in this place eight years, with a disciple called Vurmaire, employed in penance, labour, and charitable offices to the poor and travellers, and died there 668. There is a parochial church at Paris, dedicated to God, under the name of St. Josse, which was originally a small hospital where St. Josse lodged in a journey he made to that city.

JOSSELIN (John) an English physician, who was living 1672, and wrote a *Natural History of British America*, in which he gives an account of whatever is most remarkable there: also of the remedies used by the natives for diseases, wounds, and ulcers.

JOTHAM, king of Judah, succeeded his father, Uzziah, 758 A. C. He embellished Jerusalem, ornamented the temple, caused religion and justice to flourish in his kingdom, conquered the Ammonites, on whom he imposed a tribute, and died favoured by God, beloved by the people, and feared by his enemies, 742 A. C. after reigning 16 years.

JOTHAM, the youngest of Gideon's sons. v. ABIMELECH.

JOUBERT (Laurence) a learned physician, chancellor of the university of Montpellier, Rondelet's pupil, whom he succeeded in the dignities of king's professor and chancellor 1567. He was born at Valence in Dauphiny, December 6, 1529, and died at Lombez, October 29, 1582; physician in ordinary to the kings of France and Navarre, leaving several works, some in Latin, some in French, almost all on medical subjects. Those most known are, *Traité des erreurs populaires*, 1578, 8vo. which made a great noise, because he treats of marriage without any kind of reserve, and dedicated his book to the wife of Henry the Fourth. This treatise should consist of six parts; but only the first, and part of the second, have been printed. *Traité du Ris*, 1579, 8vo 2 parts. *Dialogue sur la Cacographie*, at the end of the preceding. *De Balneis antiquorum de Gymnasiis et generibus exercitationum apud antiquos celebrium*, &c. The greatest part of his Latin works have been collected in 2 vol. fol. *Lyons*, 1582. He was brother to Francis Joubert, chief justice of Montpellier, and left a son, Isaac Joubert, who wrote *an Apology* for the French orthography, and translated some of his father's works.

JOUBERT (Francis) a priest of Montpellier, whose father was syndic of the states of Languedoc, which office he himself held before he became an ecclesiastic, author of an explanation of Josephus, 12mo.; *Caractere essentiel aux Prophêtes*, 12mo.; *Lettres sur l'Interpretation des Saintes Ecritures*, 12mo.; *Explanations* of the prophecies of *Jeremiah*, *Ezekiel*, *Daniel*, 5 vol. 12mo.; of the Minor Prophets, 6 vol. 12mo.; of the *Revelations*, 2 vol. 12mo. His attachment to the Jansenists occasioned his being confined six weeks in the bastile on false suspicions. He died 1763, aged 74.

JOUBERT (Joseph) a Jesuit, author of a good French and Latin Dictionary, 4to. He died about 1724.

JOVIAN (*Flavius Claudius Jovianus*) born about 331, at Singidon in Pannonia, son of count Varronianus. He was elected emperor on the death of Julian *the Apostate* 363, and immediately made peace with the Persians; which peace appearing disgraceful and prejudicial to the empire, exposed him to raillery from the Pagan historians. Jovian obliged his soldiers to become Christians, shut up the idol temples, restored peace to the church, and recalled St. Athanasius, with the other exiled bishops. But his happy reign was of short continuance; he was suffocated in his bed at Dadastana, between Galatia and Bithynia, by the smoke of some coals which had been kindled in his chamber, February 17, 364, aged 33, having reigned only seven months and twenty days. His life has been written by the abbé de la Bletterie, 2 vol. 12mo.

JOUIN (Nicholas) a native of Chartres, and banker at Paris, in which city he died, February 22, 1757, aged 73. He left, *Proces contre les Jesuites* (Ambrose Guys), &c. 1750, 12mo.; *Les Sarcelades*; *Satires* in verse, in favour of Jansenism, the first of which have more poignancy than the succeeding ones; *Le Portefeuille du Diable*; a Supplement to Philotanus, collected 1764, 2 vol. 12mo.

JOVINIAN, a Milanese monk, and famous heresiarch of the 4th century, who maintained that fasting, and other penitential works, had no merit, nor the virgin state any advantage over that of marriage; that Christ's body was only a phantasm, and that his mother did not remain a virgin after he was born. Jovinian, having quitted his convent, went to Rome, where he persuaded several devoted virgins to marry, asking if they were better than Sarah, Susanna, and so many other married women, who are praised in the Holy Scriptures.

Scriptures. St. Augustine and St. Jerome wrote forcibly against him. He was condemned by pope Syricus, and by a council which St. Ambrose held at Milan 390; and, being at length banished by the emperor Theodosius, and afterwards by the emperor Honorious, died miserably about 412.

JOVIUS (Paul) a celebrated historian of the 16th century, born at Como in Lombardy, who at first practised physic, but was afterwards bishop of Nocera. He wished earnestly for the bishopric of Como, but pope Paul III. refused him. He had, however, a large pension granted him by king Francis I. which the constable de Montmorenci reduced in the reign of Henry II. Brantome says, in the 31st book of his history, *Le dit Paul ayant ou la rognure de sa pension, se mit ainsi à débagouler contre mondit sieur le connetable, et à en dire pis que pendre. The said Paul, understanding that his pension was curtailed, broke forth in absurd speeches against my aforesaid sieur the constable, and abused him in the grossest manner.* Paul Jovius died, October 11, 1552, at Florence, aged 69, leaving a History in 45 books, ending at the year 1544, *Florence*, 1550, and 1552, 2 vol. fol.; *Panegyrics on great Men*; *a Treatise on Devices*; *Lives of illustrious Men*; *Tractatus de Piscibus Romanis*; *Descriptio Britanniæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ, Orcadum, Moschoviæ, et Larii Lacus*; *a Dialogue on the German War*; *Lives of the twelve Viscounts and Princes of Milan*; and many other works, which were collected at Basil, 1578, 6 vol. fol. bound in three. The learned do not much value his history, believing his pen to have been a venal one, and that he wrote according as aversion or favour guided it. Benedict Jovius, his brother, left a History of the Swiss, and other works. He must not be confounded with his great nephew, named also Paul Jovius, who distinguished himself at the council of Trent, where he made a remarkable speech on the subject of residence. He was a good poet, and died 1582.

JOURDAN (Raimond) viscount de St. Antoine, in Querci. After engaging in the service of Raimond Berenger, count de Provence, he devoted himself to Provençal poetry, for which he had a peculiar talent, and wrote several poetical pieces for Mabille de Riez, with whom he fell in love; but despairing of a return of his passion from that illustrious and virtuous lady, he determined to fly from her. He accordingly took the cross against Raimond, earl of Toulouse; but, a report being spread that he was killed in this expedition, Mabille was so deeply afflicted at the news, that she died in consequence. The viscount, at his return, raised a colossal statue of marble to her in the abbey of Montmajour at Arles, took the religious habit there, renounced poetry, and died about 1206. Before his retirement he had written *Traité de Lon Fontaumary de las donnas*. He had been a great warrior, and a good poet.

JOUVENCI, or rather JOUVANCEY (Joseph de) a celebrated Jesuit, born September 14, 1643, at Paris. He taught rhetoric with uncommon reputation at Caen, la Fleche, and Paris, but was invited to Rome, 1669, that he might continue *The History of the Jesuits* with more freedom, than he could have done in France, and died in that city May 29, 1719, aged 76. His principal works are, Two volumes of Latin Speeches, 12mo.; a small tract entitled, *De ratione discendi et docendi*, much esteemed; *Notes*, in Latin, on *Perseus*, *Juvenal*, *Terence*, *Horace*, *Martial*, *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, &c. The fifth part of the *History of the Jesuits*, in Latin, from 1591 to 1616, fol. It is a supplement to Fathers Orlandino, Sacchini, and Poussines. (v. ORLANDINI). All Jouvenci's works are written in pure Latin, and in this consists their principal excellence. His *History of the Jesuits*, in which he undertakes to justify his brother, Pere *Guignard*, who was hanged, by sentence of parliament, on account of Chatel's infamous attempt, and to represent him as a martyr, being printed at Rome, 1710, fol. made much noise, and was condemned by two decrees of the parliament of Paris; one, Feb. 22, 1713; the other, March 24th the same year. This last sentence suppresses the work, and contains the declaration which had been demanded from the Jesuits. Several pieces appeared on this occasion against P. Jouvenci's history, 1713, 12mo.

JOUVENOT (John) an ingenious French painter, born April 12, 1644, at Rouen.

Rouen. Laurence Jouvenot, his father, who was also a painter, sent him to Paris to improve his genius for drawing. He acquired great skill there in a short time; was employed by M le Brun, first painter to the king, and past through all the offices in the academy of painting. This artist's talent was for painting on a large scale, and in spacious places. His four great pieces at St Martin des Champs, and his Twelve Apostles at the Invalids, are well known. He also painted great numbers of portraits. Losing the use of his right hand from a palsy, he accustomed himself to work with the other; and it was with his left hand that he painted the picture called the *Magnificat* in the church of Notre Dame. He is accused of having neglected colouring. He died April 5, 1717, aged 73.

JOUY (Lewis Francis de) advocate to the parliament, and employed in the affairs of the clergy. He died 1771, aged 57. He was author of, *Les Principes des Dixmes*, 1776, 12mo.; a Collection of *Arrêts de Réglemens*, 1752, 4to.; *A Supplement to the Civil Laws*, fol.; *Principes sur les Droits des Gradués*, 12mo.; *Conférences des Ordonnances Ecclesiastiques*, 1753, 4to.

JOYEUSE (William, viscount de) marechal of France, younger son of John de Joyeuse, governor of Narbonne, descended from one of the best and most ancient French families. He was designed for the ecclesiastical profession, and even had the bishopric of Aleth; but afterwards entering the army, was made marechal of France by Henry III. He died 1592.

JOYEUSE (Anne de) duke, peer, and admiral of France; first gentleman of the bedchamber, and governor of Normandy; son of William de Joyeuse, mentioned in the preceding article. He was among the principal favourites of king Henry the Third, who married him to Margaret of Lorraine, younger sister of queen Louisa, his wife; at which marriage enormous sums were spent. In 1586, Joyeuse commanded an army against the Huguenots in Guienne, where he gained some victories, and would give no quarter to a detachment which he surprised at Mont St. Eloi: but this step cost him his life; for, having lost the battle of Coutras, October 20, 1587, the Huguenots killed him in cold blood, crying, *Mont St. Eloi*, though he offered a hundred thousand crowns for his life. This very marechal de Joyeuse, who was so cruel when armed in the field, was mild and generous in private life. Having one day made two secretaries of state wait a long time in the king's anti-chamber, he begged their pardon, giving them, at the same time, a hundred thousand crowns, which had just been presented to him by the king. He left no posterity.

JOYEUSE (Francis de) a celebrated cardinal, brother of the preceding, born June 24, 1562, and carefully instructed in the sciences. He was successively archbishop of Narbonne, Toulouse, and Rouen; entrusted with the most important affairs by Henry III. Henry IV. and Louis XIII.; universally esteemed for his wisdom, prudence, and skill in public business, and died at Avignon, dean of the cardinals, August 27, 1615, aged 53, after having founded a seminary at Rouen, a house for the Jesuits at Pontoise, and another at Dieppe for the fathers of the Oratory.

JOYEUSE (Henry de) duke, peer, and marechal of France, brother of the preceding, born 1567. He distinguished himself at first in the army, but turned capuchin after his wife's death 1587, and made profession by the name of father *Ange*. The year following, having undertaken to go to Chartres, and solicit the king's return to his capital, he went in procession crowned with thorns, bearing a cross, and singing psalms and litanies. Henry III. who was at Vespers, was moved at the sight of father Ange in this situation, for he was naked to the waist, and two capuchins scourged him severely: but this pious farce only ended in some ill-timed jests. He remained in the capuchin order till 1592, when his brother, Anthony Scipio, commander for the League in Languedoc, being drowned in the Tarn, the lords of that province, who belonged to the League, obliged him to head them. Having obtained from the pope such dispensations as were necessary, through the interest of his brother, cardinal de Joyeuse, he supported the League in Languedoc till 1596, when, being reconciled

conciled to Henry IV. he received the marechal's staff. Four years after this, being moved by his mother's tears, the reproaches of his own conscience, and some rather violent expressions which the king used to him, he returned to the capuchins at Paris, preached very zealously a few days after, and passed the rest of his life in that order, devoted to the practice of virtue. He died September 27, 1608, at Rivoli, near Turin, aged 41. He married the duke d'Epernon's sister, by whom he had a daughter, Henrietta Catharine, who married the duke de Montpensier 1599, the duke of Guise 1611, and died 1656, aged 71. M. de Callere has written his life, 12mo.

JOYEUSE (John Armand, marquis de) marechal of France, second son of Anthony Francis de Joyeuse, count de Grandprê, of the same family as the preceding. He distinguished himself in several sieges and battles, from 1648 to 1697; commanded the left wing at the battle of Nerwinde, and was governor of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, 1703. He died at Paris, July 1, 1710, aged 79, leaving no family.

IPHIANASSA, daughter of Prætus, metamorphosed into a cow, with her sisters, for having preferred her father's palace to that of Jupiter.

IPHICLUS, son of Philacus and Periclemena, and uncle of Jason, remarkable for his agility. There was another Iphiclus, Amphitryon's son; and another, who went to the siege of Troy, and was father of Protesilaus.

IPHICRATES, a famous general of the Athenians, who commanded their forces at 20 years of age 395 A. C. and was equal to any general of his time for his strict adherence to military discipline, and changed the whole armour of his soldiers to advantage. He fought against the Thracians, restored Teutheus, an ally of the Athenians, and attacked the Lacedemonians 390 A. C. Many ingenious and witty repartees are ascribed to this general. A man, who had nothing to boast of but nobility, reproaching him one day with his mean birth, being only a shoemaker's son, *I shall be the first of my race*, replied Iphicrates, *and thou wilt be the last of thine.* He married the daughter of Cotys, king of Thrace, and was living 380 A. C.

IPHIGENIA, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, led as a sacrifice to Diana's altar; that goddess, according to the fable, refusing to be otherwise appeased, because Agamemnon had killed one of her stags: but, just as she was about to be sacrificed, Diana relented, and put a doe in her place. Iphigenia, being afterwards a priestess in Taurica, saved her brother Orestes, who went thither to purify himself from his parricide. Some learned men think that this fable originated from the sacrifice of Jephtha's daughter.

IPHIS, daughter of Lygdus and Telethusa. Her father had ordered that she should be exposed, not choosing to have a daughter; but her mother dressing her as a boy, Lygdus educated his child, and engaged to marry her to Janthe. Telethusa, much perplexed by this intended marriage, prayed for help to the goddess Isis, who changed Iphis into a man. There was another Iphis, prince of Cyprus, who hanged himself in despair, on being slighted by Anaxerete.

IPHITUS, son of Praxonides, and king of Elis in Peloponnesus. He was contemporary with Lycurgus, and revived the Olympic games 442 years after their institution by Hercules. This is supposed to have been about 884 A. C. that is to say 108 years before the epoch of the vulgar Olympiads, which is 776 A. C.

IPHITUS, son of Eurytus, king of Œchalia. Hercules threw him from the top of a tower, after killing Eurytus.

IRENE, an Athenian, empress of Constantinople, celebrated for her beauty, policy, and ambition. She married Leo IV. emperor of the East, 769, and governed, after his death, with great prudence, during the minority of her son Constantine VIII. Irene caused the second council general of Nice to be held againit the *Iconoclasta*, and continued to govern till 790, when Constantine deprived her of all authority, and made himself many enemies by his vices and debaucheries. The empress, taking advantage of his ill conduct, rose against him, had him seized 797, and his eyes put out, in consequence of which he died a few hours after. This barbarous action left her

her the sole possession of the throne of Constantinople till 802, when Nicephorus, being proclaimed emperor, banished her to the isle of Mytelene, where she died, August 9, 803. Charlemagne had offered to marry this princess, but she had the art to amuse him with vain hopes. Her history has been written by the abbé Mignot, 1762, 12mo.

IRENÆUS (St.) a celebrated bishop of Lyons, born in Greece about 140. He was Papia's and St. Polycarp's disciple, who had been taught by St. John the Evangelist: nor did Irenæus ever forget the instructions he received in his youth from St. Polycarp. *His actions and words*, says he, *are still engraven on my heart, where they remain ever fresh, and ever present; may God grant me grace incessantly to revolve them in my mind.* St. Irenæus is supposed to have been sent into Gaul by St. Polycarp 157. He stopt at Lyons, officiated there as a priest, and was deputed to pope Eleutherius at Rome in 178, where he disputed against Valentine, and two of that heresiarch's followers, named Florinus and Blastus, whose errors he also refuted in his writings. Returning to Lyons, he succeeded St. Pothinus, bishop of that city, and became chief of the Gaulish bishops, whom he governed with great zeal and piety. On the death of St. Eleutherius, a great dispute arose between pope Victor, his successor, and the Asiatic bishops, respecting the celebration of Easter, the latter maintaining that it should be on the 14th of the March moon, whatever day of the week it might be; while Victor, and the Western bishops, with several other Churches, held, that this festival ought never to be celebrated but on a Sunday. St. Irenæus wrote a letter on the occasion to pope Victor, in the name of the Gaulish churches, in which he told him, that, though he celebrated Easter himself on a Sunday, he could not approve his design of excommunicating whole Churches, because they observed a different custom; which letter restored peace, and induced Victor, and his successors, to leave the Asiatics undisturbed. Little or nothing is known of St. Irenæus from this time till his death: he suffered martyrdom for the Christian faith in 202, under Severus. Of the numerous works he had written in Greek, we have none remaining but a very barbarous Latin version of his five books *against Heretics*, some Greek fragments, quoted by different authors, and the letter to pope Victor mentioned by Eusebius. They are in the Library of the Fathers. The best editions of these works are by Grabe 1702, and Pere Massuet 1710, fol.; since which M. Pfaffer has published four fragments, Greek and Latin, *Hague*, 1715, 8vo. St. Irenæus writes in a close, forcible, and clear style, though plain and little elevated; but his works contain so much learning, that Tertullian says of him, *Irenæus omnium doctrinarum curiosus explorator.* Six very curious and useful *Dissertations*, for understanding this father, have been published by Dodwell. St. Irenæus relates several particulars concerning the life of Christ, not mentioned by the Evangelists, which he doubtless learnt from his conversations with St. Polycarp, and other contemporaries with the Apostles. He asserts, that our Saviour lived to be above 40, and that St. Matthew wrote his Gospel in Hebrew. He excuses the incest of Lot's daughters, and holds the Millenarian doctrine, which was not condemned by the Church till long after his time; proves clearly, that there are but four authentic Gospels; and that, besides Scripture, it is necessary to have recourse to tradition, which is preserved and taught in the Church. Dom. Gervaise has written his life, 2 vol. 12mo. He must be distinguished from St. Irenæus the deacon, who suffered martyrdom in Tuscany under Aurelian 275; and from St. Irenæus, bishop of Sirmich, martyred March 25, 304, during the persecution by Dioclesian and Maximian.

IRETON, Cromwell's son-in-law, taken prisoner at Naseby, but restored immediately to his liberty, the king being forced to give up the prisoners on losing that battle. He was commander in Ireland when Cromwell was recalled from thence by the parliament 1650; caught a pestilential fever at the siege of Limeric, died 1651, and was buried with the royal family at Westminster; but his corpse being taken up 1660, was hung on a gallows at Tyburn, from ten in the morning till evening, with those of Cromwell and

and Bradshaw, and then buried underneath. His widow married Fleetwood. His father had the generosity to refuse a pension of 2000 l. offered him by parliament, saying, they had better think of paying their debts than of being liberal with the public money.

IRIS, daughter of Thaumas of Electra, and sister of the Harpies. She was Juno's messenger, according to the fable, as Mercury was Jupiter's. *Iris*, in Greek, signifies the *Rainbow*; and *Thaumas*, *Admiration*; from whence the poets have taken occasion to personify them.

IRNERIUS, WERNERIUS, or GUARNERUS, a celebrated German lawyer in the 12th century, or, as others say, a Milanese, who after having studied at Constantinople, taught at Ravenna. A dispute arising between him and his companions about the word *al*, he searched for its meaning in the books of the Roman law, and acquiring by this means a taste for that science, studied, and afterwards taught it at Bologna, 1128. He had many pupils, became the father of the commentaators, and was called *Lucerna juris*. Thus was he the restorer of the Roman law, and had great credit in Italy with the princess Matilda. Being chancellor to the emperor Lotharius, he persuaded him to restore Justinian's law to it's original authority at the bar, and order the code and the digest, to be read in the schools. Irnerius was the first who professed this law in Italy, and who introduced the ceremony of a doctor's degree in the law schools, which custom spread over Europe, and was adopted by the divinity schools. Peter Lombard is commonly supposed to have been the first doctor admitted by the university of Paris. Irnerius died before 1150, and was buried at Bologna, where he had taught law with reputation.

IRUROSQUE (Peter) a learned Dominican of Navarre, admitted doctor of the Sorbonne, 1297, who lost his sight by too great application to study. His principal work is an evangelical harmony, entitled, *Series Evangelii*, 1557, fol.

ISAAC, i. e. *Laughter*, a celebrated patriarch, son of Abraham and Sarah, born 1896, A.C. his mother being at that time ninety, and his father an hundred years old. He was named Isaac, because Sarah had laughed when an angel announced to her that she should have a son. God had before made the same promise to Abraham, assuring him that a son should be born to him in his old age, from whom many kings were to descend, and a great nation, which should never be destroyed; which divine prediction has been accomplished in the Jews, from the time of Abraham to this day. Isaac was tenderly beloved by his parents, being an only son, and the child of their old age; but the Lord to try Abraham's faith, commanded him to offer up the youth as a sacrifice to him, 1871, A.C. when he was twenty five years old. The holy patriarch had lifted up his arm to slay his son on Mount Moriah, when God moved by his obedience and piety, stopt him by an angel, and caused him to offer up a ram, instead of Isaac. Abraham married Isaac to Rebekah, 1856, A.C. by whom he had twins, Jacob and Esau, and being afterwards forced by a famine to quit his country, went to Gerar, into the dominions of Abimelech, king of the Philistines, (v. ABIMELECH,) where God loaded him with blessings. Isaac quitting this country, retired to Beer-sheba, where he blessed Jacob and Esau, and died 1716, A.C. aged 180.

ISAAC (St.) a famous Solitary of Constantinople, in the 4th century. He built a cell near that city, and foretold to Valens, who was marching against the Goths, that he would never return from his expedition; at which that prince being enraged, sent him to prison, and threatened to put him to death when he came back. The holy Solitary's prediction was however fulfilled, for he was killed in battle, August 9, 378. St. Isaac was present at the council of Constantinople, 381; he had many disciples, and died about the end of the 4th century.

ISAAC COMNENUS, emperor of Constantinople, who usurped the throne of Michael Stratonicus, June 8, 1057. He did not answer the expectations which had been formed of his prudence and courage, but made himself odious by avarice and cruelty; till having resigned the empire to Constantine Ducas, in preference to his brother John,

and

and his nephew Theodore, November 25, 1059, he retired to a monastery, where he gave proofs of exemplary piety.

ISAAC ANGELUS, taken from the church of Sancta Sophia, and proclaimed emperor, September 12, 1185, in the place of Andronicus Comnenus, whom he put to a cruel death. His negligence and debauchery made his reign unhappy, and he was dethroned, April 10, 1195, by his brother Alexius Angelus, who ordered his eyes to be put out. He re-ascended the throne on the death of Alexius, but died soon after, 1204.

ISAAC LEVITA (John) a learned Jew of the 16th century, who turned Christian, and taught Hebrew at Cologn. He defended strongly the authenticity of the Hebrew text, and proved with great learning against William Lindanus that it has not been corrupted by the Jews.

ISABELLA, or ELIZABETH of Castile, daughter of John II. married Ferdinand, king of Arragon, and succeeded her brother Henry IV. 1474. Her niece Jane was set up in opposition to her, but she kept the throne by her courage, and her husband's forces. She possessed all the virtues of a monarch, and a good patriot, but they were obscured by the devotion of that age, which induced her to establish the Inquisition. To this queen were owing the conquest of Grenada, and the discovery of America. Spain lost her in 1504. Her daughter Jane married the archduke, Philip *the Fair*, by whom she had Charles V. who inherited the kingdoms of Spain, and the wealth of the house of Burgundy. The abbé Mignot published her history, 1756, 2 vol. 12mo.

ISABEAU, or ELIZABETH of Bavaria, wife of Charles VI. married 1385. Her union with the duke of Orleans making the king jealous, he sent her as a prisoner to Tours; the dauphin was concerned in this banishment, and was punished for it, as well as the constable d'Armagne, who had urged the king to send her away. His majesty falling sick, the queen took that opportunity of returning to court, and joined with the duke of Burgundy; the constable and his party were murdered, the dauphin excluded from all succession, particularly to the crown of France, and Henry V. king of England, the king's son-in-law, was declared heir to it. After the death of Charles VI. the queen, hated by the French, and despised by the English, died of vexation, 1335.

ISÆUS, a celebrated Grecian orator of Chalcis in Syria, disciple of Lysias, and master of Demosthenes. He taught rhetoric with reputation at Athens, about 344, A.C. and sixty four orations are attributed to him, but he composed only fifty, and we have but ten of them remaining in the *Greek Orators* of Stephens, 1575, fol. Isæus took Lysias for his model, and has so well imitated his style and elegance, that he might be easily confounded with the other, but for the figures of speech, which Isæus is the first orator who makes frequent use of. He was also the first who applied eloquence to political subjects, in which his pupil Demosthenes followed him. He must be distinguished from another celebrated orator named Isæus, who lived at Rome in the time of the younger Pliny, about 97.

ISAIAH, or ESAIAS, first of the four great prophets, son of Amos, of the royal house of David. He prophesied in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, from 735, to 681, A C. when he was put to death by Manasseh in a very advanced age. His prophecy is in Hebrew, and contains sixty six chapters, written in a grand, lofty, sublime style, with uncommon energy and eloquence. He speaks so clearly of Christ and his church, that he has always appeared rather like an historian, who relates events already past, than as a man who foretold such as were to be accomplished so many ages after. Vitringa has written some excellent commentaries on this prophet, 2 vol. fol.

ISAMBERT (Nicholas) a native of Orleans, an eminent doctor, and professor of the Sorbonne, where he taught divinity a long time in the schools with uncommon reputation. He was a man of sincere piety, and decided cases of conscience with great judgement and ability. He died May 14, 1642, in the Sorbonne, aged 77, leaving a valuable *Commentary on the Summary of St. Thomas*, 6 vol. fol.

ISAURE (Clémence) a lady of Toulouse, eminent for her genius and virtue, who lived towards the end of the 14th century, and established the Floral games, which are celebrated annually at Toulouse in May, when a speech is made in her praise, and her marble statue in the Town Hall crowned with flowers. Catel pretends that *Clémence Isaure* is a fictitious name, and an imaginary person, and that the Floral games were instituted 1323, by seven inhabitants of Toulouse; but Dom. Vaissette, in his history of Languedoc, tom. 4. p. 198, and 365, proves that *Clémence Isaure* is a real person, and that if she did not institute those games, she at least established a fund to pay the expence of the prizes before distributed yearly in May, for the best poem. These prizes are a gold violet, a silver eglantine, and a silver marygold.

ISELIN, *Iselius* (James Christopher) one of the most learned men of the 18th century, in profane and ecclesiastical antiquities, born July 12, 1681, at Basil, of a family which has produced many persons of merit. After pursuing his studies with great success, he was appointed professor of history and rhetoric, at Marpurg, 1704, but was recalled to Basil, 1707, to teach history and antiquities, and made professor of divinity there, 1711. He went to Paris, 1817, where he acquired the esteem and friendship of the learned. He proposed to visit England and Holland, but the university of Basil chusing him rector, he was obliged to return to his native place. The academy of inscriptions and belles lettres at Paris, soon after admitted him an honorary member, in the place of M. Cuper. M. Iselin was also librarian at Basil, and died April 14, 1737, aged 56, leaving several works, the principal among which are, *De Gallis Rhenum transeuntibus*, *Carmen Heroicum*, 1696, 4to.; a pamphlet, *De Historicis Latinis melioris ævi Dissertatio*, 1697, 4to. and several *Dissertations* and *Speeches* on different occasions.

ISH-BOSHETH, youngest son of Saul, reigned seven years and a half over ten tribes of Israel, after his father's death, 1055, A.C. but having displeased Abner, chief captain, and general of his army, to whom he owed his crown, Abner joined David's party, and made him king of the ten tribes, 1048, A.C. Some time after, two Benjamites having murdered Ish-bosheth in his bed, carried his head to David; but this prince ordered them both to be killed, and that Ish-bosheth should be honourably buried.

ISHMAEL, son of Abraham and Hagar, born 1910, A.C. when Abraham was 86 years old. He was cast out of his father's house with Hagar, at Sarah's solicitation, and brought up in the wilderness, after being protected by an angel. He married an Egyptian woman, and had by her twelve sons, who became very powerful. Ishmael died 1773, A C. aged 137. The Arabians, Hagarenes, Ishmaelites, Saracens, and some other nations are descended from him, and Mahomet in the Koran glories in being of his race.

ISHMAEL II. Sophi of Persia, succeeded Tachmas, 1576. He was taken from prison to ascend the throne, and supported himself upon it by murdering eight of his brothers, but was poisoned by a sister, because she saw him too much attached to the sect of Omar, which is considered by the Persians as heretical.

ISIDORE *of Alexandria*, (St.) a celebrated Solitary, born in Egypt, about 318, who spent several years in the solitude of Thebais, and the desert of Nitria. St. Athanasius ordained him priest, and charged him to receive the poor and strangers, from which he has been called Isidore *the Hospitaller*. He lived in an austere manner, studied continually, and zealously defended the memory and writings of St. Athanasius against the Arians; but having at length a dispute with Theophilus of Alexandria, was driven from the desert of Nitria, and from Palestine, with thirty more Solitaries, and taking refuge at Constantinople, 400, was very kindly received by St. John Chrysostom; which circumstance occasioned Theophilus to oppose that holy doctor. Isidore died at Constantinople, 403, aged 85.

ISIDORE *of Charax*, a Greek author, under the last of the Ptolemy's about 30, A.C. who wrote several historical tracts, and a *Description of Parthia*, which has been published by David Hoeschelius, and may be also found in

Geographiæ veteris scriptores Græci minores, Oxford, 1703, 4 vol. 8vo.

ISIDORE *of Cardoua*, (St.) bishop of that city in the reigns of Honorius, and Theodosius *the Younger*. He wrote *Commentaries on the Books of Kings*, and dedicated them about 412, to Paul Orosius, St. Augustine's disciple. This bishop is also called Isidore *the Elder*, to distinguish him from Isidore the *Younger*, better known by the name of Isidore *of Seville*.

ISIDORE (St.) of Pelusium, or of Damietta, the most learned, and celebrated among St. Chrysostom's disciples, who retiring into a solitude near the city of Pelusium was from thence called Isidore of Pelusium. He was living when the general council of Ephesus was held, 431, and died Feb. 4, 440. We have two thousand and twelve of his *Epistles* remaining, in five books, in the Library of the Fathers; short, but very excellent, and written in elegant Greek. They contain very valuable remarks on the sense of several passages in scripture, theological questions well treated on, and important particulars respecting ecclesiastical discipline. The best edition of St. Isidore's works is Paris, 1638, fol. Greek and Latin.

ISIDORE *of Seville*, (St.) born at Carthagena in Spain, son of Severian, governor of that city, and educated by his brother Leander, bishop of Seville, whom he succeeded, 601. St. Isidore was the oracle of Spain, during thirty five years, and died April 4, 636, leaving the following works; Twenty books of *Origines*, or Etymologies, *Paris*, 1601, fol. or *Colegn*, 1617, fol.; a *Chronicle* ending at the year 626, useful for the history of the Goths, Vandals, and Suevi; *Commentaries* on the historical books of the Old Testament; a treatise *on Ecclesiastical Writers*; *a Rule for the Monastery of Honori*; *a Treatise on Ecclesiastical Offices*, containing many very important passages relating to *Ecclesiastical Discipline*, and in which he mentions seven prayers of the sacrifice. These prayers may still be found in the Mosarabic mass, which is the ancient Spanish liturgy, and of which this Saint is known to have been the principal author. The edition of the Missal, 1500, fol. and of the Breviary, 1502, fol. printed by cardinal Ximenes' order, are very scarce; a Treatise on this liturgy was printed at Rome, 1740, fol.; The *Collection of Canons*, attributed to St. Isidore was not made by him. v. the following article. In the *Rule* above mentioned, he speaks of the monks as follows: *The monks shall every year at Pentecost make a declaration that they keep nothing as their own. A monk ought to work with his hands, according to the precept of St. Paul, and the example of the patriarchs. Every one ought to work, not only for his own maintenance, but for that of the poor. Those who are in health, and do not work, sin doubly, by idleness, and setting a bad example. Those who chuse to read without working, show that they receive no benefit from what they read, which commands them to work.* This rule of St. Isidore prescribes about six hours work every day, and three hours reading.

ISIDORE *Mercator*, or *Peccator*, supposed to have lived in the 8th century, author of a *Collection of Canons*, which was long attributed to St. Isidore of Seville, and containing the false decretals of above sixty popes, from St. Clement, to pope Syricus, and the canons of the councils held till 683. Riculfe, archbishop of Metz, brought this collection from Spain, about 800, and spread it in France; it has passed through many editions, and to this collection, filled with false pieces, fabricated on purpose, the popes were in a great measure indebted for the exorbitant authority which they exercised, during several centuries. It also introduced a great change in church discipline; but Blondel in his *Pseudo Isidorus*, has so fully shown the decretals from St. Clement to Syricus, to be false and spurious, that they are now rejected by all the learned.

ISIDORE *de Isidoris*, a Milanese Dominican, who was living 1522, and distinguished himself by the singular opinions dispersed through his works, of which the principal are; *De Imperio militantis ecclesiæ* fol.; *Disputationum Catholicarum Libri quinque*; *De principis Institutione*, fol.; The whole printed at Milan, 1517, fol.; *De Immaculatâ Conceptione Virginis*, 1510, 4to.

ISIS, a goddess worshipped by the Egyptians, who reigned in Egypt with her husband king Osiris about 1500, A.C. She had, according to the fable, great

great wit, and heroic courage; invented ships, and sailed to the Barbarians, whom she taught navigation, religious worship, and agriculture, and was therefore honoured as a goddess. Her mysteries were forbidden to be revealed, but supposed to be the same as those of Io and Cybele; they were frequently prohibited at Rome. In heathen times there was a temple, and priests consecrated to Isis, in the territory of Paris, where she was worshipped as goddess of the earth; and her image was preserved in a corner of the church of St. Germain-des-Prez, till 1514, when cardinal Briçonnet, then abbot of that monastery, had it broken in pieces, on finding that some women had through ignorance, offered wax tapers to it. Isis is represented with a tower on her head, lions by her side, and a cistern in her hand, nearly the same as Cybele.

ISOCRATES, one of the greatest Grecian orators, born 436, A.C at Athens. His father Theodorus, who had become rich by making musical instruments, was very attentive to his education, and he was among the disciples of Prodicus, Gorgias, and other great orators. He attempted at first to speak in public, but not succeeding well, contented himself with instructing pupils, and making private harangues. Isocrates always discovered great love for his country, and when he heard that the battle of Cheronæa was lost, ate nothing for four days, and died of grief and vexation, 338, A.C. aged 98. Twenty one excellent *Discourses* or *Orations* of his remain, which have been translated from Greek into Latin, by Wolfius. This orator excels particularly in harmony of speech, justness of thought, and elegance of phrase. Nine letters are also ascribed to him. The editions of Isocrates by Aldus, 1513, and 1534, fol. are esteemed, as is that of Stephens, 1593, and of London, 1748, 8vo.

ISSACHAR, a patriarch, fifth son of Jacob and Leah, born 1754, A.C. He was head of a tribe of Israel, who devoted themselves to agriculture, according to Jacob's prediction before his death.

ISTHUANFIUS (Nicholas) vice palatine of Hungary, in the 17th century, and employed in the most important affairs by Maximilian I. and Rodolphe II. He left a *History of Hungary*, in Latin, in thirty four books, from 1490, to 1605, printed at Cologn, 1622, fol. a few years after the author's death. It is a curious work, and esteemed.

ITALY (the first kings of) or Latin kings were:

	A.C.
* Janus	1389
* Saturn	1353
Picus, or Jupiter	1320
* Faunus, or Mercury	1283
* Latinus	1239
* Eneas	1204
* Ascanius, or Iulus	1195
Sylvius Posthumus	1156
Eneas Sylvius	1130
Alba Sylvius	1048
Capetus, or Sylvius Atis	1008
Capys	974
Calpetus	946
Tyberinus	933
Agrippa	925
* Alladius	884
Aventinus	864
Procas	827
* Numitor	800
* Amulius *the Usurper*	799
* Numitor restored	755

Alba their capital was destroyed in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, their king Metius Suffetius was torn in pieces by four horses, and the Latins were united to the Romans, 669. The Gothic kings reassumed the title of kings of Italy.

	A.D.
* Odoacer	476
* Theodoric	493
* Athalaric	526
Theodatus	534
Vitiges	536
Theodebaldus	540
Evaric	541
* Totilas	541
Teyas	552
* Narses reunited Italy to the western empire in Justinian's reign	552
* Charlemagne, after destroying the kingdom of the Lombards, took the title of king of Italy	774
Pepin	781
Bernard	813
* Louis *le Debonnaire*	818

After that, Italy was reunited to the empire. v. the western empire.

The following are also called kings of Italy:

	Guy, duke of Spoletto	died 899
	Berenger	925
*	Lambert	910
	Hugh, earl of Arles	945
	Lothaire	949
	Berenger	966
	Adelbert	968
	The Othos, emperors	
	Hardouin	1016
*	Henry II. emperor, and his successors in the empire	

v. *Abrégé Chronologique d'Italie*, by M. de St. Marc, 6 vol. 8vo.

ITTIGIUS (Thomas) a learned professor of divinity at Leipsic, son of John Ittigius, doctor of philosophy and physic, and professor of physic in that city. He was minister of several churches, assisted in the Leipsic Journals, taught a long time with reputation, and died April 7, 1710, in his sixty seventh year, leaving no children. His works are, a Treatise *on Burning Mountains*, it is three theses in 4to reprinted in another form, Leipsic, 1671, 8vo.; a *Dissertation on the Heresiarchs of the Apostolical times*, 1703, 4to. much esteemed; a *History of the National Synods held in France by what are called the Reformed*, 1705, 4to. it contains only the first four. *An Ecclesiastical History of the two first ages of the Church*, 1709, and 1711, 2 vol. 4to.; *Hist. Concilii Nicæni*, Leipsic, 1712, 4to. and other works in Latin.

ITYS, or ITYLUS, son of Tereus, king of Thrace, and Progne, daughter of Pandion king of Athens, killed by his own mother, who gave him to her husband to eat, in revenge for his having carried off her sister Philomela.

JUAN *of Austria*, (Don) one of the greatest captains in the 16th century, natural son of the emperor Charles V. born at Ratisbon, 1547, and brought up secretly in the country by the wife of Lewis Quixada, high steward of the emperor's houshold. Charles V. revealed this secret on his death bed to his son Philip II. who educated the youth at court after his father's decease, and sent him to Grenada against the Moors, 1570. Don Juan was victorious, and the following year gained the famous naval battle of Lepanto, in which the Turks lost 25,000 men. He afterwards took Tunis and Biserta, was appointed governor of the Netherlands, 1576, made himself master of Namur and several other places, won a celebrated battle against the allies at Gemblours, and died the same year in his camp near Namur, October 1, aged 32.

JUAN *of Austria*, born 1629, natural son of Philip IV. and Maria Calderona, an actress. He was grand prior of Castile, commanded the Spanish army in Italy, 1647, where he conquered the city of Naples, had afterwards the command in Flanders, and was appointed generalissimo of the forces by sea and land against the Portuguese. Don Juan thought himself so sure of subduing Portugal, that he had a list of the troops and artillery which he employed on that occasion fixed up at Madrid; but his vanity was punished at Estremos by an entire defeat. He had the chief management of affairs at the court of Charles II. and died at Madrid, September 17, 1679, aged 50.

JUAN (Don George) a learned Spanish mathematician, knight of Malta, and commander of the band of gentlemen marine guards, chosen with D. Antonia de Ulloa, to attend the French academicians, who went to Peru, for the purpose of measuring a degree under the equator, in order to determine the earth's figure. They embarked May 26, 1735, D. Antonio de Ulloa undertook the historical part of the voyage, which appeared translated into French, *Amsterdam*, 1752, 2 vol. 4to. and D. George Juan the astronomical part, who accordingly published a large work on the earth's figure, printed in Spanish. On his return he went to Paris, 1745, where the academy of sciences admitted him a member. He died at Madrid, 1773, leaving several works in Spanish on naval affairs, a translation of which would be useful.

JUBA, king of Mauritania and Numidia, succeeded his father Hiempsal, and joined with Pompey against Cæsar, but being defeated by the latter after Pompey's death, caused himself to be killed by Petreius, the companion of his misfortune, 42, A.C. His son Juba was carried to Rome, adorned Cæsar's triumph, and was educated at the court of Augustus, where he became

celebrated for learning and genius. Augustus married him to Cleopatra *the Younger*, daughter of Anthony and Cleopatra, and made him king of the two Mauritanias, and part of Getulia.

JUBAL, son of Lamech and Adah, said in scripture to have invented musical instruments.

JUDAH, an ancient patriarch, who gave name to the tribe of Judah, and the Jewish nation, fourth son of Jacob and Leah. He was born 1747, A.C. and had by his wife Shuah, a Canaanite, Er, Onan, and Sheth. When he accompanied his brothers into Egypt to buy corn, he offered to remain there as a prisoner instead of Benjamin, whom Joseph threatened to detain. Judah had afterwards Pharez and Zarah by Tamar his son's wife, whom he had been connected with without knowing her. Jacob on his death bed gave him a particular benediction, and foretold that *the sceptre should not depart from Judah till the Messiah came*, which prediction was literally fulfilled in our Saviour Jesus Christ. This patriarch died 1636, A.C. aged 119. David and the Jewish kings were his descendants.

JUDAH HAKKADOSH, i. e. *the Holy Saint*, a rabbi, celebrated for his learning, wealth, and genius, said by the Jews to have been a friend and preceptor to the emperor Antoninus, who collected about the middle of the second century the constitutions and traditions of his predecessors, the Jewish magistrates and doctors. From these he formed a book, called the *Mishna*, divided into six parts; the first treats of agriculture, and seeds; the second of feasts; the third of marriages, and particulars relative to women; the fourth of trespasses, interest, and all kinds of civil affairs; the fifth of sacrifices; and the sixth of legal purification and impurities. This book is the text of the *Talmud*, and forms a code of decrees and sentences of the ancient Jewish magistrates. Surrhenusius has published a good edition in Hebrew and Latin, with notes, 1698, 3 vol. fol. It is to be wished that the *Talmud*, which is a commentary on the *Mishna*, and is called the *Gemara*, was also translated into Latin.

JUDAH CHING, a celebrated rabbi of Fez, one of the most learned Jewish grammarians. He lived in the 11th century, and left several Arabic works, which are much esteemed.

JUDAH (Leo) a famous Protestant minister of Zurich, born 1482, son of a curate. He went into orders, adopted the errors of Zuingle, and gained great reputation in that sect. He died July 19, 1542, at Zurich, aged 60. His Latin version of the bible is joined to Vatable's *Notes*, and he left other works.

JUDAS MACCABEUS, a celebrated Jewish general, son of Mattathias, prince of the Jews, who succeeded his father, 167, A.C. and displayed extraordinary valour against the enemies of God's people. He conquered in different battles the most famous generals of Antiochus, king of Syria, *viz.* Apollonius, Seron, Ptolemy, Nicanor, Gorgias, Lysias, Bacchides, and Alcimus, upon which Antiochus, enraged, marched against Judas Maccabeus himself, but perished miserably. Judas purified Judea from all the abominations which had been committed there, repaired Jerusalem, and made a solemn dedication of the temple, 165, A.C. in memory of which a feast has been celebrated yearly from that time amongst the Jews. He also defeated the Idumeans, and Ammonites, and made an alliance with the Romans, but was slain in battle, 161, A.C. His brothers Simon and Jonathan carried his body to Madin, where it was buried with great solemnity.

JUDAS, called *Iscariot* from his native place, a city in the tribe of Ephraim, an apostle, by whom Christ was betrayed. His avarice led him to censure Magdalen when she anointed our Saviour's feet with precious aromatics, and to deliver up the Son of God to the Jews, for thirty pieces of silver; but he afterwards beheld his treachery with horror, restored the money to the priests, and hung himself in despair. The learned are not agreed about the value of the thirty pieces which Judas received.

JUDE (St.) an apostle, called also *Lebbeus* and *Thaddeus*, or *the Zealous*, brother of St. James *the Less*, related to our Saviour according to the flesh. He was married and had children, but being called to the apostleship followed Christ, and said to him at the last supper, *Lord, how is it that thou wilt manifest*

manifest thyself unto us, and not unto the world? Jesus answered, *If a man love me he will keep my words, and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him.* It is said that after St. Jude had received the Holy Ghost with the other apostles, he preached in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Idumea, and Lybia, and died for the faith of Christ about the year 80, at Beryta. We have an epistle by him written after Jerusalem was taken, and intended principally for the converted Jews, in which he combats the Nicolaitans, Simoneans, Gnostics, and other Heretics, who denied the necessity of good works; and advises them to remember what the other Apostles had written before him. Some ancient writers have doubted whether this Epistle be genuine, because the apocryphal book of Enoch is quoted in it; but that doubt was of short duration, it being acknowledged that this quotation is no more a proof against the authenticity of St. Jude's Epistle, than St. Paul's quotations from the profane poets are a proof that the Epistles which contain them are not canonical.

JUDEX (Matthew) one of the principal writers of the *Centuries* of Magdebourg, *Basil*, 1552 to 1574, 13 tom. in 8 vol. fol. born September 21, 1528, at Tippolswolde in Misnia. He taught theology with great reputation in his communion, but experienced many vexations in the exercise of his office as a minister. He died May 15, 1564, at Rostock, leaving several works.

JUDITH, a celebrated Jewish heroine of the tribe of Simeon, who being left a rich, young, and very beautiful widow by her husband Manasseh, spent the years of her widowhood at Bethulia, and fasted in sackcloth till Holofernes, general of Nabuchodonosor, king of Assyria, besieged the city about 636 A. C. Judith then went to his tent, supped with him, and afterwards taking his sword, beheaded him with it while he slept, and, by this heroic action, delivered Bethulia and the Jewish nation. A solemn feast was celebrated on the occasion, and the Jews remained in perfect peace during Judith's life, who died at the age of 105. The learned are not agreed as to the time of this event; the most probable opinion places it 636 A. C. in the reign of Manasseh and Merodach, who is supposed to be the same with Nabuchodonosor.

IVELLUS, or JUELLUS. v. JEWEL.

JUENNIN (Gaspard) a learned divine of the congregation of the Oratory, born 1650, at Varembon in Bresse, in the diocese of Lyons, who taught theology in several houses of the Oratory, and in the seminary de St. Magloire, at Paris, where he died December 16, 1713, aged 63. His principal works are, a Treatise *on the Sacraments*, 2 vol. fol. in Latin; *Theological Institutions*, 7 vol. 12mo. Latin. This last was condemned at Rome, and by M. Godet, bishop of Chartres, and cardinal de Bissy, as reviving the errors of Jansenius. Cardinal de Noailles also prohibited it in his diocese, but was afterwards satisfied with the explanation given him by the author. P. Juennin wrote against the mandates of M. Godet and cardinal de Bissy; which two apologetical defences have been published in 12mo. without any name. He also left an *abridged System of Divinity*, by question and answer, for the use of persons going to be examined for holy orders; *La Théorie practique des Sacremens*, 3 vol. 12mo. without the author's name; *Théologie Morale*, 6 vol. 12mo.; *Cas de Conscience sur la Vertu de Justice, et d'Equité*, 4 vol. 12mo.

IVES (St.) Yves, *Ivo*, a celebrated bishop of Chartres, born in the 11th century, of a noble family in the territory of Beauvais. He was Lanfranc's pupil, the prior of Bec; and distinguished himself so much by his piety and learning as to be appointed abbot, and afterwards bishop, of Chartres, 1092. Ives strongly opposed king Philip I. who had left his wife, Bertha of Holland, to take Bertrade de Montfort, wife of Foulques le Rechin, earl of Anjou. He governed his diocese with great prudence, and successfully promoted ecclesiastical discipline there. He died December 23, 1115, aged 80, leaving a collection of *Ecclesiastical Decrees*, numerous *Epistles*, and other very valuable works, printed at Paris, 1647, fol.

IVETAUX (Nicholas Vanquelin, seigneur des) born of a respectable family at *la Fresnaye*, a castle near Falaise. He discovered early a taste for poetry and the belles lettres, and, after having

having distinguished himself as a student at Caen, succeeded his father as lieutenant-general of the city; but the marechal d'Estrées persuaded him to resign his post, and go to court, where he placed him with M. de Vendôme, son of the celebrated Gabrielle d'Estrées. It was for this young prince that des Ivetaux wrote his poem of *l'Institution du Prince*, in which he gives his pupil very sensible, judicious, and christian advice. After this he was preceptor to the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII.; but his licentious way of life displeased the queen, and occasioned him to be excluded from the court a year after Henry IV. died. A pension and several benefices were, however, given him; but he afterwards resigned his benefices, on being reproached by cardinal Richelieu for his libertinism. Thus free from all restraint, des Ivetaux retired to an elegant house in the fauxbourg St. Germain, where he spent the rest of his days in pleasure and voluptuousness, living in the Epicurean stile, which he has described in the sonnet beginning with these lines:

Avoir peu de Parens,
Moins de train que de rentes.

Fancying that the pastoral life was the happiest, he drest himself like a shepherd, and led imaginary flocks about the walks of his garden, repeating to them his lays, accompanied by a girl in the dress of a shepherdess, whom he had picked up with her harp in the streets, and taken for his mistress. Their whole employment was to seek refinements in pleasures, and every day they studied how to render them more exquisite. Thus des Ivetaux passed his latter years; and it has been said that he ordered a saraband to be played when he was dying, to sooth his departing soul; but M. Huet, on the contrary, affirms, that he repented of his errors at the point of death. However that may be, he died very old at Brianval, near Germigni, 1649. Besides the *poem* above mentioned, des Ivetaux left *Stanzas*, *Sonnets*, and other poetical pieces in the *Délices de la Poésie Françoise*, Paris, 1620, 8vo. v. FRESNAYE.

JUGURTHA, king of Numidia, a great enemy to the Romans, son of Manastabal, and educated at the court of his uncle Micipsa, who, when dying, left to him the care of Adherbal and Hiempsal, his two sons. The latter of these Jugurtha destroyed by treachery, and caused the other to be killed, contrary to a promise given after the capture of Cirtha. The Romans, who were Adherbal's allies, rose against the usurper; but he found means to bribe the consul, Calpurnius Bestia, and several other senators, with money, and dispersed the Roman forces, saying, contemptuously, *that Rome was to be sold, and would willingly submit to any one who had wealth sufficient for the purchase.* Jugurtha was, however, defeated by Cecilius Metellus *the Numidian*, and two years after, by Marius, and being at length delivered up to Sylla by his father-in-law Bocchus, king of Mauritania, 106 A. C. was led in triumph to Rome, and confined in a prison, where he died of hunger and disease in six days.

JULIA (St.) a virgin and martyr of Carthage, which city being taken by Genseric, king of the Vandals 439, she was sold to a heathen merchant, and carried into Syria. This merchant having embarked with her, some years after, to carry goods into Provence, and the ship stopping at the Cape of Corsica on account of a feast celebrated there to the Pagan deities, Julia, who did not join in it, was summoned before Felix the governor, and suffered martyrdom for the Christian faith.

JULIA, daughter of Cæsar. She married Pompey, and was the bond of that friendship which subsisted for some time between those two great men. But Julia dying in child-bed of a daughter, in the year 53 A. C. her death was followed by such fatal divisions, as ruined the republic.

JULIA, only daughter of the emperor Augustus, married Marcellus, then Agrippa, by whom she had three sons and two daughters; and, afterwards, Tiberius, to whom also she bore a child, but it did not live. She became so infamous by her debaucheries, that Augustus banished her, and she died starved 14 A. C. Julia, her daughter, married Lepidus, and had two children, but died in banishment, like her mother, in consequence of the same licentiousness.

JULIA-DOMNA, daughter of a priest of the Sun at Emesa in Phœnicia. She married the emperor Septimus Severus, but took advantage of her beauty, and the ascendency she had over him, to abandon herself to the most unbounded profligacy. Plantian, the emperor's favourite, thought to ruin her by disclosing this, but fell a victim to her influence. After the death of Severus, Julia had the grief of seeing her son Geta expire in her arms, murdered by his brother Caracalla; and starved herself at Antioch in 218, after Caracalla's death.

JULIAN (St.) first bishop of Mans, at the end of the 3d century. He converted the people of Maine to the faith, and became their apostle. Neither the time nor manner of his death are known. He must be distinguished from St. Julian, who is supposed to have suffered martyrdom at Brioude in Auvergne under Diocletian.

JULIAN (St.) surnamed Pomerices, archbishop of Toledo in the 7th century, one of the greatest prelates of his time. He wrote a treatise *against the Jews*, in a book entitled, *Testamentum 12 Prophetarum*, Hagenoæ, 1532, 8vo.; *Pronostica futuri seculi*, in the Library of the Fathers; *Historia Wamba*, in Duchesne's Histories of France, and other works. He died March 8, 690.

JULIAN *the Apostate*, a famous Roman emperor, son of Julius Constantius, brother of Constantine *the Great*, and Basilina, descended from an illustrious house. He was born at Constantinople November 6, 331, and was near perishing with his brother Gallus, during the cruel massacre of his family by Constantine's sons, which included his father, and his nearest relations. The celebrated Eusebius of Nicomedia was entrusted with the education of Julian and Gallus, and gave them a governor named Mardonius, who took great pains to form their tempers and their genius, and to inspire them with gravity, modesty, and a contempt for sensual pleasures. These young princes entered the ecclesiastical profession, and were appointed readers; but their sentiments, with respect to religion, were extremely different, Gallus being very pious, while Julian secretly inclined to paganism, which was observed when they agreed to build a church in honour of the holy martyr Mamas, at their joint expences. When Julian was 24, he went to Athens, and there devoted himself to astrology, magic, and all the vain illusions of the Heathens, attaching himself particularly to the philosopher Maximus, who flattered his ambition by promising him the empire; to which detestable and sacrilegeous curiosity of prying into futurity, and the desire of governing, Julian's apostacy is principally to be ascribed. He was declared Cæsar, November 6, 355; had the general command of the forces in Gaul; acquired great honour there; gained a signal victory over seven German kings near Strasburg; defeated the Barbarians several times, and soon drove them from Gaul. Constantius, growing jealous of all this success, formed a plan to weaken him, by sending for a considerable part of his troops, under pretence of a war against the Persians; but Julian's soldiers revolted, and proclaimed him emperor, notwithstanding his resistance. He was then at Paris, where he willingly staid, and built a palace, the remains of which are still to be seen. The emperor Constantius, irritated by these proceedings, was considering how to humble him, when he died, November 3, 361, and Julian, going immediately into the East, was proclaimed emperor there, as he had before been in the West. Upon this he issued a general edict, ordering the heathen temples to be opened; officiated himself as high-priest, and endeavoured to efface the memory of his baptism by the blood of sacrifices. He assigned revenues to the idolatrous temples and priests; stripped the churches of all their possessions, which he either gave to his soldiers as rewards, or united them to his domain; revoked all privileges granted by the Christian emperors to the Church, and took away all the pensions which had been given by Constantine for maintaining the clergy, widows, and virgins. Julian did not at first think proper to use violence for the purpose of abolishing Christianity, knowing that it had only tended to encrease the Church; he even affected great mildness towards the Christians, recalling all those who had been banished for their religion under Constantius, and endeavoured to

pervert

pervert them by caresses, temporal advantages, and colouring his oppressions with false pretences, saying, that if he deprived the churches of their riches, it was that Christians might live in evangelical poverty. He forbad them to plead, to defend themselves in a court of justice, or exercise any public office, and even to teach the classics, well knowing what forcible arguments they might draw from profane authors for combating idolatry and irreligion. But, though this emperor discovered the greatest contempt for the Christians on every occasion, and always called them *Galileans*, he was sensible of the advantages they derived from the purity of their manners, and their brilliant virtues, and continually proposed them as examples to the heathen priests. Such was the character of Julian's persecution; an apparent mildness, and derision of the Gospel. He proceeded, however, to tolerate persecution openly, when he found the other means failed, and placed the cruelest enemies of Christianity in public offices, so that the cities were filled with tumults and seditions, and there were many martyrs in most of the provinces: it is even said, that Julian put the two Persian ambassadors, Manuel and Ishmael, to death, at Chalcedon, because they were Christians. Maris, bishop of that city, who was blind, reproaching the emperor for his impiety, Julian said, with a smile, *That his Galilean would not restore him to his sight:* to which Maris replied, *I thank the Lord for my blindness, since it prevents my eyes from being polluted with beholding an apostate like thee.* The emperor made no answer, but affected an air of clemency and moderation. He wished to prove our Saviour's prediction false, respecting the Temple of Jerusalem, and attempted to have it rebuilt by the Jews, about 300 years after its destruction under Titus; but all their efforts only served to verify Christ's prediction more fully; for, when the Jews, who assembled at Jerusalem from every place, had dug the foundations, flames of fire burst out, and consumed the workmen. The Jews obstinately repeated the attempt several times, but, all who were daring enough to assist being killed by the fire, they were at length obliged wholly to abandon their design. This circumstance is attested by Ammianus Marcellinus, a heathen writer much esteemed, and by so many authentic testimonies, that no ancient fact is more firmly established. Julian at length resolved to extirpate Christianity, at whatever price, but was willing to finish the Persian war first. He made numberless preparations and sacrifices, and vowed, when he set out, to ruin the Church at his return; but Providence preserved it from these threatenings; for the emperor, engaging in the first battle without his coat of mail, was mortally wounded by an arrow. It is said that he took a handful of blood from his wound, and, throwing it towards heaven, said, *Thou hast conquered, Galilean.* Whatever dependence may be placed on this popular story, which is related by Theodoret, Julian discovered great joy at the approach of death; employed his last moments in discoursing with the philosopher Maximus concerning the soul's dignity, and expired the following night, June 26, 363, aged 32. There are few princes of whom authors have spoken more variously, both because they have considered him in different points of view, and because he was in himself made up of contradictions. *He possessed,* says M. Fleury, *such a mixture of good and bad qualities, that it was easy either to praise or blame him, without departing from truth.* On one hand, learned, generous, temperate, sober, vigilant; affecting justice, clemency, and mildness: on the other, fickle, inconstant, absurd; falling into the most extravagant fanaticism and superstition; judging falsely of what distinguished him, spreading calumnies against Constantine's family, and frequently refusing to answer the requests of the Christians. In short, he may be said to have been rather singular than great, and to have had all the ridiculous part of the philosopher, without those qualities which form the great prince. Some *Discourses*, or *Harangues*, of his, are remaining; some *Letters*, and a *Satire on the Cæsars*; this last has been translated into French, with notes, filled with medals, 4to.; the Dutch edition is more elegant than that of Paris; a treatise entitled, *Misopogon*, which is a satire on the inhabi-

tants of Antioch; and some other pieces published in Greek and Latin by Pere Petau, 1630, 4to. An elegant edition was published by Ezekiel Spanheim, 1696, fol.; and M. de la Bletterie has translated part into French in his *Life of Jovian*. This emperor's writings discover wit and singularity, but little taste or judgment; his most celebrated work is that which he composed against the Christians, of which some fragments may be found in St. Cyril of Alexandria's excellent refutation of it. Those who wish for a more complete account of Julian's life, may consult his History, written by M. de la Bletterie, in 12mo.

JULIAN *of Eclana*, a famous Pelagian, son of Memorius, bishop of Capua, St. Augustine's intimate friend. He was very eloquent, possessed a brilliant and pleasing genius, and, after his wife's death, was ordained deacon; then made bishop of Capua, according to Gennadius, or rather of Eclana, between Campania and Puglia, as St. Prosper asserts. This bishop was St. Augustine's friend at first, but they disagreed afterwards on the subject of Grace. He was driven from his see, after having been frequently condemned by popes and emperors, and died about 450. Some of his works remain, 1668, 8vo. St Augustine has written strongly against him.

JULIARD, or JUILIARD (William) doctor of divinity, and provost of the cathedral of Toulouse, nephew of Mad. de Mondonville, foundress of the congregation *de l'Enfance*. The suppression of this congregation, by a decree of council, in 1686, made much noise, particularly after the Jesuits purchased the house of the *Filles d'Enfance*, to place their seminary there. A *Hist. des Filles de la Congregation de l'Enfance* appeared 1734, 2 vol. 12mo. under the name of M Reboulet, an ex Jesuit, afterwards advocate at Avignon. M. Juliard attacked this *History* as an injurious libel, and refuted it by a *Memoir* in two parts, containing, 1. *l'Innocence justifié, ou l'Hist. veritable des Filles de l'Enfance.* 2. *Le Mensonge confondre, ou la Preuve de la Fausseté de l'Histoire calomnieuse des Filles de l'Enfance.* The parliament of Toulouse decided in favour of M. Juliard's *Memoir*, and condemned the History printed 1734 to the fire, which was attributed to M. Reboulet; but it is confidently affirmed that he was not the author, and that the work was in MS. at Paris fifteen years before it was printed. However that may be, M. Juliard died in pursuit of this affair, December 21, 1737, aged 70. He was also known by his attachment to the Appeal from the Bull *Unigenitus*. After his death a new piece appeared against the *Filles de l'Enfance*, to support the *Hist.* ascribed to M. Reboulet; but the marquis de Gardouche, M. Juliard's nephew, and great nephew of Mad. de Mondonville, obtained an order, February 27, 1738, for the new piece to be burnt, and strict search made after the anonymous author. v. MONDONVILLE.

JULIO ROMANO, a painter. v. ROMANO.

JULIUS CONSTANTINE, son of Constantius Chlorus, and father of Julian. He saw the diadem on his brother Constantine's head without envy, and was, perhaps, the first senator who publicly professed Christianity; but perished in the massacre which Constantine's sons made in their family after their father's death.

JULIUS (St.) a Roman soldier, who served bravely a long time in the imperial army, and was beheaded for the Christian faith about 302, by order of Maximus, governor of the Lower Mæsia.

JULIUS I. (St.) a Roman, who succeeded pope St. Mark, February 6, 337, zealously maintained the cause of St. Athanasius, and sent legates to the council at Sardis 347. He died Ap. 12, 352. Two of his *Letters* are in the works of St. Athanasius, and in the *Epist. Rom. Pontif.* de Constant, fol. M. de Tellemont calls these Letters two of the finest pieces of ecclesiastical antiquity. The other works attributed to St. Julius are spurious.

JULIUS II. (Julian de la Rovesa) born in the town of Albizale near Savona, successively bishop of Carpentras, Albano, Ostia, Bologna, and Avignon. Pope Sextus IV. who was his uncle, elected him cardinal 1471, and gave him the command of the ecclesiastical forces against the revolted inhabitants of Ombria. Julian de la Rovera prevented cardinal d'Amboise from being elected pope on the death of Alexander

Alexander IV. and procured Pius III. to be chosen, who died in 28 days; after which he contradicted the common proverb, *He who enters the conclave a pope, goes out a cardinal*; his election having been concerted and concluded before he went in. He was elected Nov. 1, 1503, and succeeded Pius III. Julius II. had a very martial spirit; he formed the League of Cambray, in opposition to the Venetians, and afterwards declared openly against Louis XII. king of France, laying his kingdom under an interdiction, and absolving his subjects from their oaths of allegiance; which steps made a great noise; while Louis XII. on his part, appealed to the general council summoned at Pisa by the cardinals. This council gave great uneasiness to Julius, who, in vain, opposed the Lateran council to it, of which he did not live to see the end. He met with a fresh mortification by the loss of the battle of Ravenna, where his legate was taken prisoner, and died in the night between February 20, and 21, 1513, aged 70. Leo IX. who succeeded him, annulled all that had been done against France.

JULIUS III. (John Maria del Monte) well acquainted with law and the belles lettres, appointed bishop of Palestrina, archbishop of Siponte, and cardinal, 1536. He was afterwards entrusted with several important commissions, succeeded pope Paul III. February 8, 1550; revived and continued the council of Trent, at which he had presided under his predecessor. Julius III. took arms against Octavius Farnese, duke of Parma, and died March 23, 1555, with the character of a voluptuous pontiff.

JULIUS AFRICANUS, JULIUS CÆSAR, &c. v. AFRICANUS, &c. under their proper names.

JUNCKER (Christian) born October 16, 1668, at Dresden. He acquired great knowledge of the belles lettres and medals, and was successively teacher at Schleusingen, Eysenach, and Altenburg, where he died June 19, 1714. Juncker had been admitted a member of the royal society at Berlin, 1711. He left a great number of German translations from ancient authors, and several editions of classic authors, with notes, in the stile of those published by Minellius; also, *Schediasma de Diariis eruditorum*; *Centuria feminarum eruditione et scriptis illustrium*; *Theatrum Latinitatis universæ Reghero-Junkerianum*, *Lineæ eruditionis universæ et Historiæ Philosophicæ*; *Vita Lutheri ex nummis*, *Vita Ludolphi*, &c. He was historiographer to the Ernestine branch of the house of Saxony. Poverty obliged him to write rather in haste, which may be discovered in his works.

JUNCTIN (Francis) in Italian *Giuntino*, a celebrated mathematician and astrologer of the 16th century, born 1523, at Florence. He published *Commentaries*, in Latin, on the *Sphæra* of Satro Bosco, 1577 and 1578, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Speculum Astrologiæ*, Lugd. 1581, 2 vol. fol. and other works relating to astronomy. There is also a treatise written by him in French on the Comet which appeared 1577, 8vo.; and another on the Reformation of the Calendar by Gregory XIII. 8vo. in Latin. He had quitted the Carmelite order, and apostatized; but returned afterwards to the Catholic church, and spent the chief of his life at Lyons, where his conduct was very irregular. He died 1590.

JUNGERMAN (Godfrey) a native of Leipsic, the first who published an ancient Greek translation of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, 7 books, Francfort, 1606, 2 vol. 4to. a work much in request; and gave a Latin version of the *Pastorals* of Longus, with Notes, Han. 1605, 8vo. Some of his letters are also printed. He died August 16, 1610, at Hanau. Lewis Jungerman, his brother, born also at Leipsic, was an excellent botanist, and to him are attributed, *Hortus Eystettensis*, v. BESLER. *Catalogus plantarum quæ circa Altorfinum nascuntur*, Altorf, 1646, 8vo.; *Cornucopia Floræ Giessensis*, Giessæ, 1623, 4to. He died June 7, 1653, at Altorf. Gaspard Jungerman, another brother, was also a man of learning.

JUNIEN (St.) a celebrated solitary, born of a noble family at Brionde-sur-Clovere, in Poitou. He founded a monastery at Mairé, of which he was the first abbot, and died August 13, 587, the same day that St. Radegonda died, with whom he had corresponded by letters.

JUNILIUS, bishop of Africa in the 6th century, by whom we have two books *on the Divine Law*, in form of a

dialogue, in the Library of the Fathers; designed as a kind of introduction to the study of the Holy Scriptures.

JUNIUS (Adrian) commonly called *Jonghe*, or *du Jongk*, one of the most celebrated writers of his time, born July 1, 1511, at Horn in Holland. He was well acquainted with the languages, belles lettres, and physic, which he practised with reputation; visited every part of Europe; married, and died at Armuyden, June 16, 1575. His works are, *Phalli ex fungorum genere descriptio*, Leyden, 1601, 4to.; Dort, 1652, 8vo.; there are letters by Junius in this edition, but no plates; *Notes* on different Latin authors; *Nomenclator omnium rerum*, 1567, 8vo.

JUNIUS, or DU JON (Francis) a famous Calvinist minister, born Mar. 1, 1545, at Bourges, who acquired great skill in the law, languages, and divinity; was minister in the Netherlands, and chosen to teach theology at Leyden 1597, in which city he died October 13, 1602, aged 57. He had entertained an aversion to women, yet married four times. His works are, a *Latin Version* of the Hebrew text of the Bible, which he made with Emanuel Tremellius. It has been often printed, in different forms. The edition of Herborn, 1643, 4 vol. fol. contains the most notes. *Commentaries* on a great part of Scripture, and other works, *Geneva*, 1607, 2 vol. fol.

JUNIUS (Francis) son of the preceding, born 1589, at Heidelburg. He first chose the military service; but, after the truce concluded in 1609, devoted himself entirely to study. Going into England 1620, he lived 30 years in the earl of Arundel's family, and died at Windsor in the house of his nephew, Isaac Vossius, 1677, aged 88, leaving his MSS. to the university of Oxford. Junius was extremely well skilled both in the Eastern and Northern languages, for the latter of which he had so great a passion, that, hearing of some villages in Friesland where the ancient Saxon tongue was preserved, he went and lived there two years. His works are, Treatise *de Pictura Veterum*, esteemed by all the learned; the best edition is Rotterdam, 1694, fol; *An Explanation of the ancient Gothic Paraphrase on the Four Gospels*, corrected from good MSS. and illustrated by Thomas Marshall's notes, 1665, 4to.; an ample *Commentary on Tatian's Harmony of the Four Gospels*, MSS.; and a large *Glossary*, in five languages, in which he explains the origin of the Northern Tongues, published at Oxford, 1745, fol. by Mr. Edward Lye, a learned Englishman.

JUNO, Jupiter's sister and wife, and goddess of kingdoms and riches; according to the fable, daughter of Saturn and Rhea; otherwise Cybele, or Ops. She escaped with Jupiter from Saturn's cruelty, who would have devoured them, and, afterwards marrying him, had Ilithyia, Mena, and Hebe. Jupiter having conceived without any connection with his wife, Juno, in revenge, conceived Vulcan by the wind, and Mars by touching a flower which the goddess Flora shewed her. She was extremely jealous, persecuting Europa, Semele, Io, Latona, and the rest of Jupiter's mistresses, with great fury. Particular honours were paid to this goddess at Argos, Olympia, Carthage, and several other cities. She is represented by the Poets in a car drawn by peacocks, and one of those birds near her.

JUPITER, father of Gods and men, according to the fable, and the chief Pagan deity, son of Saturn and Rhea. That goddess, perceiving that her husband devoured his children as fast as they were born, and fearing for Jupiter and Juno, deceived him with a stone, which he devoured. Jupiter was brought up amidst the sound of the Corybantes' instruments, and privately nourished with the goat Amalthea's milk, as a reward for which he changed her into a constellation. When grown up, he dethroned and drove away his father Saturn, who laid snares for him, and divided the empire of the world with Neptune and Pluto, his two brothers; the former having the sea, Pluto hell, and Jupiter the earth. He married his sister Juno, was father of the Graces and Muses, and had a prodigious number of children by several other women; changing himself, according to the fable, into a Satyr, to enjoy Antiope; a Bull, to carry off Europa; a Swan, to deceive Leda; a Shower of Gold, to corrupt Danæ; and into several other shapes, to gratify his passions. He had Bacchus by Semele,

Pallas

Pallas by Metis; Diana and Apollo by Latona; was father of Mercury, and the other gods, and slew Titans the giants with a thunderbolt when they attempted to scale heaven. Jupiter is represented on an ivory throne, holding a sceptre in his left hand, and a thunderbolt in his right, with which he struck the giants; with the eagle that carried Ganymede between his legs. The name of Jupiter is made up of two words, the first of which, *Jov*, greatly resembles *Jehovah*, which is the name of God in Hebrew. He was honoured under the various titles of *Ammon*, *Capitolinus*, *Conservator*, *Elicius*, *Feretrius*, *Imperator*, *Inventor*, *Latialis*, *Pistor*, *Sponsor*, *Stator*, and *Ultor*, or *Avenger*.

JURET (Francis) a native of Dijon, and a learned canon of Langres, who left some poetical pieces which may be found in *Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum*, and Notes on *Symmachus*, Paris, 1604, 4to. and on Yves of Chartres, 1610, 8vo. which are esteemed. He died Dec. 21, 1626, aged 73.

JURIET (Peter) a famous Protestant divine, born December 24, 1637, at Mer, a small city in the diocese of Blois, where his father was minister; nephew on the mother's side of the celebrated ministers Rivet, and du Moulin. After having studied in France, Holland, and England, he was appointed pastor at Sedan, and was professor of divinity and Hebrew, but disagreed with his colleague M. le Blanc. The academy of Sedan being taken from the Calvinists, 1681, Juriet was chosen to exercise the ministerial office at Rouen, but his libel, entitled, *La Politique dn Clergé de France*, 1681, 2 vol. 12mo. obliging him to go into Holland, he was appointed professor of divinity at Rotterdam, in which city he had very warm contests with Bayle, who was his wife's lover, Basnage, de Beauval, and Saurin, his brother ministers. He even set up for a prophet, and in his *Accomplissement des Propheties*, Rotterdam, 1686, 2 tom. 12mo. he foretold that Calvinism would be established in France, 1689, but lived to see the falsehood of his predictions. Nor was it Juriet's fault that the reformed and the new converts of France were not induced to a revolt by several of his *Pastoral Letters*, 3 vol. 12mo. He died of a consumption at Rotterdam, January 11, 1736, aged 76. The principal among his numerous works are, *Traité de la dévotion*; a piece *on the necessity of Baptism*; *Apologie de la Morale de pretendes Réformés*, against M. Arnauld's book, entitled, *Le Renversement de la Morale par les Calvinistes*, Hague, 1685, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Préjugés legitimes contre la Papisme*, 1685, 4to.; *Preservatif contre le changement de Religion*, against M. Bossuet's *Exposition de la Foi Catholique*; *Letters* against Maimbourg's *History of Calvinism*, 2 vol. 4to. or 4 vol. 12mo. and several other controversial works, among others, *Les derniers Efforts de l'innocence affligée*; *Traité de la puissance de l'Eglise*, Quevilli, 1677, 12mo.; *Le vrai Systême de l'Eglise*, 1686, 8vo; *Unité de l'Eglise*, 1688, 8vo. in which he maintains that the church is composed of every society of Christians, who have retained the fundamentals of the faith, with an *Answer* to M. Nicole, who had refuted this work; *Hist. des Dogmes et des Cultes de la Religion des Juifs*, Amsterdam, 1704, 4to.; a treatise, entitled, *L'Esprit de M. Arnauld*, 2 vol. 12mo; another on the *Mystical Theology*, occasioned by the disputes between M. de Fenelon, and M. Bossuet, 1700, 12mo.; *Janua cœlorum reserata*, 1692, 4to.; *La Religion du Latitudinaire*, Rotterdam, 1686, 8vo. &c. All these works discover a degree of genius and imagination, capable of seducing; but at the same time a fury and a violence not only unworthy of the Christian and scholar, but of an honest man.

JURIN (James) a celebrated English physician and mathematician, who distinguished himself by his disputes with Michelotte, on the motion of running waters, with Keil and Senac on that of the heart, with Robins on distinct vision, and above all with the school of Leibnitz on *les forces vives*. He was several years secretary to the royal society, and contributed much to making the meteorological and mathematical observations more exact, and more commonly known. His writings on inoculation first brought that practice into general use. He died in London, 1750, president of the college of physicians.

JUSSIEU (Anthony de) born 1686, at Lyons, and died April 22, 1758. He was

was a physician, member of the academy of sciences, wrote the appendix to Tournfort, and revised Pere Barrelier's work on plants. His speech on the progress of Botany, when he was appointed professor of that science at the royal garden, has been printed, 1718, 4to. and there are several curious memoirs by him in those of the academy of sciences.

JUSSIEU (Bernard de) a physician of the faculty at Paris, eminent for his botanical knowledge which he had an opportunity of discovering in his office of lecturer on the plants in the king's garden. The academy of sciences admitted him 1725, and he was also member of the Royal Society of London, the academies of Berlin and Petersburg, and the institution of Bologna. This learned man died Nov. 6, 1777, aged 79. The public are indebted to him for the edition of Tournefort's *History of Plants growing in the environs of Paris*, Paris, 1725, 2 vol. 12mo.

JUSTE (St.) or JUST, *Justus*, born of a noble family of Vivarais, the most illustrious bishop that the church of Lyons boasts from St. Irenæus to St. Eucherius. He was educated by St. Paschasius, bishop of Vienne in Dauphiny, who made him archdeacon of his church; succeeded St. Verissimus bishop of Lyons, assisted at the council of Valence, 374, and at that of Aquileia, 381, and lived in strict friendship with St. Ambrose. Being obliged to quit his see, on account of a murderer, who had taken refuge in the church, and he had delivered up to the people, on a promise that his life should be spared, notwithstanding which they tore him in pieces, he retired to the Egyptian deserts, and lived there as a Solitary till his death, at the end of the 4th century. He must be distinguished from St. Just, or Justin, supposed to have been martyred in Beaunoisis, or Paris, from a learned archbishop of the same name in the 7th century, and from St. Justus, and St. Pastor, two brothers of Alcala, one aged thirteen, the other seven, who were beheaded for the Christian faith, 304.

JUSTEL (Christopher) a learned council and king's secretary, born March 5, 1580, at Paris, who acquired great knowledge of ecclesiastical history, and that which relates to councils, and the transactions of the middle age. He died 1649, at Paris, aged 69, leaving *Hist. Généalogique de la Maison d'Auvergne*, fol. and *the Code of Canons of the Universal Church*. It was from this ingenious man's collections that Henry Justel his son, and William Voël, published in 1661, the excellent collection of *Ancient Canon Law*, entitled, *Bibliotheca Juris Canonici Veteris*, Paris, 1661, 2 vol. fol. Henry Justel who was also a very learned man, died in London, September 24, 1693, aged 73.

JUSTIN (St.) a celebrated martyr, and Platonic philosopher of Neapolis, in Palestine, who was converted to Christianity by the sufferings which he saw the Christians endure, but neither quitted his philosophical profession nor habit. A persecution arising under Antoninus, Adrian's successor, Justin wrote an *Apology* for the Christians, and presented another afterwards to the emperor Marcus Aurelius, in which he maintained the innocence and holiness of Christianity, against Crescentius, a cynic philosopher, and other calumniators. He was an honour to the Christian religion, both by his learning and unblemished manners, confirming his doctrine by his constancy and pure faith, and suffered martyrdom, 167. Besides the two apologies above mentioned, we have of his *A Dialogue with the Jew Trypho*, two treatises addressed to the Gentiles, and a *Treatise on the Monarchy*, or *Unity of God*, in the Library of the Fathers; some other works are attributed to him. The best edition of St. Justin, is by Dom. Prudent Maran, a learned Benedictine, 1742, fol. Photius observes that his works discover great learning, and a perfect knowledge of philosophy, and profane history; they are written in a plain style, without any ornaments or attractions of rhetoric. Some authors also attribute to St. Justin, the *Letter to Diognetes*, which is in his works, but that letter is certainly more ancient.

JUSTIN I. emperor of the east, born of an obscure family in Thrace, who rose from the rank of a private soldier to the highest posts, and was elected emperor on the death of Anastasius, July 10, 518. He gained his people's esteem

esteem and love, recalled the exiled bishops, ordered the observance of the council of Chalcedon, zealously endeavoured to reunite the eastern and western churches, published severe edicts against the Arians, and joyfully received pope John II. The city of Antioch being almost demolished by an earthquake, 526, the emperor was so much afflicted, that he quitted the imperial purple, and put on sackcloth, to appease the wrath of heaven, and would not speak to any one. He afterwards appointed his sister's son Justinian, for his successor, and died August 1, 527, aged 77. Justin was so ignorant that he could not even read, but did great service to the church and empire by his talents, diligence, and concern for the public good.

JUSTIN II. *the Younger*, son of Dulcissimus and Vigilantia, the emperor Justinian's sister, which emperor he succeeded, November 14, 565. His morals were very corrupt; he caused his relation Justin to be strangled, who had equal pretentions to the empire, and by suffering his wife Sophia to usurp too much authority, gave rise to the reign of the Lombards in Italy, and drew him into a fresh war with Persia, 571, but falling into a state of madness, 574, died October 5, 578. He was a prince incapable of reigning.

JUSTIN, a celebrated historian of the 2nd century, who lived in the time of Antoninus Pius, according to the most probable opinion. He left an abridgement of the history of *Trogus Pompeius*, in elegant Latin, the first edition is 1470, fol. The best are by Elzevir, 1640, 12mo.; *Ad usum Delphini*, Paris, 1679, 4to.; *Oxford*, 1705, 8vo.; *Leyden*, 1719, and 1760, 8vo.; *Paris*, 1770, 12mo.; the French translation, 1696, 2 vol. 12mo. is good, but that by Dom. Favier, 1737, 2 vol. 12mo. is better.

JUSTINA (St.) virgin and martyr, patroness of the city of Padua. She died in the persecution under Maximian Hercules.

JUSTINIAN I. nephew of Justin *the Elder*, and son of Vigilantia and Sabatius, appointed Cæsar and Augustus, April 1, 527. He succeeded the emperor Justin his uncle, on the first of August following, published severe laws against Heretics, repaired the ruined temples, and declared himself a patron of the church. Justinian had to contend at first with Hypatius, Pompeius and Probus, nephews of the emperor Anastasius, who raised a strong sedition against him, to which he would have fallen a victim, had it not been for the empress Theodara his wife, and the prudence of Belisarius and Mundus. After putting the rebels to death he defeated the Persians by the valour of his general Belisarius, exterminated the Vandals, reconquered Africa, subdued the Goths in Italy, vanquished the Moors, and restored the Roman empire to its original splendor. He afterwards chose ten able lawyers, at the head of whom was the famous Trebonian, to collect the Roman laws into a complete body, which should be called the Justinian code, and in 553, ordered the scattered decisions of the judges and magistrates to be revised, and divided into fifty books, under the title of *Digests*, or *Pandects*, Florence, 1553, fol. which is divided into two or three volumes, at the end should be eight leaves, not figured, but marked e e e e. M. Poitier also published an edition at Paris, 1748, 3 vol. fol. which is esteemed. This emperor also composed four books of *Institutes*, comprising the text of all the laws in an abridgement, and ordered the laws which he had newly made to be collected, 541, in a volume called the *Novellæ*. The best editions of the above united under the title of *Corpus Juris Civilis*, are by Elzevir, 1664, 2 vol. 8vo. more elegant than the new impression, 1681, that with the Greek glosses, and the *Index* of Daoyz, *Lyons*, 1627, 6 vol. fol. that with notes by Godefroi, *Paris*, *Vitrai*, 1628, 2 vol. fol. *Amsterdam*, Elzevir, 1663, 2 vol. fol. Justinian acquired immortal honour by these works; but he engaged rashly in ecclesiastical affairs, threatened pope Agapetus with banishment, interfered in the dispute concerning the *Three Chapters*, and was guilty of unpardonable violences towards popes Silverius and Vigilius, both before and after the fifth general council, held 553. He died two years after, November 14, 565, aged 84, after reigning thirty eight years. This prince built the church of Sancta Sophia, which is esteemed a masterpiece of architecture.

tecture. Justin *the Younger* succeeded him.

JUSTINIAN II. *the Younger*, eldest son of the emperor Constantine *Pogonatus*, whom he succeeded, 685, when but sixteen. He retook several provinces from the Saracens, and made an advantageous peace with them, but broke it foolishly, and contrary to his own interest, 690, and made himself detestable afterwards by his cruelty, extortions, and debauchery. One day he gave orders that all the inhabitants of Constantinople should be murdered, beginning with the patriarch; but this order transpiring, the patrician Leontius raised the people, Justinian was dethroned and banished to Chersonesus, his nose being cut off, 694, and Leontius immediately declared emperor, but Tiberius Absimarus drove him out, 697. This latter reigned about seven years, at the end of which time Irebellius, king of Bulgaria, having restored Justinian, 704, Leontius and Tiberius Absimarus were punished with death. Justinian II. reigned six years after his restoration, but continued to be cruel, and was killed with his son Tiberius, 711, by Philipicus Bardanus who succeeded him. The family of Heraclius ended in Justinian.

JUSTINIANI (St. Laurence) or St. LAURENCE JUSTINIAN, first patriarch of Venice, born July 1, 1381, of a noble and ancient family, which has produced many great men. He took the regular habit in the monastery of the canons of St. George *Inalga*, became its first general, 1424, gave excellent rules to that congregation, and was appointed by pope Eugenius IV. bishop and first patriarch of Venice, 1451. St. Laurence Justiniani governed his diocese with great prudence, and died January 8, 1455, aged 74, leaving several works on religious subjects, *Brescia*, 1506, 2 vol. fol. reprinted at Venice, 1755, fol.

JUSTINIANI (Augustin) born 1470, at Genoa, descended from the noble family of Justiniani. He went to Paris, 1488, where he entered the Dominican order, and acquired great reputation by his learning, and his knowledge of the oriental languages, and was appointed bishop of Nebbio in Corsica, 1514, by pope Leo X. Justiniani assisted at the fifth Lateran council, and promoted learning and piety in his diocese, but perished in his passage from Genoa to Nibbio, 1536, the ship being lost. His principal work is a *Psalter*, in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Chaldee, with Latin versions, and short notes, *Genoa*, 1516, fol. This was the first Psalter which appeared in various languages, and it is esteemed. He was the editor of *Porcheti victoria adversus impios Hebræos*, Parisiis, 1520, fol. rather scarce, and author of *Annali di Genoa*, 1537, fol. not common.

JUSTINIANI (Fabio) born 1568, at Genoa, son of Leonardo Taranchetti, who was adopted by the Justiniani family, for refusing to engage in the Fiesco conspiracy. He entered the congregation of the oratory at Rome, and was appointed bishop of Ajaccio, 1616, where he is buried in his cathedral church, and it appears by his epitaph that he died January 3, 1627. He left *Index universalis materiarum Bibl.* Rome, 1612, fol. and *Tobias explanatus*, 1620, fol.

JUSTINIANI (Bernardo) a noble Venetian, nephew of St. L. Justiniani, who was honoured by the republic with several offices and embassies, and at length with that of procurator of St. Mark. He died 1489, aged 81. His speeches on different occasions have been printed, with his letters, and *History of Venice*, Venice, 1492, fol. and the history which comes down to 809, may be frequently met with without the other pieces, which have been suppressed. He also left *Vita B. Laurentii Justiniani*, 1475, 4to. His life in Latin by Antonio Stella was printed at Venice, 1533, 8vo. Of the same family, which is still honourably distinguished in Italy, was the marquis Vincent Justiniani, who employed Blommaert Millan, and others to engrave his gallery, *Rome*, 1642, 2 vol. fol. Some other copies, much inferior to the old ones were taken since 1750, also the abbé Bernardo Justiniani, who wrote the *Origin of the Military Orders*, Venice, 1692, 2 vol. fol. in Italian, from whence the *History of the Military Orders*, Amsterdam, 1721, 4 vol. 8vo. has been extracted, to which is added *The History of the Religious Orders*, Amsterdam, 1716, 4 vol. 8vo.

JUSTUS, bishop of Urgello in the 6th

6th century; Justinian, bishop of Valencia, was his brother, and all the great men of the age his friends. We have a short *Commentary* written by him on Solomon's Song, in the Library of the Fathers. He died May 18, 540.

JUSTUS LIPSIUS, v. LIPSIUS.

IWAN V. or JOHN ALEXIOWITZ, born 1651. Nature had been unkind to this prince who was almost blind and speechless, and subject to convulsions. He should have succeeded his brother Fedor, 1682, but an attempt being made to shut him up, and give the crown to his brother Peter, the princess Sophia their sister, who hoped to have governed under Iwan's name, raised a civil war, which was terminated by an agreement that Iwan and Peter should reign jointly, and Sophia be co-regent. This union lasted six years, when the princess having attempted Peter's life, was confined, and from that moment Peter reigned alone, Iwan having no farther share in the government than to see his name in the records. He died 1696, leaving four daughters, one of whom named Anne married the duke of Courland, 1710, and succeeded to the throne after Peter's male descendants.

IWAN VI. of Brunswic Bevern, proclaimed czar on the death of his great aunt Anne Ivanowna, October 29, 1740. He descended from a sister of that princess, who like her was daughter of the czar John V. Peter the Great's elder brother. Ernest duke of Biron, Anne's favourite, had been appointed regent during the young prince's minority, who was but three month's old; but in a month's time he was removed, and the regency transferred to Anne of Mecklenburg, duchess of Brunswic Bevern, the young emperor's mother, December 6, 1741. Iwan was deposed, and Elizabeth Petrowna, daughter of Peter *the Great*, declared empress. Prince Iwan was educated in a fortress at Schlusselburg, and kept in total ignorance of his rank, and every thing else but the game of Chess, at which he sometimes diverted himself with his keeper. Elizabeth dying 1762, and her nephew Peter III. having been deposed six months after, the princess Catherine of Anhalt-Zerbst, his wife, succeeded him, and went to see prince Iwan, whom she found unfit for any thing. This prince was at last murdered by his keeper, July 16, 1764, who had conceived that some rebels would want to take him out of his confinement, and place him at their head.

JUVENAL (*Decius Junius*) a celebrated Latin poet, in the first century, a native of Aquinum in Italy, who went to Rome while young, where he spent half his life in declaiming. He afterwards wrote satires which gained him great reputation; but having attacked Paris, Nero's jester and comedian in his verses, was sent to command some troops in Pentapolis, on the frontiers of Egypt and Lybia. Juvenal is supposed to have lived to the reign of Adrian, till the year 128. Sixteen of his satires remain, written with great wit, force, and vehemence; but their style is not sufficiently natural, and they are full of obscenities, which makes them dangerous to be read. Besides, he exclaims against the vices of his time with too much misanthropy and fury, and it has been justly said,

Juvenal, eleve dans les cris de l'Ecole
Poussa jusqu' a l'exces sa mordante hyperbole.

An edition of this author was printed at the Louvre, 1644, fol. that *cum notis variorum* is of Amsterdam, 1684, 8vo that *ad usum Delphini*, is 1684, 4to. that by *Casaubon*, Leyden, 1695, 4to. is esteemed; there is an elegant one of *Paris*, 1747, 12mo. that of *Birmingham*, 1761, is magnificent, that by Sandby, 1763, 8vo. with plates is esteemed, and added to the Horace, Virgil, and Terence, by the same publisher; the copies on large paper are to be preferred. This author has been translated by father Tarteron, but better by M. Dusaux, 1770, 8vo.

JUVENAL *des Ursins*, v. URSINS.

JUVENAL *de Carlenas* (Felix) a native of Pezens, where he married, lived, and died, April 12, 1760, aged 80. He wrote an essay *sur l'Histoire des Belles Lettres*, which has been often printed. The last edition is *Lyons*, 1757, 4 vol. small 8vo. and *Principes de l'Histoire*, 1733, 12mo.

JUVENCUS (Caius Vectius Aquilinus) one of the first Christian poets, born of an illustrious family in Spain.

He wrote the *Life of Christ*, in Latin verse, in four books, about 329, following the four evangelists faithfully, and almost word by word; but his poetry is in a bad style, and his Latin not pure. This work may be found in the Library of the Fathers, the *Latin Poets* of Venice, 1502, 4to. and the *Corpus Poetarum*.

IXION, king of the Lapithæ, married Dia, daughter of Deïoneus, and refusing to make the usual nuptial presents, Deïoneus in revenge stole away his horses. Ixion dissembling his resentment, invited him to a feast, and caused him to fall through a trap door into a furnace, where he was immediately consumed. This cruelty however Ixion afterwards repented of, and was admitted to Jupiter's table. He then entertained a criminal passion for Juno, but being deceived by a cloud, which exactly resembled that goddess, Jupiter struck him to hell with a thunderbolt, and bound him to a wheel encompassed with serpents, which turns round incessantly, according to the fable. His son Pirithous was called Ixionides.

K.

KAHLER (Wigand, or John) a learned and indefatigable German writer, and Lutheran divine, born January 20, 1649, at Wolmar, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel. He was professor of poetry, mathematics and divinity at Rinteln, and member of the society of Gottingen. He died May 17, 1729, leaving two sons and four daughters. A great number of his *Dissertations* are collected in two volumes, printed at Rinteln, 1700, and 1711, under the title of *Dissertationes Juveniles*, the principal are, *De oceano ejusque proprietatibus et vario motu*; *De libertate Dei*; *De terra*; *De reflexione luminis ejusque effectu*; *De imputatione peccati alieni, et speciatim Adamici*; *De Poligamiâ*, &c.

KALTEYSEN (Henry) a celebrated Dominican of the 15th century, born of noble parents in a castle near Coblents, who distinguished himself at the council of Basil, where he forcibly refuted the Heretics of Bohemia, 1433. He was afterwards bishop of Drontheim and Cæsarea, but retired towards the close of life into the Dominican convent at Coblents, and there died October 2, 1465. In the collections of the councils is a speech which he made at that of Basil, *on the manner of preaching*, against the pretensions of the Bohemians.

KAM, the emperor of China, grandson of the Tartar prince who conquered it. He ascended the throne 1661, and had a taste for arts and sciences, which induced him to patronise the missionaries in his empire, but from Asiatic vanity he insisted upon their placing China in the center of the world, in the maps which they drew. He died 1722, aged 71.

KANOLD (John) a physician of Breslaw, who died 1729, aged 49, leaving some curious observations on nature and the arts.

KARA MUSTAPHA, v. CARA MUSTAPHA.

KARA MEHEMET, a celebrated Turkish bashaw, who signalized himself by his courage and conduct at the sieges of Candia, Kaminieck, and at the battle of Choczin. He was made governor of Buda, 1684, and defended that city bravely against the imperialists, but being wounded by the bursting of a cannon, as he was giving his orders on the ramparts, died in consequence during the siege. Kara Mehemet had a short time before caused forty Christian slaves to be killed, in presence of an officer who was sent by prince Charles of Lorrain to summon him to surrender; which barbarous deed eclipsed all his noble actions.

KAYE, v. CAIUS.

KEATING (Dr. Geoffray) an ingenious Irish preacher, born in Tipperary, who wrote a history of the poets of his nation in Irish, which has been translated into English by Mr. Denmot O'Connor, with the genealogies of the principal Irish families, collected by Keating, and a magnificent edition was published at London, 1738, fol. Keating was author of several other works in Irish, which are esteemed. He died about 1660.

KECKERMAN (Bartholomew) a laborious Calvinist writer of Dantzic, who taught Hebrew at Heidelberg, and afterwards

afterwards philosophy at his native place, where he died 1609, aged 36. He left several works, *Geneva*, 1614, 2 vol. fol. in which he forms systems of almost all the sciences, but discovers more of method than of genius. His treatise entitled, *Rhetoricæ Ecclesiasticæ Libri duo*, is esteemed.

KEILL (John) a celebrated astronomer and mathematician, born about 1671, in Scotland, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford, where he took the degrees of bachelor and master of arts. In 1709, he went to New England as treasurer, and at his return was appointed professor of astronomy at Oxford, where he was the first who read lectures in experimental philosophy. Queen Anne gave him the post of Decipherer, which he also held under George I. till 1716; he had before been admitted into the Royal Society, and taken a doctor of physic's degree at Oxford. He died 1721, aged 50, leaving several valuable works in astronomy, natural philosophy, and physic; the principal is his *Introductio ad veram Physicam, et ad veram Astronomiam*, Leyden, 1739, 4to. M. le Monier junior, a learned astronomer has translated the astronomical part of this excellent work into French, *Paris*, 1646, 4to.

KEILL (Dr. James) an eminent physician, brother of the preceding, born in Scotland, about 1673. He read lectures on anatomy at Oxford, and Cambridge, with universal applause, and settled at Northampton, 1700, where he practised physic with uncommon reputation, and died of a cancer 1719, aged 46. Dr. Keill left several works which are curious, and much esteemed.

KEITH (George) a celebrated divine of the sect of Quakers or Tremblers, a Scotchman of an obscure family, who at first warmly defended the Presbyterian doctrine, and afterwards turned Quaker. He travelled over Holland and Germany, confirming the disciples which Fox had made, and then going into America was placed at the head of the Pensylvanian Quakers. His singular opinions involved him every where in long and troublesome affairs; he denied the eternity of hell torments, taught the metempsycosis, and maintained that there were two Christs, one corporeal the son of Mary, the other spiritual, and dwelling in all men from the foundation of the world. He was condemned in a general assembly of Quakers in London, 1694, notwithstanding his speeches and memorials. Many of his works remain.

KEITH (James) youngest son of George Keith, earl marshal of Scotland, and Mary Drummond, daughter of lord Perth, high chancellor of Scotland, under James II. born 1698, at Freteressa in the sheriffdom of Kincardin. He compleated his studies in the college founded by his ancestors at Aberdeen, with the earl marshal, his elder brother, and having with him joined the pretender's party in 1725, received a slight wound in his nose at the battle of Sheriffmuir. After the defeat of this prince's forces, he went to Spain with his brother, and served there ten years as an officer in the Irish brigades; then going into Russia, was received with great marks of distinction by the empress Anne, who made him brigadier-general, and soon after lieutenant-general. He signalized himself in all the battles fought betwen the Russians and Turks, during the reign of this princess, and was the first who mounted the breach at the capture of Ochrakow, where he received a wound in the heel. When the war ended, general Keith was sent as ambassador extraordinary from Russia to England, and during his stay there, offered Sir Robert Walpole, then prime minister, to serve as a soldier in the British army, on condition that he should inherit the estates and honours of his cousin the earl of Kinton at his death; this however was refused, and having finished his embassy he returned to Petersburg, where he was more favourably received than ever. In the war between Russia and Sweden he served in Finland as lieutenant-general, decided the victory at Willmanstrand, and drove the Swedes from the isles of Alan in the Baltic. When peace was concluded at Abo, in 1743, the empress sent him as ambassador to the court of Stockholm, where he lived at a great expence, and was forced to sell his jewels to support his rank. Returning to Petersburg, he was honoured with the marshal's staff; but his appointments being too small,

he went to the king of Prussia who had made proposals to him, and assured him of a pension. This prince placed so much confidence in general Keith, that he travelled with him over the greatest part of Germany, Poland, and Hungary. War being declared in 1756, Keith entered Saxony as field marshal of the Prussian forces, and it was he who secured the noble retreat of that army, after the siege of Olmutz was raised in 1758. He was killed the same year when count de Daun surprised and attacked the Prussian camp at Kohkercher.

KELLER (James) *Cellarius*, born 1568, at Seckingen. He entered the Jesuit's order in 1588, was appointed rector of the college at Ratisbon, afterwards of that at Munich, and was for a long time confessor to prince Albert of Bavaria, and the princess his wife. The elector Maximilian had a particular esteem for him, and frequently employed him in affairs of the utmost importance. Keller disputed publicly with James Kailbrunner, the duke of Neuburg's most celebrated minister, on the accusation brought against the Lutheran ministers, of having corrupted several passages quoted from the Fathers, in a German work, entitled, *Papatus Acatholicus*; their dispute was held at Neuburg, 1615. Father Keller died at Munich, February 23, 1631, aged 63, leaving some controversial works, and several political ones, concerning the affairs of Germany, in which he frequently conceals himself under the names of *Fabius Hercynianus*, *Aurimontius*, *Didacus Tarnias*, &c. His book against France, entitled, *Mysteria politica*, 1625, 4to. was burnt by a sentence of the Chatelet, censured in the Sorbonne, and condemned by the French clergy. It is a collection of eight letters respecting the alliance of France with England, Venice, Holland, and Transylvania. The *Canea Turturis*, in answer to the learned Gravina's Song of the Turtle, is attributed to Keller.

KELLER (John Balthasar) a native of Zurich, and a celebrated founder in Bronze, who cast the equestrian statue of Louis XIV. in the palace de Louis le Grand, at Paris, and was appointed inspector of the foundery at the arsenal. He died 1702. His brother John James Keller was also very skilful in the same art.

KEMNITIUS, v. CHEMNITIUS.

KEMPIS (Thomas à) a pious and learned regular canon, and one of the most eminent men in the 15th century, born 1380, at Kemp, a village in the diocese of Cologn, from whence he took his name. He studied at Deventer, in the community of poor scholars established by Gerard Groot, made a great progress both in learning and piety, and in 1399, entered the monastery of regular canons of mount St. Agnes, near Zwol, where his brother was prior. Thomas à Kempis distinguished himself in this situation, by his eminent piety, his respect for his superiors, his charity towards his brethren, his constant application to labour and prayer, and died in great reputatation for sanctity, July 25, 1471, aged 91. He left a great number of religious works, which breath a spirit of tender, solid, and enlightened piety, *Antwerp*, 1615, 3 tom. 8vo. The abbe de Bellegarde translated part of his works into French, under the title of *Suite du Livre de l'imitation*, 24mo. and Pere Valette, of the Christian doctrine, under that of *Elevation à J. C. sur sa vie et ses Mysteries*, 12mo. The learned Joducus Badius Ascensius was the first who attributed that excellent book *on the Imitation* of Jesus Christ to Thomas à Kempis, in which he has been followed by Francis de Tob, a regular canon, who in favour of this opinion quotes the MSS. which may still be seen written in Thomas à Kempis' own hand. On the other hand Pere Posseviu, a Jesuit, was the first who attributed this work to the abbot John Gersen or Gessen, in his *Apparatus sacer*, which opinion has been adopted by the Benedictines of the congregations de St. Maur. (v. QUATREMAIRES.) M. Vallart in his edition of the *Imitation*, supposes it to be more ancient than Thomas à Kempis, and that it was written by Gersen. Those who wish to be acquainted with the disputes which arose on this subject between the Benedictines, who are for Gersen, and the regular canons of the congregation of St. Genevieve, who are for Thomas à Kempis, may consult the curious account of them which Dom Vincent Thuilier

Thuilier has prefixed to tom. 1. of Mabillion's and Recinart's posthumous works. Others have attributed this excellent book to the celebrated Gersen. However that may be, the beautiful edition by Elzevir, 12mo. is of 1630, but the year is neither to be found on the title page, nor any where else. There is an edition of the Louvre, 1640, fol. That printed by Barbou for the abbé Valart, 1758, 12mo. is very elegant; the translations of abbé Valart, abbé Langlet, and M. Sacy under the name of Beuil, are esteemed. The first Latin edition is 1492, 12mo. *Gothic*. There was at that time an old French translation under the title of *L'Internelle consolation*, the language of which appears as old as Thomas à Kempis, which has raised a doubt whether the book was originally written in Latin or French. The abbé Langlet has taken a chapter from this ancient translation, which is not in the Latin versions. *L'Internelle consolation*, has been printed several times in the 16th century, 8vo.

KENN (Thomas) an eminent English bishop, born 1647, of a rich and ancient family at Barkhamstead in Hertfordshire, and educated at Winchester school. He took a doctor's degree at Oxford, 1679, was afterwards chaplain to king Charles II. and appointed bishop of Bath and Wells, 1684, in the towns of which diocese he established several schools, and made himself universally esteemed by his integrity and charity, having twelve poor people to dine in his hall every Sunday when he was at home, whom he instructed according as he found it necessary. Somebody accusing him to the king on account of a sermon which he had preached at the chapel royal, his majesty sent for him to enquire into the matter, upon which bishop Kenn said without any emotion, *If your majesty had not neglected your duty, but been present at this sermon, my enemies would have had no opportunity of accusing me.* He afterwards justified himself as to what he had said in his discourse, nor was the king offended by this freedom, for bishop Kenn attended him on his death bed. He was deprived of his bishopric under William III. but had a pension from queen Anne, and died March 29, 1711, at Long Leat, aged 64, leaving several devotional works, which are esteemed. Bishop Kenn is said to have been extremely fond of poetry and music, to have slept little, and sung a hymn to his lute before he dressed himself.

KENNET (White) bishop of Peterborough, one of the most celebrated writers in the 18th century, educated at Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his great application to study, and his translations of several works into English. He was appointed dean, afterwards bishop of Peterborough, November 9, 1718, acquired great reputation by his preaching and writings, and founded a library of history and antiquities in his episcopal city. He died November 19, 1728. His numerous works, which are almost all in English, show him to have been an excellent philologist, a good preacher, and well acquainted with the history and antiquities of his native country.

KENNET (Basil) a learned English writer and preacher, brother of the preceding, educated also at Oxford, eminent for his modesty, learning, and irreproachable manners. He died 1714. He left *Lives of the Greek Poets*, *Roman Antiquities*, five volumes of *Sermons*, and a translation of Puffendorf's *Treatise on Laws*; all in English.

KEPLER (John) one of the greatest astronomers of his age, born December 27, 1571, at Wiel, of an ancient and illustrious family. He began his philosophical studies at Tubingen 1589, studied mathematics, two years after, under the famous Michael Mæstilenius, and made so great a progress, that, in 1596, he published a book entitled, *Prodromus Dissertationum de proportione orbium cœlestium, deque causis cœlorum numeri, magnitudinis, motuumque periodicorum genuinis et propriis*, &c. Tycho Brahe, being settled in Bohemia, was extremely anxious to have Kepler with him, and sent him so many letters on the subject, that he quitted the academy of Gratz, and went to Bohemia with his family, and library, in 1600. During this journey he was seized with a quartan ague, which lasted seven or eight months, so that he could not do Tycho Brahe all the service he was capable of; neither did Tycho Brahe communicate to him all he knew; and, as the latter died 1601, Kepler was

was not much improved by his society. From that time he had the title of mathematician to the emperors Rodolphus II. Matthias, and Ferdinand II. and acquired immortal reputation by his works. He died at Ratisbon, where he was soliciting the arrears of his pension, November 15, 1630, aged 59. Kepler was the first who discovered the true cause of the weight of bodies, and that law of nature on which it depends, viz. *that bodies moving in a circle endeavour to fly from the center in the direction of the tangent*; which he has explained by the instance of bits of straw in a pail of water, which, if the pail is turned round, collect in the center. He had also the idea of the celestial vortices; believed the sun to possess a magnetic power; made some important discoveries in optics; and first found out that admirable rule called, from him, *Kepler's Rule*, according to which the planets move. Kepler may be considered, in some degree, as the forerunner of Descartes: that great philosopher himself acknowledges, *that he was his master in optics*. A great number of this ingenious astronomer's works remain in Latin: the principal are his *Prodromus Dissertationum*; to which he has also given the title of *Mysterium Cosmographicum*, 1596, 4to. This was his favourite work, and he was so fond of it, for some time, as to confess, that he would not give up the glory of having invented what he had unfolded in that book for the electorate of Saxony. *Harmonice Mundi*, with a Defence of this treatise, 1619, fol.; *De Cometis libri tres*, 1614, 4to.; *Epitome Astronomiæ Copernicanæ*, 1635, 2 vol. 8vo.; *Astronomia nova*, 1609, fol.; *Dioptrice*, 4to; *Chilias Logarithmorum*, &c. 4to.; *Nova Stereometria doliorum, vinariorum*, &c. 1615, fol.; *De vero natali anno Christi*, 4to.; *Ad Vitellionem paralipomena; quibus Astronomiæ pars Optica traditur*, 4to.; *Tabulæ Rodolphinæ*, &c. *Ulmæ*, 1627, fol. Kepler was also the first who applied the speculations of mathematics to natural philosophy. Lewis Kepler, his son, practised physic at Konigsberg in Prussia, where he married twice, and died 1663, aged 56. He published his father's book, entitled, *Somnium, Lunarisve Astronomia*, Francfort, 1634, 4to; and some medical works. Kepler, the father, advances many very singular propositions in the work above mentioned; among others, that the earth and the sun have each a soul and sensations. He was a Lutheran. A very curious history of his life is prefixed to his *Letters*, Leipsic, 1718, fol. in Latin.

KERCKRING (Theodore) a physician in the 17th century, born at Amsterdam, whose family were originally of Lubec. He discovered the art of softening yellow amber without destroying its transparency, so that it might serve as a coffin or cover to dead bodies, and preserve them; was admitted a member of the royal society at London, and died 1693, at Hamburg, where he had spent the greater part of his life, with the title of resident from the grand duke of Tuscany. His chief works are, *Spicilegium Anatomicum*, Amsterdam, 1670, 4to.; *Anthropogenia Ichnographia*, Amsterdam, 1670, 4to. where he maintains, that the bodies of all women contain eggs, from which, according to him, men are engendered. A System of Anatomy, printed 1671, fol. is also ascribed to him.

KERVILLARS (John Marin de) a Jesuit, born 1668, at Vannes, and died 1745, at Paris, where he was professor of philosophy. He translated Ovid's *Fasti* and *Elegies*, 3 vol. 12mo. 1724, 1726, and 1742.

KESLER (Andrew) a celebrated Lutheran divine, distinguished for his genius and learning, born 1595, at Coburg. John Casimir, duke of Tuscany, who founded a college at Coburg, gave him a pension, and had a particular value for him, on account of his eloquence and his Sermons. He died 1643, leaving several works; among them, *A System of Philosophy*, 3 vol. 8vo; *Logic*, *Metaphysics*, *Natural Philosophy*, *Commentaries* on several books of the Bible, 4to.

KETTLEWELL (John) a learned English divine, and zealous defender of the royal authority, author of a book entitled, *Measures of Christian Obedience*; and several other works which are esteemed by his countrymen. He died of a consumption 1685.

KEYSLER (John George) born 1689, at Thornau. He travelled over the greatest part of Europe with the grandsons of M. de Bornstroff, prime minister

ter to his Britannic majesty in the electorate of Hanover; and was found dead in his bed, at a castle belonging to that nobleman, 1743. The royal society of London had admitted him a member 1718; and, in 1720, he published *Antiquitates selectæ septentrionales et Celticæ*, 8vo. a curious work.

KHUNRAHT, v. KUNRAHT.

KIDDER (Richard) a learned English bishop, born in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. He was made chancellor of Norwich, then dean of Peterborough, and succeeded Thomas Kenn in the bishopric of Bath and Wells, June 13, 1691, and was killed in bed with his wife, by the fall of a chimney, in the great storm November 26, 1703. Bishop Kidder was a man of great abilities, particularly in Hebrew and Rabbinical learning; wrote a *Commentary on the Pentateuch*, to which he has added a *Dissertation*, and some *Letters* to M. le Clerc. He also left a *Demonstration* of the Messiah; *The Young Man's Duty*; a discourse concerning the *Education of Youth*, and *Sermons*, in English.

KILIAN (Cornelius) an ingenious corrector of the press in Plantin's printing-office, a native of Brabant, who wrote good Latin verses, and died 1607. He left an *Apology for Correctors, against Authors*; *Etymologicon Linguæ Teutonicæ*, Antwerp, 1599, 4to. and other esteemed works.

KILLIAN (Luke) a skilful engraver, who excelled particularly in portraits.

KIMCHI (David) a celebrated Spanish rabbi in the 12th century, son of Joseph, and brother of Moses, Kimchi. He lived at Narbonne 1190, was appointed, 1232, arbiter of the dispute between the Spanish and French synagogues respecting the books of Maimonides; acquired great fame by his learning and writings, and died, in a very advanced age, about 1240. His Hebrew works are numerous, and so much valued by the Jews, that they consider no one as learned who has not studied them. The principal are, an excellent Hebrew grammar, entitled, *Michlol*, i. e. *Perfection*, Venice, 1545, 8vo.; Leyden, 1631, 12mo. This work has served as a model to all Hebrew grammarians. A book of *Hebrew Roots*, 1555, 8vo. or fol. without date. *Dictionarium Thalmudicum*, Venice, 1506 fol. *Commentaries* on the Psalms, Prophets, and most of the other books in the Old Testament. Kimchi keeps chiefly to the literal and grammatical sense, and not unfrequently cites Jewish traditions. He discovers much less aversion to the Christians than the other rabbins, and his Commentaries are generally considered as the best which have been written by the Jews. His style is pure, clear, and energetic. Pere Janvier translated his Comment on the Psalms into Latin, 1669, 4to. and his Arguments against the Christiana have been translated by Genebrard, 1566, 8vo.

KING (John) a learned English bishop, and celebrated preacher, a native of Warnhall, chaplain and preacher to queen Elizabeth, archdeacon of Nottingham, dean of Christ-church, Oxford, and afterwards bishop of London, universally esteemed for his learning, virtue, and eloquence. He never failed to preach every Sunday after he was raised to the episcopal dignity, unless prevented by illness. He died Mar. 30, 1621, leaving *Commentaries* on the prophet *Jonas*, and *Sermons*, which are esteemed. Henry King, his son, born 1591, at Warnhall, was also an eminent preacher, and died at Chichester, of which diocese he was bishop, October 1, 1669. He left an *Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*, *Sermons*, a *Translation of the Psalms*, and several other works, English and Latin, both in prose and verse.

KING (William) a celebrated Protestant, archbishop of Dublin, and one of the most illustrious Church of England prelates which have appeared in Ireland, born 1650, at Antrim, of a noble and ancient Scotish family. After finishing his studies in ethics, he formed a strict friendship with the celebrated Dodwell, who taught him the rudiments of philosophy and history. John Parker, archbishop of Tuam, being informed of his merit, became one of his most zealous patrons, made him his chaplain, afterwards chancellor of St. Patrick's, and procured for him the deanery of Dublin 1688. Dr. King having discovered too much attachment to the prince of Orange during the troubles in Ireland, was committed to prison, as guilty of high treason;

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but set at liberty again, and appointed bishop of Derry by king William and queen Mary 1690, upon which he went to reside in his diocese, and founded a public library there. He was translated to the see of Dublin, March 11, 1702, where he augmented the salaries of curates, made himself greatly esteemed by his learning, charity, and conduct; discharged the important office of lord chief-justice of Ireland, and died May 8, 1729, at Dublin, aged 79. Archbishop King never married. He left a great number of valuable works; the principal are, Several Pieces against Peter Manby, dean of Derry; *The State of the Protestants in Ireland under the Reign of King James*; a work much esteemed by Gilbert Burnet, but which has been refuted by Mr. Leslie; *A Discourse concerning the Inventions of Men in the Worship of God*, which has passed through several editions. This treatise was attacked by Robert Crahead and Joseph Boyse, dissenting ministers; to whom bishop king replied. A Sermon entitled, *Divine Predestination, and Foreknowledge, consistent with the Freedom of Man's Will*; *A Discourse concerning the Consecration of Churches*; several *Sermons*; the above are all written in English. A celebrated treatise, *De Origine Mali*, which has been translated into English by Edmund Law, who has added long notes to it, in which he refutes the objections of Bayle and Leibnitz. This translation was printed at London, 1731, 4to. and 1732, 2 vol. 8vo.

KING (William) an able lawyer, and facetious English writer, who must be distinguished from the preceding, descended from an illustrious family. Queen Anne appointed him her secretary, and he attended the earl of Pembroke into Ireland, where he might have enriched himself in the important posts which he held, but chose rather to return to England, and devote himself to study. King was esteemed an excellent judge. Naturally of a religious disposition, he assiduously studied the Scriptures, never failing to make remarks on what he read; and is said to have taken a blank sheet of paper, every morning, on the top of which he wrote σὺν Θεῷ, i. e. by God's permission; and, keeping it at hand all day, set down such thoughts and reflections as pleased him. This did not prevent his being lively and chearful, for he loved to say and hear witty things. He died 1712, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. Dr. King left several works in English, full of points and bon mots. His animadversions on Molesworth's book respecting Denmark were very pleasing to that court, and have been translated into French.

KING (Peter) lord high chancellor of England, and one of the finest geniuses of his age, descended from a respectable family of the same name in Somersetshire, born 1669, at Exeter in Devonshire. He formed an intimacy in his youth with Mr. Locke, who encouraged his ardour for reading, and left him half his library when he died. King studied sometime in Holland, applied afterwards to the law with incredible assiduity, and made so rapid a progress in that science, that he soon acquired great reputation in parliament, rose by degrees to the highest posts, and was made baron of Oakham in Surrey, and lord high chancellor 1715. This office he discharged with universal applause till November 29, 1733, when he resigned the seals, and, retiring to Oakham, died there of a palsy, July 22, 1734. He was not only well skilled in law, but in history and ecclesiastical antiquities, and left two works which are much esteemed; the first entitled, an Enquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship, of the Primitive Church, that flourished within the first 300 years after Christ: *faithfully collected out of the extant Writings of those Ages*, 8vo.; the second, *History of the Apostles' Creed, with critical Observations on its several Articles*. In the Collections of *Letters on various Subjects*, published by Mr. Elys, 1694, 8vo. are several which passed between lord King and him on the subject of the first mentioned work. The above are all in English.

KIPPINGIUS, or KIPPING (Henry) a learned Lutheran of Rostock in Germany, where, having taken his master of arts degree, he was met by some soldiers, who enlisted him by force; notwithstanding which he continued his studies. Being one day upon duty, holding his musket in one hand and the poet Statius in the other

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he was observed by a Swedish counsellor, who asked him some questions, and, finding him to be a man of learning, took him home, made him his librarian, and procured him the place of sub-rector in the college of Bremen, where he died 1678. He left several works in Latin; the principal are, *A Supplement* to John Pappus' History; a treatise *on Roman Antiquities*, Leyden, 1712, 8vo.; another *on the Works of Creation*, Francfort, 1676, 4to.; several *Dissertations*, or *Exercises*, on the Old and New Testament, &c.

KIRCH (Christ. Fred.) an eminent astronomer of the royal society of sciences at Berlin, born December 24, 1694, at Guben, son of Godfrey Kirch, another celebrated astronomer, and Mary Margaret Winckelman, who also distinguished herself by her knowledge of astronomy. M. Kirch acquired great reputation in the observatories of Dantzick and Berlin, and corresponded with the academy of sciences at Paris. He died March 9, 1640, at Berlin, aged 46. He and his father left several works.

KIRCHER (Athanasius) a celebrated Jesuit of Fulde, and one of the greatest philosophers and able mathematicians of the 17th century. He taught at Wurtzburg with uncommon reputation till 1631, when he went into France on account of the ravages committed by the Swedes in Franconia; staid some time at Avignon, and, going afterwards to Rome, collected a rich cabinet of machines and antiquities there, of which Philip Bonanni published an account, Rome, 1709, fol. Kercher died in that city, 1680, aged 79, leaving numerous works, in which he discovers much of that species of learning which is of no use. A story is told of his interpreting some unmeaning characters which some young scholars had engraved on a stone, and buried it where they knew the ground would be dug up for the foundation of a building. His principal works are, *Prælusiones Magneticæ*, 1654, fol.; *Primitiæ Gnomonicæ Catopticæ*, 4to.; *Ars magna lucis et umbræ*, Romæ, 1646, fol.; *Musurgia Universalis*, 1650, 2 vol. fol.; *Obeliscus Pamphilius*, 1650, fol.; *Œdipus Ægyptianus*, 1652, 4 vol. fol.; *Itinerarium extaticum*, 4to.; *Obeliscus Ægyptianus*, fol.; *Mundus subterraneus*, 1678, 2 vol. fol.; *China illustrata*, 1667, fol. translated into French by F. S. d'Alquié, 1670, fol.; *Turris Babel*, fol.; *Arca Noë*, fol.; *Latium*, 1671, fol. a valuable work; *Phonurgia nova*, 1673, fol.; *Ars sciendi combinatoria*, 1669, fol.; *Polygraphia*, 1663, fol. &c. John Kercher, a divine of the 17th century, published, in Latin, the motives of his conversion from Lutheranism to the Catholic religion; which work has been several times answered by the Protestants.

KIRCHER (Conrad) a Lutheran divine of Augsburg, celebrated for a *Greek Concordance* of the Old Testament, which he published at Francfort, 1607, 2 vol. 4to. This work may be used as a Hebrew Dictionary; for the author gives first the Hebrew names, afterwards the interpretation given of them by the LXX. and cites those parts of Scripture where they are differently interpreted. Its principal fault is, that the author follows the edition of Alcala de Henarez, instead of that of Rome, which is the best. The Concordance published by Trommius has eclipsed Kircher's, and is justly preferred to it.

KIRCHMAN (John) a celebrated writer of the 17th century, born January 18, 1575, at Lubec; who, after having studied in several cities of Germany, travelled into France and Italy with a burgo-master's son of Luninburg. On his return to his native country, he was appointed professor of poetry at Rostock 1602, and rector of the university of Lubec 1613; the duties of which office he discharged with unceasing assiduity during the rest of his life. He died March 20, 1643, at Lubec, aged 68, leaving several works, the most esteemed among which are, *De Funeribus Romanorum*, Leyden, 1672, 12mo.; *De Annulis*, *Liber singularis*, Leyden, 1672, 12mo. published by his son John Kirchman, who also distinguished himself as a man of learning.

KIRCHMAYER (George Jaspar) born 1635, at Uffainheim in Franconia. He was professor at Wittemburg, and member of the royal societies of London and Vienna. He died 1700. His works are, *Commentaries on Cornelius Nepos*, *Tacitus*, and other classical authors; Orations and Poetical Pieces; Six *Dissertations*, entitled, *Hexas disputationum Zoologicarum*;

Zoologicarum; they treat of *the Basilisk, the Unicorn, the Phœnix, the Behemoth,* and *the Spider*; *Pathalogia vetus et nova*; *Philosophia metallica*; *Institutiones metallicæ*; *De Corallo, Balsamo et Saccharo*, Wirt. 1661, 4to.; *De Tribulis*, 1692, 4to. &c. v. NAOGEORGE.

KIRCHMEYER, or KIRCHMEIER (John Sigismond) a learned Protestant divine, born 1674, at Allendorf in Hesse. He was professor of philosophy and divinity at Marpurg, and died there 1749, leaving several academical Dissertations, and a treatise, in Latin, against Enthusiasts, to prove that the word of God is the sole principle of faith. This treatise is much esteemed by the Protestants.

KIRSTENIUS (Peter) a learned physician in the 17th century, born December 25, 1577, at Breslaw. He learned Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Natural History, Anatomy, Botany, and the other sciences; and studied particularly the works of Avicenna, and all the famous Arabian physicians; in which pursuit he was encouraged by the celebrated Scaliger and Casaubon, who judged the literary world might reap great advantages from it. After travelling over Spain, Italy, and England, Kirstenius returned to Breslaw, and was appointed to superintend the college and schools in that city; but, finding the employment too fatiguing, chose rather to practise physic, and went into Prussia with his family. He there became known and esteemed by the chancellor Oxensteim, who carried him to Sweden, and made him professor of physic in the university of *Upsal*, 1636; and he was afterwards appointed physician to the queen of Sweden. He died April 5, 1640, aged 63. It is said in his epitaph, that he understood twenty-six languages. He left many works: a treatise *on the Use and Abuse of Physic*, in Latin, *Francfort*, 1610, 8vo.; *The four Evangelists, translated from the Arabic*, 1609, fol.; *Notes on St. Matthew*, Breslaw, 1612, fol.

KIRSTENIUS (George) another learned physician and naturalist, born January 20, 1613, at Stettin, and died March 4, 1660, in Sweden, aged 48. He left *Exercitationes Phytophilologicæ*, Stetini, 1651, 4to.

KIUPERLI, v. COPROGLI.

KLAUSWITZ (Benedict Gotlieb) a learned German divine, born 1692, at Leipsic. He was pastor of several different churches, and afterwards professor of divinity at Halle, where he died 1749, leaving several *Academical Dissertations*; Explanations of various Passages in the Bible, and a treatise, in German, *on Reason and the Holy Scriptures, and the Use to be made of those two great lights.*

KLEIST (N. de) a German poet, who published *Idyls* in Gesner's style; and, besides his shepherds, introduces gardeners and fishermen, in imitation of Sannazarius and Theocritus. He died of the wounds which he received at the battle of Kunersdorf, where he commanded the regiment of Husen in the Prussian service, 1759.

KLINGSTET, an excellent miniature painter, a native of Riga in Livonia. He died February 26, 1734, at Paris, aged 77. His drawing is not very correct. He discovers but little genius in his inventions, and his subjects are extremely free.

KLOPPINGBURG (John) a learned Dutch divine of the 17th century, born 1592, at Amsterdam. After pursuing his studies with success, he travelled in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and France; was afterwards minister of several churches, and at last professor of divinity at Franeker, where he died 1652. His works have been published at Amsterdam, 2 vol. 4to. Latin.

KLOTZIUS (Stephen) an ingenious Lutheran divine, born 1606, at Lipstad. He was superintendant-general of the churches in the duchies of Sleswic and Holstein, and much esteemed by Frederic III. king of Denmark, who sent for him to Copenhagen, that he might be about his person; but Klotzius died at Flensburg, 1668, just as he was setting out for Denmark. He left several theological and metaphysical works.

KNELLER (Sir Godfrey) an excellent painter, born 1648, at Lubec, who, after employing his pencil some time on historical pieces, devoted himself entirely to portraits, and, going into England, was loaded with wealth and honour. He became first painter to Charles II. was knighted by Will. III. and at last created a baronet. He died in London about 1717.

KNIGHTHOOD. v. FRANCIS I.

KNORRIUS à RUSENROTH (Christian) chancellor to the count palatine of Sultzbach, died 1689, aged 53, known by his book entitled, *Kabbala Denudata*, 3 vol. 4to.; the two first printed at Sultzbach 1677, the third at Francfort 1684. It contains some excellent things on the philosophy of the Jews, and is scarce.

KNOT (Edward) a celebrated English Jesuit, born in Northumberland, who, after teaching a long time in the English college at Rome, was sent to his native country, where he supported the interests of the Regulars against Richard Smith, bishop of Chalcedon. He died January 14, 1656, in London. His works are, a book in Latin on the Hierarchy, under the name of Nicholas Smith, entitled, *Modest and short Discussions of some of Dr. Kellisson's Propositions*, 12mo. *Antwerp*, 1631. (v. SMITH). This work made much noise, and was censured by the archbishop of Paris, the Sorbonne, and the French clergy, as was also a book written by John Floid, another Jesuit, who had concealed himself under the appellation of *Daniel à Jesus*. The Jesuits having attacked these censures, under the name of *Hermanus Loëmelius*, the abbot de St. Cyran refuted them in his large work, entitled, *Petrus Aurelius*. A Latin treatise against Dr. Potter, who had accused the Church of Rome of a breach of charity, in affirming that none could be saved in the Protestant communion, entitled, *Misericordia et veritas à catholicis propugnata*, St. Omer's, 1634, 4to.; several pieces against Chillingworth's book, entitled, *The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, 4to. 8vo.

KNOX, or CNOX (John) a famous Scotch minister, to whom the introduction of Calvinism, and Presbyterianism, into Scotland, in the 16th century, is principally to be attributed. He had been one of John Major's pupils, an eminent doctor of the Sorbonne, and, at first, followed his steps; but, falling afterwards into several errors, published an heretical confession of faith, for which he was sent to prison. From this confinement Knox made his escape, and took refuge in England, where king Edward offered him a bishopric, which he refused with indignation, absurdly declaring that episcopacy was contrary to the Gospel. After Edward's death he went to Francfort, then to Geneva, and there formed a strict friendship with Calvin. In 1559 Knox returned to Scotland, and there propagated the Protestant errors by his sermons and writings, by fire and by sword; his zeal for the establishment of Calvinism transporting him into the most outrageous fury and fanaticism. He overthrew the churches and convents, pillaged the treasures devoted to Heaven, and committed the most unheard of barbarities and cruelties against the Catholics. Queen Mary opposing these disorders, he raised his followers against her, declaring publicly in his sermons, that her subjects were absolved from their oath of allegiance; that they might depose her; that both divine and human laws permit the killing of wicked kings; and that not only the people, but even a private man, may kill a tyrant; that is, according to him, a legitimate prince, when he opposes the pretended reformation of the Church; a detestable doctrine, which the Protestants themselves, as Calvin, Blondel, Beza, &c. have regarded with horror. He died November 9, 1572, aged 57. His *History of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland*, London, 1644, fol. and his other works, are very scarce. Sponde, Thevet, and most of the Catholic writers, draw the most horrid picture of Knox; but Bayle and Burnet do not mention him in those terms; and Beza speaks of him with the highest encomiums. From this diversity of sentiments we may conclude, that, if he had great faults, he had also uncommon qualities.

KNUTZEN (Martin) an able German philosopher and divine, born 1713, at Konigsberg, where he was afterwards professor of philosophy and librarian, and died 1751, leaving a great number of works, both in German and Latin, which are much esteemed; the principal of the latter are, *Systema causarum efficientium*; *Elementa Philosophiæ rationalis methodo Mathem. demonstrata*; *Theoremata de parabolis infinitis*, &c. Among his German works, *The Defence of the Christian Religion*, 4to. does him most honour.

KNUZER (Matthias) a famous

atheist of the 17th century, a native of Oldensworth in Holstein, who spread his impious notions in Prussia about 1673. His followers were called *Conscientiarians*, because he maintained that there was no other religion, nor magistracy, than conscience, which teaches every man the three following precepts: *To hurt nobody, to live honestly, and to render to all their due.* A horrible system, which, besides its shocking impiety, contains the most evident absurdity; as none but a madman can suppose that society could subsist without religion and magistrates. Knutzen was of a turbulent, restless disposition. He has comprised the substance of his system in a short Latin letter, which may be found in the *Entretiens Littéraires* of la Croze, 12mo. John Musæus, a Lutheran professor, has given, in German, in the second edition of his work against Knuzen, a good refutation of this madman's impious tenets.

KOBERGER (Wenceslaus) of Brabant, a celebrated painter, pupil to Martin de Vos. He visited Italy, acquired great skill there in painting, architecture, and medals; and, returning to Brabant, was painter to the archduke Albert, director or founder of the charitable banks at Brussels, and died at the age of 70.

KODDE (John, Adrian, and Gilbert) three brothers, who gave rise to the sect of *the Prophets*, in 1619, when the *Remonstrants* were prohibited from having ministers. The Koddes did not imagine that they wanted any; and, having separated themselves from the *Remonstrants*, they held private assemblies with their disciples, in which some person read chapters from the New Testament, another prayed,, and afterwards asked if no one had any thing to say for the edification of the people: upon this one of the company read a text from the Bible, and made a discourse upon it in a prophetic stile, which lasted an hour; and, one discourse being followed by another, the meeting continued sometimes till the next morning. Those who were thus assembled soon saw miracles, and John Kodde affirmed that he had seen the Holy Ghost descend, as the Apostles did. After his death, a baker of Rhinsburg governed this set of madmen. They rejected the confession of faith, introduced baptism by immersion, and maintained that no Christian could be a magistrate, nor go to war.

KOECH, v. COECH.

KŒMPLER, or KŒMPSER (Engelbert) an eminent doctor of physic, born September 16, 1651, at Limgow in Westphalia, where his father was minister. After having studied in several universities of Germany, and in Poland, he went into Sweden, where very advantageous offers were made to detain him; but his extreme passion for travelling induced him to prefer a post of secretary to the embassy, in the suit of Lewis Fabricius, who was going from the Swedish court to the king of Persia. Kœmpfer arrived at Ispahan 1684, and, the year following, instead of returning to Europe with Fabricius, entered into the service of the Dutch East India Company, as head surgeon to the fleet. He travelled in the Indies, visited the kingdoms of Siam and Japan, and, coming back to Europe 1693, took a doctor's degree in physic at Leyden. Returning afterwards to his own country, he was physician to the count de la Lippe, his sovereign, and died November 2, 1716, at the castle of Steinhof, leaving no children. His principal works are, *Amœnitates Exoticæ*, 1712, 4to. containing very curious and useful particulars respecting the civil and natural history of the countries he had visited; a *History of Japan*, in German, very curious, and much esteemed. It has been translated into French from the English of John Jaspar Scheuchzer. This French translation has been printed at the Hague 1729, 2 vol. fol. with plates, and in 3 vol. 12mo. with only the maps. A Collection of other Travels, *London*, 1736, 2 vol. fol.

KOENIG (Samuel) a learned philosopher and mathematician, professor of philosophy at Franeker, and afterwards at the Hague, where he was appointed librarian to the stadtholder, and died July 21, 1757. He had taught mathematics to the marchioness du Chatelet at the castle of Cirey two years; but nothing contributed more to render him famous, than his dispute with M. de Maupertuis. Koenig claimed for Leibnitz the discovery which Maupertuis attributed to himself, of the principle

principle of the smallest action, and quoted one of that philosopher's letters, in which he mentioned having remarked, that, in the modification of motion, the action commonly became a *maximum* or a *minimum*. Maupertuis procured his adversary to be summoned by the academy of Berlin to produce this letter; but, the original not being to be found, Koenig was condemned by the academy, and expelled from it. He left several works which are esteemed.

KOENIG (Daniel) brother of the preceding, died at Rotterdam 1727, at the age of twenty-two, in consequence of the blows he had received, some months before, from the populace at Franeker, who, taking him for a French spy, because he spoke that language, would have torn him in pieces had not the academical senate, with great difficulty, saved him. He translated the Tables of *Ancient Coins*, &c. published by Dr. Charles Arbuthnot 1727, into Latin, which work was finished, and almost entirely printed, when he was taken off by a premature death, as above mentioned, but did not appear till 1756, 4to. by the care of M. Reitz, professor at Utrecht, who has enriched it with a curious and interesting preface.

KOERTHENE (Jane) wife of Henry Bloik, born 1650, at Amsterdam, and died 1715. She was so extremely skilful in cutting paper, that, when pasted on a black ground, the space where it was cut looked like strokes of the graver or pen, in Mellan's stile. Peter the Great was among the admirers of her talents.

KONIG (George Matthias) professor of poetry and Greek, and librarian of the university at Altorf, in which city he was born February 15, 1616, and died August 29, 1699, aged 84. He made himself eminent in the literary world by his Latin *Dictionaries*, and a work which he published 1678, fol. entitled, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*; a useful book, notwithstanding it contains many errors, which have been in part rectified by the learned John Mollerus. Konig was the son of George Konig, born 1590, at Ambert, and died 1654, after having been professor of divinity at Altorf with reputation. This latter left a treatise on Cases of Conscience, 1676, 4to. and other theological works.

KONIG (Emmanuel) a learned physician of Basil, born in that city 1658, whose works were so much valued in Switzerland, that he was considered there as a second Avicenna. He died July 31, 1731, at Basil. His *Regnum Minerale*, Basileæ, 1703, 4to. and his *Regnum Vegetabile*, Basileæ, 1708, 4to. are much esteemed.

KOORNHERT (Theodore) v. CORNHERT.

KORAH, a famous Levite, who joined Dathan and Abiram in their rebellion against Moses, and was swallowed up alive, with what belonged to him, 1489, A. C. His sons, however, did not perish with him, and his descendants received great honours from David, who appointed them porters of the Temple, and employed them to sing before the ark of the Lord.

KORNMANN (Henry) a German lawyer, who lived at the beginning of the 17th century, author of *Templum naturæ, seu de miraculis quatuor Element.* Darmstat, 1611, 8vo.; *De Miraculis vivorum*, Kirchaim, 1614, 8vo.; *De Miraculis mortuorum*, 1610, 8vo. both curious and scarce; he also published *De Virginitatis jure*, 1617, 8vo. and *Linea amoris*, 1610, 8vo. These are both superficial pieces. His works were reprinted at *Francfort*, 1696, 8vo.

KORTHOLT (Christian) a learned Protestant doctor and professor of divinity at Keil, born January 5, 1633, at Burg, in the isle of Femeran, in Holstein. He studied in several German universities, where he distinguished himself by his learning, was professor of Greek at Rostock, 1662, and afterwards perpetual vice-chancellor and professor of divinity in the university newly founded at Keil, where he brought the sciences into a flourishing state, and died March 31, 1694, aged 61, leaving several children eminent for their merit His works in Latin and German are numerous, and esteemed by the learned; the principal are, *Tractatus de persecutionibus Ecclesiæ primitivæ, veterumque Martyrum cruciatibus*, the best edition is, *Keil*, 1689, 4to; *Tractatus de Calumniis Paganorum in veteres Christianos*, Keil, 1698, 4to.; *Tractatus de Religione Ethnica, Mahummedana et Judaica*, 1665, 4to; *De Origine et Natura*

Naturæ Christianismi ex mente Gentilium, 1672, 4to.; *De tribus Impostoribus magnis Liber, Edwardo Herbert, Thomæ Hobbes, et Benedicto Spinosæ oppositis*, Hamburg, 1701, 4to.; *De rationis cum revelatione in Theologia concursu*, 1692, 4to.; *Oratio de Scholarum et Academiarum ortu et progressu, presertim in Germania*, 1666, fol &c.

KORTHOLT (Christian) grandson of the preceding, born 1709, at Keil, son of Sebastian Kortholt, professor in that city. He discovered an early disposition towards the sciences, and made so rapid a progress in them, that he was admitted at twenty to assist in the *Journal of Leipsic*, in which may be found some good pieces of his till 1736, and some well chosen extracts, from works on ecclesiastical history. Kortholt visited Holland and England, and was esteemed by the learned there, he went afterwards to Vienna, as chaplain to the Danish ambassador, and was appointed professor of divinity, 1742, at Gottingen, where he died in the flower of his age 1751, leaving several valuable works. The principal among the Latin ones are, *De Ecclesiis suburbicariis*; *De Enthusiasmo Muhammedis*, and several excellent *Dissertations*. The most esteemed of those in German are, a *Treatise on the truth of Christianity*; *Sermons*, &c. He published four volumes of Latin Letters by M. Seibnitz, a volume of his French Letters, and a collection of various pieces on philosophy, mathematics, history, &c. by the same author.

KOTTER, or KOTTERUS (Christopher) a tanner of Sprottaw in Silesia, born 1585, at Languenan, a town in Lusatia, who professed Calvinism, and made himself famous in the 17th century, by his fanatical visions and chimerical predictions. As these tended to announce great misfortunes to the house of Austria, he was committed to prison at Breslaw, 1627, and being afterwards sentenced to perpetual banishment from the emperor's dominions, retired to Lusatia, and died there, 1647, aged 62. He had been married. John Amos Comenius, who was connected with him, undertook to promulgate his absurd revelations, and printed them, 1657, and 1665, in one volume 4to. entitled, *Lux e tenebris*, together with those of Nicholas Drabicius, and a female peasant named Christina, two other fanatical Calvinists.

KOUC (Peter) an ingenious painter and architect, of Alost, who died 1550, leaving some works; among them the manners of the Turks, which he engraved in wood in a voyage he made to Constantinople.

KRACHENINNIKOW, born 1713, one of the youths who attend the professors of the academy at Petersburg. When these professors were sent to Kamschatka by the empress 1733, to give an account of that country, young Kracheninnikow followed the professor of natural history, and returned in 1743. He was appointed assistant by the academy, 1745, and professor of botany and natural history, in 1753. The academy had employed him to draw up an account of the discoveries made by its members, and to combine his work with that of Stellert, who died 1745. A translation of this work forms a second volume of the *Voyage to Siberia*, by the abbe Chappe d'Auteroche, *Paris*, 1768, 2 tom. in 3 vol. 4to. magnificently executed both as to the printing and plates. Kracheninnikow died in 1755.

KRANS, or KRANTZ (Albert) a celebrated historian, born at Hamburg, who was dean of the church in that city, and universally esteemed for his piety, learning, and writings. It is asserted that he foretold the wars and heresies with which Germany should be afflicted after his death, particularly the ravages which Luther's doctrine and preaching were soon to make. He died December 7, 1517. His most considerable works are, an ecclesiastical history of Saxony, entitled, *Metropolis*, Francfort, 1575, 1590, or 1627, fol.; *Chronica Regnorum Aquiloniorum Daniæ, Succiæ, Norwegiæ*, fol. by John Wolfius, counsellor to the marquis of Baden. *Saxonia, sive de Saxonicæ gentis vetusta origine*, Francfort, 1575, 1580, or 1621, fol. 4to.; *Wandalia, sive historiæ de Wandalorum vera origine*, 1619, fol. by Wechel; *Ordo missæ, secundum ritum laudabilis Ecclesiæ Hamburgensis*, 1509, fol. &c.

KROUSEN (Ulric) a skilful German engraver, by whom we have the Old and New Testament very elegantly engraved, *Augsburg*, 1705, 2 vol. fol. the epistles and gospels, 1706, fol.

KROMAYER

KROMAYER (John) a learned divine, born 1576, at Cobelen in Misnia, of a noble and ancient family. He was appointed minister at Eisleben, then preacher to the duchess dowager of Saxony, and afterwards superintendant of Weimar, where he died 1643, leaving, *Harmonia Evangelistarum*; *Examen Libri Christianæ Concordiæ*; *Historiæ Ecclesiæ compendium*; a valuable paraphrase on the book of *Jeremiah* and the *Lamentations*, which is in the bible of Weimar.

KROMAYER (Jerome) nephew of the preceding, born 1610, at Zeitz, celebrated for his learning and writings, professor of history, rhetoric, and divinity at Leipsic, in which city he died 1670, leaving numerous works, of which the following are the principal: *Theologia Positivo-Polemica*; *Historia Ecclesiast. Loci anti-Syncretistici*; *Polymathia Theologica*; *Comment. in Epist. ad Galatas et Apocal.*; *Scrutinium Religionum tum falsarum, tum unicæ veræ*, &c.

KUHLMAN (Quirinus) one of the most famous visionaries of the 17th century, born February 25, 1651, at Breslaw. He discovered a great disposition to learning very early; but falling sick at eighteen, had a frightful vision while awake at noon day, which gave him a distaste to study. When his health was restored, his imaginary visions partly ceased; but he always saw a circle of light on his left side, which attended him through life: this made him believe that he was inspired by heaven, and from that time he would have no instructor but the Holy Ghost. Going into Holland, he was there confirmed in his reveries, by meeting with some other fanatics; and at length, after wandering about England, France, Germany, and the East, was burnt in Russia for some seditious predictions, October 3, 1689. Kuhlman had been twice married, but without the customary ceremonies. He left several fanatical works, the principal of them is entitled, *Prodomus Quinquennii mirabilis*, Leyden, 1674. Another is dedicated to Louis XIV. with this familiar inscription, *Ludovice XIV. Rex belligere, salve.*

KUHNIUS (Joachim) a celebrated professor of Greek and Hebrew in the university of Strasburg, born 1647, at Gripowalde, and died December 11, 1697, aged 50, leaving learned *Notes* on *Pausanias*, *Ælian*, *Pollux*, *Diogenes*, *Laertius*, and other works; among them, *Quæstiones Philolog. in sacris veteris et N. T. aliisque scriptoribus*, Argentorati, 1698, 3 tom. 4to. the whole printed at *Francfort*, 1606, fol.

KULCZINKI (Ignatius) a celebrated abbot of Grodno, born 1707, at Ulodimer in Poland, who died 1747, in his abbey, after having acquired great reputation by his *Specimen Ecclesiæ Ruthenicæ*. He also left in MS. *Opus de vitis sanctorum ordinis divi Basilii magni*, 2 vol. fol.

KULPISIUS (George) a learned Civilian, professor of law at Giessen, afterwards at Strasburg. He was present at the council of Ryswic, as envoy from the duke of Wirtemburg, and died 1698. His most esteemed work is a *Commentary* on *Grotius*, 4to. entitled, *Collegium Grotianum.*

KUNADUS (Andrew) a learned Lutheran divine, born 1602, at Dobelin in Misnea, and died 1662. He was professor of divinity at Wittemberg, and minister general at Grima, and left an explication of the epistle to the Galatians; *an Abridgement of the common places of divinity*; *Dissertations on the temptation in the wilderness, on St. Peter's confession, and on the bodies which rose at the time of our Saviour's passion*, 4to.

KUNCKEL (John) born about 1730, in the duchy of Sleswic. He was chymist to the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg, and Charles XI. king of Sweden, who gave him the title of Metallic counsellor, and a patent of nobility with the surname of Louvenstein. Kunckel applied himself to chemistry above fifty years, and made admirable discoveries in that art by the help of a glass furnace, which was at his disposal. He died 1702, in Sweden. He invented the method of making Phosphorus from urine, and left several works both in German and Latin, among them that entitled, *Observationes Chemicæ*, London, 1678, 12mo. and *the art of making glass*, Paris, 1752, 4to are most valued.

KUNRAHT (Henry) a famous chemist, of the sect of Paracelsus, who made much noise at the beginning of the 17th century, and is said to have been professor of physic at Leipsic.

An

An author quoted by Mollerus, pretends that Kunraht was an adept, and possessed the philosopher's stone; he tells us himself that he had obtained from God the gift of discerning good and evil in chemistry. He died 1605, at Dresden, leaving a work of impenetrable obscurity, which can only serve to show the fanaticism or the quackery of the authors; its title is, *Amphitheatrum sapientiæ Æternæ solius veræ Christiano-Kabbalistieum*, Hanoviæ, 1619, fol. this edition has sometimes the titles of 1653. The first part contains 60 pages; between page 18, and 19, should be a table printed on a whole leaf, pasted upon a guard. The second part has 222 pages, and there is a table at page 151, like that in the first part.

KUSTER (Ludolf) one of the most celebrated grammarians of the 18th century, born 1670, at Blomberg, a small city in the county of Lippe, where his father was chief magistrate. Having educated the count de Schwerin's children, he travelled to consult the learned, and the MSS. of Suidas, and published an edition of them in English, 1705, 3 vol. fol. which pleased the university of Cambridge so much, that they gave him a doctor's degree. Kuster went afterwards to Berlin, where he had been chosen by the king of Prussia for his librarian; but not liking to stay in that city, withdrew to Holland, where he turned Catholic, and then going to Paris, made his abjuration, July 25, 1713, and was presented by his old friend the abbé Bignon to Louis XIV. who granted him a pension of 2000 livres. Kuster devoted himself wholly to the study of Greek, and used to say that *the History and Chronology of Greek words, was the most solid occupation for a learned man.* The academies of inscriptions and belles lettres admitted him supernumerary associate, a mark of distinction never conferred on any person before; but he did not enjoy this honour long, dying at Paris of abcess in the Pancreas, Oct. 12, 1716, aged 46, as he was preparing a new edition of Kesychius. The following are the principal among his numerous works, *Hist. Critica Homeri*, 1696, 8vo; *Jamblicus de vitâ Pythag.* 1707, 4to.; An excellent edition of *Suidas*, Greek and Latin, 1705, 3 vol. fol.; An edition of *Aristophanes*, Greek and Latin, 1710, fol.; A new edition of the New Testament, Greek, with Mill's various readings, 1710, fol.; *De vero usu verborum mediorum apud Græcos*, 1714, 12mo.; *Bibliotheca nevorum Liber*, which he wrote with Henry Sike, 5 vol. 8vo.; *Diatribe anti Gronoviana*, 4to. &c.

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